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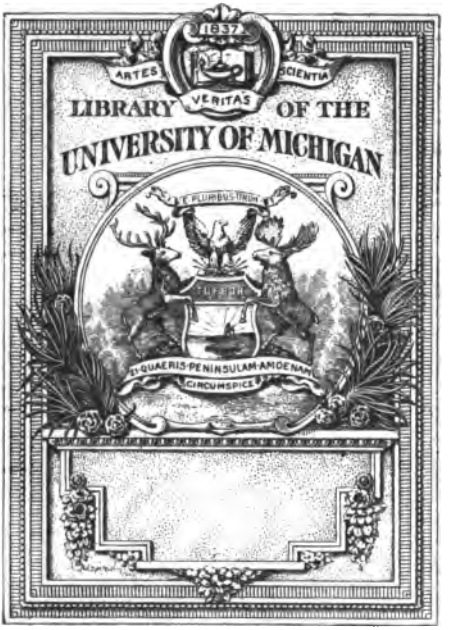
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NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF

DEPARTMENT BUREAUS

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,

1911

Vol. I

FACTORY INSPECTION

MERCANTILE INSPECTION

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION



ALBANY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
1913

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS
1913

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 28 B.

IN ASSEMBLY

MARCH 27, 1912

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

STATE OF NEW YORK

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,

ALBANY, *March* 27, 1912.

To the Legislature:

Pursuant to law, the annual reports of the Bureaus of Factory Inspection, Mercantile Inspection and Mediation and Arbitration for the year ended September 30, 1911, are herewith submitted.

Respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner.

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PART I.

BUREAU OF FACTORY INSPECTION.

I.

REPORT OF THE FACTORY INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: The following brief statements cover the work performed by the Bureau of Factory Inspection during the year ended September 30, 1911:

1. WORK OF DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Summarized from Statistical Table I, post.

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Regular inspections:					
Factories in separate buildings	11,733	12,178	11,571	11,854	12,431
Tenant factories	26,281	25,847	24,304	23,480	22,974
Laundries	2,483	2,320	2,359	1,945	1,967
Bakeries	4,996	4,156	4,853	4,101	3,874
Mines and quarries	128	84	121	118	173
Tunnel workings	74	46	13	22	
Tenant factory buildings	141	150	277	125	820
Tenement buildings (licensed)	13,402	12,035	10,219	8,751	4,577
Total	59,238	56,816	53,717	50,396	46,816
Special inspections	2,063	1,368	1,147	1,427	1,476
Investigations:					
Applications for license	1,761	1,835	3,179	3,195	3,740
Complaints	920	938	870	603	643
Compliances	†44,137	§35,460	‡30,640	*32,448	34,863
On special orders	1,659	2,967	3,074	3,473	1,412
Total	48,477	41,200	37,763	39,719	40,658
Observations:					
Tenement buildings (unlicensed)	1,687	2,125	2,135	4,736	5,430
Tunnel workings	118	75	200	186	
Tagging to stop work:					
Goods in tenements (§ 100)	78	126	104	71	251
Goods in tenant factories (§ 95)	357	469	399	446	356
Articles in bakeries (§ 114)	61	191	59	14	26
Unsafe machinery (§ 81)			3	11	
Scaffolding (§ 19)	8		1	3	1
Total	504	786	566	545	634
Prosecutions begun**	413	610	511	743	374

* Includes 19,211 first and 13,237 subsequent visits.
† Includes 28,045 first and 16,092 subsequent visits.
‡ Includes 19,775 first and 10,865 subsequent visits.
§ Includes 21,929 first and 13,531 subsequent visits.
** See detailed table of prosecutions below.

2. ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES.

Summarized from Statistical Tables II, III and IV, post.

Subject of Orders.	Orders Issued.* Total.	Orders Issued.* Thereof in New York City.	Compliances Reported. Total.	Compliances Reported. Thereof in New York City.
1. Administration (posting law, etc.)	31,714	26,151	31,528	26,063
2. Sanitation and safety	54,688	37,711	48,404	33,677
Lighting	*1,644*	*1,361*	*1,566*	*1,303*
Ventilation and overcrowding	*316*	*298*	*161*	*142*
Time allowed for meals	*11*	*8*	*10*	*7*
Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences	*23,475*	*23,427*	*24,661*	*20,076*
Dangerous machinery	*14,203*	*5,804*	*12,704*	*5,620*
Elevators and hoistways	*1,497*	*739*	*1,386*	*706*
Protection from fire	*5,549*	*4,583*	*5,240*	*4,409*
General safety	*2,993*	*1,491*	*2,676*	*1,414*
3. Children	1,600	1,228	1,560	1,210
4. Women and minors	247	101	227	94
5. Laundries (special)	326	286	315	283
6. Bakeries and confectioneries (special)	6,901	6,025	6,267	5,533
7. Mines, tunnels and quarries	314		253	
Total	95,790	71,502	88,554	66,860

* Exclusive of orders suspended, rescinded, etc.

3. PROSECUTIONS (FACTORIES AND MINES).

Summarized from Statistical Table V, post.

Offense.	No. of cases.	Results to September 30, 1911. Pending.	Dismissed or acquitted.	Withdrawn.	Convicted. Sentence suspended.	Fined.	Fines.
(A) Proceedings Instituted Before October 1, 1910.							
II. Sanitation and Safety:							
Failure to provide lights in halls, § 81	1					1	$25
Failure to provide lights in water-closets, § 88	1					1	25
Failure to ventilate factory, § 86	2			2			
Failure to provide dressing rooms for females, § 88	5				3	2	50
Failure to clean and disinfect water-closets, § 88	1					1	50
Failure to repair water-closets, § 88	1					1	25
Failure to clean floors of workrooms, § 84	1					1	25
Failure to guard shafting, § 81	1				1		
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81	2				2		
III. Children:							
Employing child under 14, § 70	15		1	2	4	8	175
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 70	45	2	4		23	16	345
Employing child under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., § 77	6				3	3	100
VII. Bakeries:							
Failure to plaster stone walls of bakeroom, § 112	1				1		
X. Miscellaneous:							
Failure to pay wages weekly, § 10	1	1					
Failure to pay wages in cash, § 11	1	1					
Total	84	4	5	4	37	34	$820

3. PROSECUTIONS (FACTORIES AND MINES)—*Continued.*

(*B*) *Proceedings Instituted in Current Year.*

Offense.	No. of cases.	Results to September 30, 1911.					
		Pending.	Dismissed or acquitted.	Withdrawn.	Convicted. Sentence suspended.	Convicted. Fined.	Fines.
(*B*) *Proceedings instituted in Current Year.*							
I. ADMINISTRATION:							
Failure to report accidents, § 87	1				1		
Interfering with deputy factory inspector in the performance of his duties, § 62	1				1		
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY:							
Failure to provide lights in halls or stairs, § 81	3	3					
Failure to provide lights in water-closets, § 88	3	2			1		
Failure to provide 250 cu. ft. of air space for each employee between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., § 85	2				1	1	$50
Failure to provide proper and sufficient means of ventilation, § 86	3		2	1			
Failure to provide dressing rooms for females, § 88	28	3	1		22	2	40
Failure to provide additional or separate water-closets, § 88	3		1		2		
Failure to clean water-closets, § 88	8	4	1		3		
Failure to provide means for flushing water-closets, § 88	1	1					
Failure to repair water-closets, § 94	1				1		
Failure to clean floors of workrooms, § 84	2	1	1				
Failure to limewash or paint walls or ceilings, § 84	4	1			3		
Failure to have boiler inspected, § 91	1		1				
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81	10	3	2		4	1	25
Failure to countersink set screws, § 81	2		1		1		
Failure to guard saws, § 81	4	1				3	70
Failure to guard sewing machines, § 81	1	1					
Failure to guard miscellaneous machinery, § 81	2		2				
Failure to remove bars from doors or windows, §§ 80, 83	4	1			3		
Failure to unlock doors during working hours, § 80	11	1			3	7	185
Failure to provide handrails on stairways, § 81	3		1		2		
Failure to cease using unsafe scaffolding, § 19	1		1				
Failure to provide access to fire-escape, § 82	1	1					
Failure to provide doors to open outwardly, § 80	1	1					
III. CHILDREN:							
Employing child under 14, § 70	62	25	6		18	13	290
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 70	112	40	16		28	28	560
Employing child under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 a. m., or after 5 p. m., § 70	110	21	12	1	47	29	625
Employing child under 16 in bottling establishment, § 93	1				1		
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS:							
Employing female under 21 before 6 a. m., or after 9 p. m., § 77	3				2	1	25
Employing female over 16 more than 10 hours a day, § 77	9				4	5	110
Employing female more than 6 days a week, § 77	3		1		1	1	50
Employing female more than 60 hours a week, § 77	2				1	1	50
VI. WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS:							
Permitting goods to be manufactured in unlicensed tenement houses, § 100	2	1			1		

3. PROSECUTIONS (FACTORIES AND MINES)—*Concluded.*

(*B*) *Proceedings Instituted in Current Year—Concluded.*

Offense.	No. of cases.	Results to September 30, 1911.					
		Pending.	Dismissed or acquitted.	Withdrawn.	Convicted.		
					Sentence suspended.	Fined.	Fines.
VII. Bakeries:							
Failure to provide or repair floor, § 113	1		1				
Failure to provide pipe and hood over oven door or fire-pit, § 112	1	1					
Failure to remove water-closet from bakery, § 112	3	2	1				
X. Miscellaneous:							
Failure to pay wages weekly, § 11	3					3	*$150
Total	413	114	51	2	151	95	$2,230
Grand Total	497	118	56	6	188	129	$3,050

4. COMPLAINTS UNDER THE FACTORY LAW.

Summarized from Statistical Table VI, post.

Subject of Complaint. Factories.	Complaints Specially Investigated.				Anonymous complaints.§
	Sustained.	Not sustained.	Place not found.	Total.	
Administration (posting law, etc.)	2	3		5	
Sanitation and safety	316	152		468	270
Lighting	*28*	*13*		*41*	*25*
Ventilation and overcrowding	*14*	*14*		*28*	*25*
Time allowed for meals		*1*		*1*	*1*
Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences	*148*	*74*		*222*	*142*
Dangerous machinery	*36*	*20*		*56*	*16*
Elevators, hoistways, etc.	*6*	*1*		*7*	*11*
Protection from fire	*68*	*18*		*86*	*38*
General safety	*16*	*11*		*27*	*12*
Children	64	122	7	193	91
Women and minors	21	12		33	28
Laundries (special)	2			2	3
Workshops in tenements	2	10		12	54
General viclation of the factory law (including complaints without particulars)	3	3		6	11
Payment of wages	2	3		5	
Bakeries and Confectioneries (Special).					
Water-closets, drainage or plumbing	73	36	1	110	4
Ventilation	5	11		16	6
Sleeping in bakery	2	2		4	3
Cleanliness	14	5		19	2
Ceiling not 8 feet in height	7	3		10	
Walls or ceiling defective	117	62	8	187	13
Flooring	24	9		33	
Other violations of bakeshop law	8	3		11	
Conditions Not Within Department's Jurisdiction			13	13	4
Total	662	436	29	†1,127	‡489

* Three cases in which judgments for $50.00 each were secured under §12.

† The number of separate communications was 831. Included therein were 194 which covered more than one subject (134 covered two, 43 covered three, 8 covered four, 1 covered five, 4 covered six, 2 covered seven, 1 covered eight and 1 covered ten subjects).

‡ The number of separate communications 413. Included therein were 55 which covered more than one subject (44 covered two, 5 covered three, 3 covered four, 2 covered five and 1 covered six subjects).

§ Investigated in course of regular inspections; no special reports made by inspectors.

5. ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN FACTORIES, MINES, QUARRIES AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

See Tables VII to XI, post.

Industry.	Accidents Before Oct. 1, 1910. Reported Thereafter.		Accidents During Year Ended September 30, 1911. Reported Prior to November 1, 1911.			
				thereof—		
	Total.	Thereof fatal.	Total.	Women.	Children under 16.	Fatal cases.
(a) Factories.						
I. Stone, clay and glass products..	28	6	786	30	1	15
II. Metals, machinery and conveyances.....	387	8	27,650	605	51	86
III. Wood manufactures.....	85	2	2,393	22	10	23
IV. Leather and rubber goods.....	17		859	113	20	7
V. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc....	51	2	2,403	96	6	25
VI. Paper and pulp.....	37	1	1,599	9	2	21
VII. Printing and paper goods.....	27		1,412	298	22	6
VIII. Textiles.....	40		2,134	549	22	14
IX. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc.....	17	1	746	374	12	153
X. Food, liquors and tobacco.....	54	5	2,882	255	5	32
XI. Water, light and power.....	38	4	1,660	1	1	20
XII. Building industry (shops).....	2		15			
XIII. Miscellaneous.....	1		12		1	2
Total.....	784	29	44,551	2,352	153	404
(b) Mines and Quarries.						
I. Mines.....	35	1	453			17
II. Quarries.....	19	1	466			4
Total.....	54	2	919			21
(c) Building and Engineering.						
I. Excavating.....	59	4	6,884		4	128
Thereof shafts and tunnels.....	*59*	*4*	*3,289*	...		45
II. Erecting and structural work...			4,456		1	86
III. Finishing and furnishing.....			1,565			71
IV. Wrecking and moving.....			112			6
V. Other or miscellaneous.....			2,318		1	51
Total.....	59	4	15,335		9	342
Grand Total.....	897	35	60,805	2,352	162	767

6. CHILDREN FOUND IN FACTORIES.‡

UNDER 16 BUT NOT UNDER 14,

COUNTY.	EMPLOYED — LEGALLY.* Boys.	EMPLOYED — LEGALLY.* Girls.	EMPLOYED — ILLEGALLY.† Boys.	EMPLOYED — ILLEGALLY.† Girls.	UNDER 14 YEARS. (Illegally employed.) Boys.	UNDER 14 YEARS. (Illegally employed.) Girls.	Total children under 16.
Albany	111	162		1			274
Allegany	3	3					6
Broome	23	35	2	1			61
Cattaraugus	30	11					41
Cayuga	63	46					109
Chautauqua	70	60					130
Chemung	5	6	3	3			17
Chenango	17	11	2	2			32
Clinton	2						2
Columbia	27	30		1			58
Cortland	1	2	4				7
Delaware	1		1				2
Dutchess	18	53					71
Erie	547	534	34	51	5		1,171
Franklin	14		2				16
Fulton	52	44	1				97
Genesee	15	6	1	1	1	1	25
Greene	3	2	2				7
Herkimer	21	13					34
Jefferson	7	7	1				15
Kings**	558	1,451	66	113	11	13	2,212
Lewis		5					5
Livingston	2	10					12
Madison	16	10	1				27
Monroe	334	468	12	22			836
Montgomery	92	105	1				198
Nassau	8	9					17
New York**	1,386	3,032	143	174	23	58	4,816
Niagara	83	105	16	17	5		226
Oneida	146	284	3	5			438
Onondaga	137	183	1	2	1		324
Ontario	3	15	3				21
Orange	61	37					98
Orleans	12	1	1	2		2	18
Oswego	47	59	4		1		111
Otsego	5	3	2	2		1	13
Queens**	146	495	11	2	3		657
Rensselaer	54	57					111
Richmond**	27	52	1	1			81
Rockland	37	24					61
St. Lawrence	6	3	1				10
Saratoga	7	11					18
Schenectady	33	5					38
Schoharie		1					1
Seneca	11	13					24
Steuben	2	3					5
Suffolk	48	44					92
Sullivan			3				3
Tioga	2	7					9
Tompkins		1					1
Ulster	91	138					229

* *i. e.* with employment certificates.
† *i. e.* without employment certificates.
‡ This tabulation is made from slips turned in especially for the purpose by factory inspectors with each inspection report. For more detailed figures as to sex and age of children employed, for cities and towns and also for industries, see Statistical Tables XIII–XVI, *post*. The figures in the latter do not agree precisely with the figures here, since the child labor slips are tabulated for every inspection made, so that some children are duplicated in the count, while in Tables XIII–XVI only the latest inspection report is used.
** New York City.

6. CHILDREN FOUND IN FACTORIES—*Concluded.*

UNDER 16 BUT NOT UNDER 14,

COUNTY.	EMPLOYED — LEGALLY.* Boys.	Girls.	ILLEGALLY.† Boys.	Girls.	UNDER 14 YEARS. (Illegally employed.) Boys.	Girls.	Total children under 16.
Warren	2	1					3
Washington	11	13		2			26
Wayne	6	11					17
Westchester	50	62	8	4	1		125
Wyoming	6	11					17
Yates	6	2					8
Total: 1911	4,465	7,756	330	406	51	75	13,083
1910	4,514	6,947	314	445	57	53	12,330
1909	4,182	5,411	323	419	44	36	10,415
1908	4,711	5,434	672	656	144	161	11,778
1907	5,999	6,483	1,212	1,123	108	57	14,982

7. NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY BOARDS OF HEALTH IN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS CITIES.

See Statistical Table XII, post.

	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907
New York City:‡					
Bronx Borough	3,783	3,186	2,450	2,101	1,875
Brooklyn Borough	13,548	11,214	8,910	5,354	1,078
Manhattan Borough	19,860	18,261	14,936	12,772	12,266
Queens Borough	2,719	2,262	1,596	607	669
Richmond Borough	127	137	120	103	144
Total	40,037	35,060	28,012	20,937	16,032
Buffalo	1,203	1,403	1,123	832	1,250
Rochester	1,685	1,378	1,066	556	965
Syracuse	802	930	856	674	816
Albany	169	258	174	110	231
Troy	311	369	306	280	361
Utica	479	601	406	288	440
Yonkers	198	135	195	105	113
Schenectady	331	312	204	134	280

‡ Figures for New York City includ "mercantile" as well as "manufacturing" certificates
* i. e. with employmen t certificates.
† i. e. without employment certificates.

8. TENEMENT MANUFACTURES.

STATEMENT OF LICENSES FOR ENTIRE PERIOD OF AMENDED LAW (OCT. 1, 1904–SEPT. 30, 1911).

	New York City.	Remainder of State.	Total.
Total applications received	16,551	586	17,137
Total applications granted	15,058	582	15,640
Total applications refused (net)*	27	4	31
Applications canceled	1,460		1,460
Applications pending	6		6
Licenses canceled at request of licensee	1,772	131	1,903
Licenses revoked for unlawful conditions	73		73
Total number of licensed premises	13,213	451	13,664

RECORD OF LICENSES FOR 1911.

	New York City.	Remainder of State.	Total.	Total, 1910.
Applications pending Oct. 1	20		20	12
Applications received during year	1,368	19	1,387	1,647
Total	1,388	19	1,407	1,659
On first investigation:				
Applications granted	1,199	19	1,218	1,462
Applications refused	165		165	154
Applications canceled	18		18	23
Applications pending Sept. 30, 1911	6		6	20
On reinvestigation of applications previously refused:				
Applications granted	186		186	119
Applications refused again	33		33	38
Applications canceled	122		122	43
Total	341		341	200
Licenses canceled at request of licensee	971	119	1,090	277
Licenses revoked for unlawful conditions	42		42	11
Net increase or decrease in —				
Outstanding licenses	+372	—100	+272	+1,293
Refused applications	—143		—143	—8
Canceled applications	+140		+140	+66
Outstanding licenses Sept. 30	13,213	451	13,664	13,392

*A total of 4,768 applications (all but 27 in New York City), have been refused on first investigation; but all but 31 of these were afterward granted or canceled on reinvestigation.

8. TENEMENT MANUFACTURES — *Concluded.*

REGISTERS OF OUTSIDE WORKERS, 1911.

MONTH.	Notifications issued.	Registers filed.	Not found or out of business.	Report no outside hands.
October, 1910	367	129	13	1[1]
November, 1910	161	83	8	1[3]
December, 1910	398	160	14	9
January, 1911	84	87	11	1[7]
February, 1911		14		5
March, 1911	189	75	6	12
April, 1911	228	34	4	10
May, 1911	112	83	14	11
June, 1911	98	40	3	5
July, 1911	20	11	1	
August, 1911	1	2		
September, 1911				
Total: 1911	1,658	718	74	93
1910	2,924	1,999	463	262
1909	2,947	2,292	258	342
1908	2,743	2,101	330	432
1907	5,740	1,832	327	576

WORK OF DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTORS (TABLE 1).

On the 28th day of March, 1911, I was honored by the Commissioner of Labor with appointment to the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Chief Factory Inspector.

The work of the bureau of factory inspection was taken up at once and I proceeded to familiarize myself with the duties of the position to which I had been appointed.

No radical changes were made in the bureau owing to the fact that legislation on the Phillips bill was pending and this measure provided for the re-organization of the Department. When this re-organization takes place and is in working order, I believe it will result in giving to the State of New York a much improved system of factory inspection.

Under the new law we now have a mechanical engineer who is devoting special attention to the matter of proper guards for machinery, prevention of accidents, etc. As the result of the work of this expert, we hope later on to have a uniform system of orders to guard machinery.

Since my connection with this bureau a new mine inspector has been appointed and he has proved himself to be a very capable and earnest inspector. He is doing excellent work in the thorough inspection of the mines and quarries of the state.

There has also been recently appointed an additional tunnel inspector who will be able to take up the wonderfully increased tunnel work now being carried on throughout the State of New York.

Eight regular inspectors have been assigned to work under the immediate supervision of the superintendent of licenses. These inspectors will confine their efforts to the thorough inspection of tenements and places affected by the provisions of section one hundred of the Labor Law.

While great credit is due our inspectors and our force generally, for the amount and character of the work accomplished during the year just closed, we hope, with our increased force and the contemplated re-arrangement of the work of the bureau, to perform better service and cover a greater amount of work during the coming year. It is the purpose to have more frequent inspections

made of the places most needing our watching and supervision. In many instances it has been clearly demonstrated to us that even with constant surveillance it is a difficult matter to have the standard maintained.

During the year ended September 30, 1911, the force of inspectors in this bureau made regular inspections throughout the state, including factories, laundries, mines, tunnels and tenement houses, to the number of 59,238. This number exceeds our figures for the year 1910 by 2,422. The total number of inspections made shows a steady increase each year. The number of places to be inspected is growing each year, and it is with pleasure we refer to the increased number of inspectors given to the Department to care for this steadily increasing business.

The growing popularity of the modern loft building is clearly evidenced by the fact that in New York City alone the number of factories located in such buildings numbered 26,281 for the past year, while the number for the year 1910 was 25,847.

A tenant-factory building, as was explained in our report for last year, is a building with at least two tenants, one of which is a factory.

In addition to over 59,000 regular inspections, 48,477 visits were made on applications for licenses, in the investigation of complaints and compliances with orders. Of the visits on compliances, 28,045 were first and 16,092 were second or subsequent visits.

A decrease is noted from 126 tagging cases in tenements in 1910 to 78 in the year 1911, while 112 fewer tenant factories were tagged in 1911 than in 1910.

In bakeries the ovens and utensils were tagged in 61 cases. The total number of bakeries inspected in 1910 was 4,156 while during the past year 4,996 bakeshops were visited by our inspectors, this being an increase of 840 bakeries inspected.

The total number of prosecutions instituted by officials of the factory inspection bureau was 413.

Counsel, F. H. Cunningham, and his assistant, Charles Whelan, deserve credit for the amount of work handled in the courts and the results obtained through legal actions instituted by them for violations of the law, as enforced by this bureau.

COMPLAINTS (TABLE 4).

In the matter of complaints filed with this bureau it is found to be very unsatisfactory to handle those sent here anonymously, because, in many instances, our investigations show that we have no jurisdiction in the premises and we are not able to convey information to those sending in the complaints.

As soon as complaints are received they are accorded prompt and careful attention, whether or not they are signed.

In no instance is the source of our information divulged. No action is taken against any manufacturer solely on the facts submitted in the complaint. Our inspector makes investigation and if the conditions found by the official warrant action by this bureau, such action is based on the report of our own representative.

During the past year, as is usual, many complaints, signed and anonymous, have been received by the bureau, alleging the failure of incorporated concerns to pay employees weekly and in cash, as provided in the statute.

When such complaints have been sustained by our inspectors' findings on investigation, legal notices have been issued requiring immediate compliance with the law. We have been generally successful in securing compliances with these special notices.

ACCIDENTS (TABLE 5).

As will be noted by the summary of accidents, the law in regard to the prompt reporting thereof is being complied with very satisfactorily.

However, to my mind, there is still room for improvement in this direction. A special effort will be made by the bureau during the coming year to secure even a greater observance of this requirement of the law.

The amendment to section 87 of the law, requiring that the person in charge of any factory shall keep a correct record of all deaths, accidents or injuries sustained by any person therein or on the premises, in such form as may be required by the commissioner of labor, the record to be open to our inspectors when they are on the premises, will prove of great assistance to the factory bureau in perfecting its work in the collection of information relating to

accidents and injuries in factories. A sample showing the form in which this office record of accidents is to be kept, is furnished in response to requests and inquiries for information about this matter and the same is set up in the following form:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statute in effect October 1, 1910, the commissioner of labor will require that there be kept in the office of each factory, a record which shall contain the information as set forth in the following sample form:

Name of firm:.....

LIST OF EMPLOYEES INJURED. BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1910.

Serial No.	Name of employee.	Occupation at time of accident.	Home address.	Date of accident.	Date rep't'd to Albany.
1.					
2.					
3.					

Not only must the above record be kept in the factory, mine or quarry office, but *all accidents and injuries* must be reported to the Factory Inspector, within 48 hours after their occurrence. Forms for this purpose are furnished by the Factory Inspector on request.

Failure to keep the record and to report accidents is a misdemeanor.

Many questions come to the bureau regarding the accidents that are to be reported. An effort is made by this office and by our officials in the field, to make it very clear to those affected by the statute, that reports are required covering only such accidents and injuries as happen in the factory or on the factory premises.

A word of explanation is necessary with regard to the enormous increase in the number of accidents reported this year as compared with last. This increase in reported accidents throws absolutely no light upon the question of whether accidents in factories in this state are increasing in number or not. The increase is rather explained by changes in the method or completeness of reporting. Some of the increase is probably due to more nearly complete reporting of all cases, due to increased efforts by the bureau to insure reporting this year; but, most of the increase is due to a change made at the beginning of this year, in the specification of reportable accidents.

Prior to this year employers were required to report only accidents causing "cessation from work for at least half a day (five hours or more)" but on October first, 1910, this limit was abolished and thereafter all accidents were required to be reported which caused any interruption of work for the employee. The main reason for this change was the consideration that as an indicator of

danger a trivial accident may be quite as significant as a serious one. This change accounts for the fact that the increase in number of accidents reported to nearly double the number last year, is almost entirely in the number of non-fatal accidents.

CHILD LABOR (TABLES 6 AND 7).

To those interested in the work performed and the results accomplished by the factory inspection bureau, there is not a more interesting subject than that of child labor. Violation of the child labor provisions of the law has furnished a large number of cases for prosecution during the year.

Coming into the department with an especially keen interest in this particular phase of the work of the factory inspection bureau, I was surprised to find that the child labor problem was so well in hand. The law requiring employment certificates for children between 14 and 16 years of age, can be considered as generally observed.

There has, however, come to my special attention, a surprisingly large number of violations in the matter of employing children under 16 years of age in excess of eight hours per day and before eight o'clock in the morning and after five o'clock in the evening.

Shortly after I assumed my duties as chief of the factory bureau, a vigorous crusade was started to wipe out as far as possible illegal practices in the hours permitted or required of children employed in factories. The inspectors, under my personal direction and instruction, were sent out in squads in Greater New York, to clean up every case that could be found of violation of the law in this respect. In the case of one hundred and thirty-seven concerns we were able to establish violations as to illegal hours for children and the delinquents were taken into court.

There will be no cessation of our efforts along this particular line. We will aim to bring about strict observance of the law regulating hours of labor of children employed in factories and no labor will be spared to impress upon the employers of children, the fact that they may expect no leniency when found violating the child labor provisions of the statute. The question of the hours permitted and required of children in factories is one of economic

importance to the state and our energies will be concentrated on the wiping out of violations of this kind.

For the year ended September 30, 1911, 13,083 children under the age of sixteen years were found employed in the factories of this state, exceeding the number employed in 1910 by 758. Of the total number employed, 126 were under the age of fourteen years, and in every case where sufficient evidence of the age of the child could be obtained by the inspector, the employer was taken into court.

A total of 12,957 children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years was found employed, 736 of whom were illegally at work.

The continued decrease in the number of children illegally employed, between 14 and 16 years of age, is shown in the following:

1907	15.8
1908	11.6
1909	7.2
1910	6.2
1911	6.6

SAFETY.

From personal observation it is very clear to my mind that one of the most objectionable and serious obstacles to safe conditions in factories, is the wooden partition found entirely too frequently in the shops and factories where facilities for escape in case of fire are all but wholly inadequate.

In many instances we have been fortunate in having these partitions removed or changed, merely as a result of earnest and urgent suggestion on our part. However, under the law we have no actual authority in a matter of the kind and in a number of cases we have been unable to get changes made which would materially improve conditions in the shops. These partitions not only obstruct but are a menace in case of fire.

VENTILATION.

Since my connection with this bureau our field force has not been required to accord any special attention to the matter of ventilation in factories inasmuch as under the present law it is

almost impossible to secure satisfactory compliance with this provision of the statute.

In some instances where atmospheric conditions were found to be particularly bad, improvement in the air conditions has been insisted upon. In every case where compliance with the law has been demanded, we have firmly refused to approve the apparatus installed, making it clear to those interested that the bureau insisted on proper air conditions and would approve and accept only such conditions as met the requirements of the law and the standard established by the department.

It is to be hoped that very soon a legal standard will be established so that the bureau may be enabled to enforce provisions of the law calling for improved air conditions in unsanitary factories.

TENEMENT MANUFACTURES (TABLE 8).

During the entire period in which the present tenement house law has been effective, 17,137 applications for licenses have been received, all but 586 of which were in Greater New York. During the year 1911, 1,387 applications were made. Of these, 33 stood refused at the close of the year, 140 were canceled and 6 were pending on September 30, 1911.

The tenement inspection work during the year was accorded particularly careful attention and the field force covered practically all of the licensed tenements and rear shop buildings in Greater New York.

At the time inspections were made by our officials, persons to the number of 19,628 were found working in 12,982 apartments. Of the persons employed, 4,146 were working in 1,472 separated shops in stores, wherein the license features of the tenement house law do not apply.

Persons to the number of 239 were illegally employed, while 107 children of school age were working during the sessions of the public schools. Cases of disease reported in licensed houses numbered 64, but only 2 cases were found in apartments where work was being done.

The sanitary condition of licensed tenements generally was found to be very satisfactory. Orders were issued against 310

buildings, while in rear shop buildings, only 23 were found to require orders.

In treating the subject of tenement work, the following from the report of the Superintendent of Licenses, Daniel O'Leary, concerning work in New York City, is respectfully submitted.

The total of all licensed tenement houses inspected numbers 12,632, and the number of licensed rear buildings, commonly designated "rear shops," is 405, making a total of all licensed tenement buildings inspected during the year of 13,037. These figures exceed those of 1910 by 1,194 buildings.

In the 12,632 licensed tenement houses 153,156 separate apartments were scrutinized besides cellars and basements and other parts of buildings not used in common and not used for living purposes. Licensed tenement houses to the number of 5,291 were found to contain no workers at the time of inspection. There were 1,472 store shops, or apartments that were found wholly devoted to work purposes and having no connection whatever with living rooms. In these store shops were found employed 4,146 persons including the proprietors of such shops.

The whole number of persons found at work in tenement houses, including those employed in shops therein, is 19,628. The number of persons found actually at work in living rooms on articles coming under § 100 is shown to be 15,280. The total number of apartments found in use under the law in tenement houses, 12,982. This number includes 1,472 stores and other shops in tenement houses, and makes the number of living apartments or rooms which were found in actual use under § 100 to be 11,510, which number of living apartments or rooms contained 15,280 workers.

Again this year a slight falling off is shown in the number of rear shops. In 1910, 431 recorded licensed rear shops were reported. This year we show only 405. I repeat my statement of last year, to wit, that this class of old-time and troublesome shop buildings is gradually disappearing. The chief cause is the construction of new and up-to-date shop buildings in which better accommodations are provided and which are vastly more satisfactory to both the employer and his employees.

Of the 405 rear shops visited, 103 were found closed or devoted to other business. Only 23 orders were issued against the 302 shops found in use. This is very satisfactory as showing the sanitary conditions prevailing. In the 302 shops were found employed 5,438 persons.

Only 310 of the 12,632 licensed tenement houses inspected received orders of any kind. In all, 42 licenses were revoked for purely sanitary reasons. Cases of disease reported in licensed houses numbered 64, but in only two apartments was disease found where work was proceeding, and none was found in shops.

There were 107 children of school age found at work in their homes during school hours, all of whom were promptly reported to the Associate City Superintendent of Schools for attention under the Compulsory Education Law. There is no provision of law placing this duty upon this Department, but I feel that the Department should have some record on the subject of the employment of children in the home, who are of school age, at least in so far as their employment may relate to work under § 100. Consequently,

I have instructed the inspectors to carefully watch for children employed in their homes during the sessions of the public schools, to closely question and report any so found and ascertain whether they attend school, cause of absence, etc., with results as above noted.

There were 239 persons found illegally employed in living rooms, i. e., 239 persons who were not living in the apartments in which they were found at work. All such violations were dealt with promptly, that is they were discharged by the tenant who hired them on the order of the inspector when found or if not, the work of such tenant was promptly stopped by the use of the tenement tag.

There were 971 licenses canceled for reasons other than sanitary, and 42 licenses were revoked for foul or unclean conditions found in the buildings for which they were issued; 1,404 new licenses were written; 1,368 new applications were filed; 1,406 notices were sent out to owners of tenement houses under § 105; 1,698 inspections or reinspections of new applications were made.

Of the applications for licenses 165 were refused on first inspection; 140 were canceled. Cases of the application of the tenement tag numbered 78, in 46 of which cases the goods so tagged were seized and removed from the place where found. I authorize the inspectors to use the tag freely to secure prompt compliance with orders, as I find from experience that such treatment is more effective in bringing about immediate results than if we resorted to the issuance of a warrant of arrest of the offender, in addition to a very large saving of time of the inspector who by this means is kept in the field instead of in court.

There were 1,663 unrecorded tenement houses visited as being suspected of having persons employed in them of which only 204 were found to contain no workers. The total of all inspections of licensed houses, of houses for which new applications were filed, and houses suspected of violations of § 100 is shown to be 16,423. These figures show pretty clearly the constant activity of inspectors on this work. Complaints against this class of work have been few. This is especially true of those complaints having a valid basis under the law.

I instructed the inspectors to carefully separate in their reports to me the ready made from the custom made clothing. This is, I believe, the first accurate information of this kind ever collected. I am much pleased with it. It is as complete and as accurate as is possible to obtain as the data were all collected from personal contact with and interrogation of the people found employed. In considering this feature, the terms "ready made" and "custom made" should be understood to apply entirely to clothing for adult or child, male and female. Custom work is composed of work from the hands of the journeyman tailor, which is made by hand for the individual customer from measure. The "ready made" is that work made up for the public trade, irrespective of the quality of the goods or the class of the trade to be served. The number of home workers comprising both classes of workers run pretty evenly as to volume, 7,243 "custom" hands and 7,716 "ready made" hands being found.

In location there is a great difference, as we find the custom workers scattered over every part of the city, while the ready made clothing workers are found in greatest volume in the sections wherein are located the shops of the ready made clothing manufacturers or of their contractors. Again, the majority of the custom workers are males, while those on ready made goods are females, and of course, there is a very large difference in the earnings of both classes as one class does only that part of the garment that cannot be done in the shop and requires no particular skill, while the other class, the custom workers, must make and shape the garment after it is cut, which requires skill and knowledge on the part of the worker obtained only after long service as an apprentice, etc., at this trade.

Of workers on articles other than clothing, there were 1,962 feather makers, 1,170 artificial flower workers, 1,537 engaged on various other articles specified in § 100.

The nationality or race of the worker is another very interesting feature. The inspectors reported 22 different races employed in the home, but the great bulk of such workers was divided between the Italian and Jewish races, the former having 10,081 while the latter had 6,668. The numbers reported for other nationalities or races were as follows:

Nationality or race.	Number of workers.	Nationality or race.	Number of workers.
Italian	10,081	English	34
Jewish	6,668	Negro	33
German	1,278	Finnish	17
American	781	Russian	17
Bohemian	174	Austrian	16
Greek	99	Scotch	14
Irish	93	Chinese	3
Hungarian	92	Slavonian	3
French	88	Spanish	3
Swedish	80	Cuban	2
Polish	51	Armenian	1

The number of recorded outstanding licenses on October 1, 1911, was 13,213 against 12,841 for 1910. Comparison with other years will show that the percentage of home workers does not fluctuate very materially. My experience teaches that necessity is the great impetus in this line or class of work. Few persons are met with among the home workers, who engage in such employment from purely sordid motives, or for the sake of earning mere pin money. The necessity for honest and decent self support, or to aid in the support of dependents, is, we find, the chief reason for the greatest amount of so-called home employment. I am satisfied also that this report, full and complete as it is, does not cover all persons who do work in their own homes, for I believe that there are many persons in this city thus employed who take great pains to hide that fact, not alone from the eyes of the law, but from the eyes of the whole world so far as possible.

This work throws us into constant contact with that side of life where the struggle for existence is greatest, and misery and want and destitution cannot be hidden, and by those who strive to get a livelihood by honest efforts. Therefore, while the mandate of the law is harshness itself, we

try to temper its enforcement with as much consideration, patience and common sense and a spirit of human sympathy as is possible to extend while performing our duty under the law.

The general conditions met with show improvement, in that obedience with the requirements of the statute is more easily obtained than formerly, but we cannot check or stop the moving about of the people who are engaged in this line of work. The bulk of new applications is caused largely by removals of workers who perhaps seek a better paying location in which to prosecute their labor, or perhaps more often seeking cheaper rent.

I am pleased with the new arrangement which gives to this division a permanent set of inspectors and shall strive with them to make the work for the present year more thorough and efficient if such is at all possible.

PROSECUTIONS (TABLE 3).

To effectively enforce the provisions of the law applying to factories and to maintain a proper respect for those administering them, makes it necessary in many instances to have recourse to the courts. No year's work proves an exception to this rule, as the lesson sought to be impressed by resort to punitive action appears to be soon forgotten. This holds good especially in regard to the employment of children. In spite of all admonition and the publicity given to this subject, a comparison of the records for the past six years, in which period more drastic efforts were resorted to than at any other previous time in the history of the bureau, shows violations of this character continue to form the greater part of the causes for prosecution.

The table setting forth a summary of prosecutions, and forming part of this report, is divided into two parts, the first giving cases pending on October first, 1910, and the other the cases instituted between that date and September 30, 1911. Out of 84 cases in the first group, 80 were disposed of, 2 are awaiting trial, and 2 the magistrate's decision. These last two mentioned cases have been held in the balance since 1909.

During the period covered by this report, 413 cases were instituted, 285 for the illegal employment of children or nearly 70 per cent of all the cases brought. For failure to observe the laws of sanitation and safety 99 cases were instituted; there were 17 for employing minors and women under 21 illegal hours, 2 for permitting work in unlicensed tenements, 5 for failure to improve unsanitary bakeshop conditions, 3 for failure of corporations to pay their employees weekly, 1 for failure to report accidents and

1 for interfering with the inspector while in the discharge of his duty.

Of all those which came to trial there were 56 dismissals or acquittals, 6 withdrawals and in 188 cases sentences were suspended. In 129 cases fines were imposed aggregating in amount the sum of $3,050.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation to you and the entire force of the bureau of factory inspection, my thanks and appreciation for their earnest co-operation and assistance in carrying out the laws of this Department.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. WHALEN,

Chief Factory Inspector.

II.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I hereby submit my report as medical inspector of factories for the year ended September 30, 1911.

During the year my activities have been confined principally to New York City, and were devoted to routine work in relation to ventilation, inquiries regarding sanitation, the possibility of poisoning or disease resulting from various processes of manufacture, and special investigations.

The special investigations completed were those relating to atmospheric conditions in the factories devoted to the manufacture of cloaks, suits and skirts in New York City, and the danger of mercury poisoning in the manufacture of felt hats. Reports of these are appended hereto.

Through the courtesy of the Board of Directors of St. Bartholomew's Clinic, the Department was continued in the privileges of the laboratory for intensive study and research work in connection with the various investigations undertaken.

The Department was represented at the Conference on Industrial Diseases held at St. Louis December 29–30, 1910.

That the activities of the Department relating to intensive work into atmospheric conditions of workrooms are now fully recognized, was evidenced through a request from the Commissioner of Health, and the Committee on Ventilation of the City of Chicago, for an investigation into, and a report upon, the practicability of ventilating basements and cellars of mercantile establishments and workrooms. A report of investigations made in response to this request is appended hereto.

Factory inspection relates to inspections and investigations of conditions affecting the health, safety, and welfare of the workers, a large amount of this work being properly classified as industrial hygiene. Medical inspection, therefore, is intimately concerned with (1) obtaining of data regarding the sanitary conditions of

factories or work rooms, (2) investigating and studying the various processes of manufacture with a view toward determining the presence of injurious or dangerous substances, especially, irritating or poisonous dust, fumes, gases or vapors, (3) conducting physical examinations of the workers for the purpose of preventing the spread of infectious or contagious diseases, (4) the physical examination of minors and women to determine those physically unfit to continue work, and more especially the examination of all workers engaged in industries known to be dangerous to health, for the purpose of preventing poisoning or disease, and (5) the recommending of such means or devices as may prevent injury, poisoning, or disease in the various industries.

At present there is no legislative authority which permits the Department to carry on any investigations as to the actual physical conditions of the workers, which is essential to the completion of an investigation of any industry. Investigations and inquiries have been limited therefore to intensive studies of the processes of manufacture, the conditions under which the workers are obliged to continue their labors, and the dangerous elements present to which the workers are exposed.

Ventilation.

Ventilation, i. e. factory or industrial ventilation may be divided into —

General — as applied to all work rooms, irrespective of the nature of the work being carried on, and

Special — as applied to the removal by mechanical means of dust, fumes, gases or vapors generated during the process of manufacture, or resulting from the handling or storage of materials used in the industry.

General ventilation may be secured either by natural or mechanical means, but just when the natural means cease to be proper and sufficient, and mechanical means become necessary can be determined only through comparisons with scientific standards which must be maintained. In the case of natural means, the standard must obviously be one of permissible amount of vitiation, determined preferably by a certain definite indicator, such as the amount of carbon dioxide present.

Special ventilation may be secured only through mechanical means, for it is self-evident that the removal of dust, fumes, gases or vapors, must be accomplished through pipes properly connected with blowers or exhaust fans of large capacity. Where it becomes necessary to dissipate heat or humidity, the air must be constantly and uniformly changed.

Section 86 of the Labor Law relates to general ventilation, but there is an absence of specific standards as to purity or volume of the air required. Again, that portion of the section dealing with steam, gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing processes carried on, relates to special ventilation, but fails to state specifically as to how the room shall be ventilated to render them as harmless as practicable.

A portion of section 81 applies to special ventilation, in that it specifically provides for proper hoods and pipes and that such pipes shall be connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient capacity and power to remove all matter thrown off from grinding, polishing, or buffing wheels, as well as dust and impurities from machinery creating the same. Were these specific requirements made applicable to that portion of section 86 relating to steam, gases, etc., it would, in my opinion, tend to solve one of the ventilating problems, as well as to render safe, many industries which are now a menace to the health of the workers, and in many of which women and children are employed. A large number of these industries are to be found in tenant factories and converted dwellings situated in congested districts.

I have found that there is an inclination on the part of most factory proprietors to secure good atmospheric conditions in the work rooms, but as a rule they desire to be shown specifically what is required by the law in order to comply with its provisions. In the case of dust creating machinery this is easily accomplished, but, in many instances, large quantities of dust are present in the atmosphere not due to machinery, and it becomes difficult to secure proper compliance with the law; this is also true in regard to fumes, gases, vapors, excessive heat and humidity.

The investigation undertaken in the cloak and suit industry is a definite illustration of the capabilities of natural and mechanical means for general ventilation in factories.

It must be conceded that, in large lofts with plentiful window area, and where the workers are spread out, good atmospheric conditions may be maintained through natural means, but this is true only in industries where no dust, fumes, gases or vapors are an accompaniment of the work carried on.

Some work was done for the bureau of mercantile inspection in relation to ventilation. The report of investigations into the ventilating conditions of a large mercantile establishment appended hereto shows what results may be accomplished by the installation of a proper system.

LIGHT.

The proper lighting of factories is an important question, for it concerns not only the health of the workers, but also the prevention of accidents.

Labor laws are intended to protect the health of the workers by requiring work rooms to be properly supplied with the natural conditions for labor, especially as to air and light. Notwithstanding this fact, there is a dearth of legislation relating to the subject of proper lighting and it has not received attention proportionate to its importance.

In all factories visited I have found it the desire of the workers to get just as near the source of natural light as possible, with the result that in many industries there is a certain amount of crowding about the windows, which increases as the window area becomes limited; that this has a direct effect upon air vitiation is conclusively shown in the Departmental investigation of atmospheric conditions in various industries and more especially that of the garment workers. This spells the need of legislation requiring sufficient window area, both as to floor space, and to the number of workers.

The use of certain kinds of window glass, and especially that of ribbed or prismatic glass, has the advantage over ordinary window panes in that the natural light is diffused over remote portions of the work room which would otherwise be dark, but it also has the disadvantage of causing a glaring and intolerable light to fall upon the workers' eyes on very sunny days. This I have found to be so from inquiries made of the workers in factories where such glass

is used, and have confirmed the truth of these statements from personal investigations as to the effects.

Connecticut possesses a law which provides that colored and corrugated glass may be removed if injurious to the eyes of the workers. I would recommend that such authority be given to the Department.

I would again refer to the question of the obstruction of natural lighting of work rooms through uncleanliness of window panes, arrangement of stock, partitions and machinery and recommend remedial legislation granting the Department authority to regulate such conditions.

In my previous reports, the question of artificial lighting in its relation to air vitiation has been fully discussed. Its effects upon the eyes of the workers, if too dim, or too glaring, are to cause eye strain, nervous disorders, dimness of vision and the loss of eyesight, which latter is the greatest calamity that can befall anyone. It has been impossible to undertake an intensive investigation into the subject, but as a result of general injuries among the workers, I find there are a number who suffer from the effects of faulty lighting. I have observed many workers employed with unshaded gas and electric light directly on a level with the eyes, and from my own experience with such means of lighting, I am fully convinced of the harmfulness of such illumination.

When artificial illumination becomes necessary, there should be a fixed minimum standard of light to be maintained, as well as a proper means of protection from too brilliant illumination.

In Holland the law requires a minimum intensity of ten bougie meters (one foot candle) to be maintained, and, in some special industries, such as sewing, knitting, embroidery, jewelry, engraving, printing, etc., an intensity of fifteen bougie meters (one and one half foot candles) is required.

In the opinion of experts, this is a fairly scientific and practicable standard. I would recommend the adoption of such a standard. In my opinion, the Department should also be given authority to require that workers be protected against excessive radiation from the illumination in use.

DUST, FUMES, GASES, ETC.

The list of principal industrial poisons, as tabulated by a committee of the International Association for Labor Legislation, contains thirty, and shows that the mode of entrance of such poisons into the body is as follows:

In the form of dust	7
In the form of a gas	12
In the form of a vapor	11

The industries wherein the workers are exposed to such poisons are numerous.

As a rule, most dusts, gases, fumes and vapors are either so unpleasant or irritating in their effects that the necessity for their removal is quite evident. In many industries, however, gases and vapors of a character dangerous to the health of the worker are present and yet imperceptible to the ordinary senses.

The question of dust in the industries has received such close attention during the past few years that its injurious effects have been fully demonstrated. The activities of the Department have been devoted to intensive work regarding this important subject and in the previous reports the question of dust has been discussed at length.

Through Departmental investigation, it has been demonstrated that in certain industries not classified as dusty, the presence of dust in some quantities is one of the elements of danger.

An analysis of samples of air secured in the shops where skirts are made showed as high as 70 grams of dust per million litres of air, this being as large a quantity as was found in some of the pearl button factories. The reason for its not being very apparent is due to the fact that it is mostly organic, consisting of fibres of cloth, emanations from the human body and, probably, particles of food. The tests for oxidizable organic matter showed over 2 grams per million litres. The danger from the presence of large amounts of organic dust is due, not only to the irritating properties of some of the cotton and wool fibres, but because it is fertile ground for the growth of disease germs.

In some industries the danger is not alone from the irritating organic dust but from the addition to it of irritating inorganic

dust. This is shown by the analysis of samples secured from the finishing room of a felt hat factory. In one gram (15 grains) of dust, there was found .01021 grams of silica, a fine sharp substance which is the principal ingredient of glass. An analysis of a sample of dust secured in a room where paris green was boxed showed .303 grams per cubic meter, and further analysis showed that of this, .093 grams was arsenic. This dust is not only poisonous, but very irritating, and, as a result of spending several days at the plant, the mucous membrane of my nose, as well as that of Inspector Vogt, was inflamed for some days after our visit.

Samples of air secured in a brass foundry were analyzed and showed 75.2 grams per million litres of air, and of this 55.4 grams were silica, which undoubtedly came from the fine sand used for the flasks or moulds in which the metal is cast.

This is conclusive proof of the necessity for granting the Department authority to formulate regulations applicable to special dusty conditions in the industries.

In order to satisfactorily safeguard the health of the workers and protect them effectively from dangers of gas, fumes and vapors, specific regulations applicable to the various industries wherein such fumes, gases or vapors are generated, are required. The question as to whether such conditions are the result of processes of manufacture or otherwise, and as to whether they may be dealt with effectively by appliances attached to machines, by general ventilation through the use of artificial means, by appliances to be worn by workers, or by a combination of these means, must also be given careful thought.

There are many industries other than chemical works in which gases, fumes and vapors may be present, not however, due to processes of manufacture. These impurities may be in themselves harmless, but in combination with other gases or with dust they may become dangerous; they may be irritating in character, or under certain conditions of temperature and humidity they may lower the vitality, and predispose to disease; or they may be poisonous.

As a result of the investigation in the cloak and suit industry, the presence of carbon monoxide was conclusively shown to be present in the air breathed by the pressers who used gas irons.

This is a most deadly gas and not perceptible to the senses, but under the present law we have no specific method of dealing with this dangerous element.

Experience has demonstrated the need for well defined standards embodied in the law, providing for the effective removal of impurities.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The employment of women and children in the industries is a question of industrial hygiene as well as of economics. It is an established fact that they are very susceptible to poisoning and disease, and upon the conservation of their health depends the health and usefulness of the future generation. It, therefore, becomes a matter for medical inspection.

To pursue intensive investigations into the subject would require time and a staff of specially trained investigators. As part of my activities some attention has been given to the conditions found in factories relating to the safety, health, and welfare of women and children.

Section 88 of the law provides that "Where females are employed, dressing or emergency rooms shall be provided for their use; each such room shall have at least one window opening to the outer air and shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls."

As a result of my visits I find that in the factories, and large tenant factories, this section of the law is generally complied with. In many of the large factories a dressing room is not only provided, but a lunch room as well, and in many instances there is a small surgical room with a nurse in constant attendance; this is, of course, a branch of welfare work worthy of consideration. On the other hand, in many of the other smaller tenant factories visited, I find that, owing to the smallness of floor area, and lack of windows leading to outside air, it is almost an impossibility to secure proper compliance with the law requiring dressing rooms.

Such rooms as are provided seem farcical, and are never used except for accumulating rubbish which aids in making the shop unsanitary. In my opinion, a remedy for this would be in requiring the owners of such tenant factories wherein it is impossible to provide suitable emergency or dressing rooms in the individual

holdings, to set aside a portion of one floor for a common dressing or emergency room, provided with sanitary conveniences and lockers.

Section 17 of the law provides that every person employing females in a factory shall provide and maintain suitable seats for the use of such female employees, and permit the use thereof by such employees to such an extent as may be reasonable for the preservation of their health.

As a result of my observations it would seem that there is a wide difference of opinion as to what are suitable seats. In many industries the workers are seated during the entire period, using chairs, stools or benches. Many industries require constant standing on the part of workers operating machinery, and rest is secured by using a small shelf attached to the machine. Very few of the seats that I have seen are in my opinion really suitable or restful; there should be a standard, and I would respectfully recommend that a seat to be accepted as suitable should be such, that when the employee sits the soles and heels rest comfortably on the floor. Also, that such seats have a back set at an angle of not less than 100 degrees.

In many industries where women are employed near machinery, dangerous accidents have occurred through the long hair catching in gearing, pulleys, or about shafting. I would recommend that authority be given to the Department to require the proprietors to furnish caps or head coverings for females engaged at work near machinery.

It must be conceded that a minimum age limit for working children is of great value, but the mere question of chronological age is no real determination of the child's physical fitness to engage in certain occupations, for I have found eighteen year old boys, who physically looked only fifteen, engaged at dusty occupations fit only for strong adults, and I have also seen children between fourteen and fifteen carrying heavy loads and engaged at work tending to decrease the vital resistance and make a poor physique, but under the law they were legally employed.

In the majority of foreign countries, the child before beginning work must possess a certificate of physical fitness obtained only after a thorough medical examination, and, after having begun

work, re-examination as to fitness to continue work may be required by the visiting inspector. In my opinion such authority should be granted to the Labor Department.

A maximum standard of labor which may be performed by minors is essential for the encouragement of their proper physical growth. This question has been made the subject of legislation in France, and I quote some of the provisions relating thereto. Children under eighteen years of age are not allowed to operate foot-power machines, nor to turn horizontal wheels. No male employee under eighteen years of age or any female employee in an industrial establishment is permitted either inside or outside of the work place to carry loads in excess of the following weights:

	Pounds.
Boys under 14 years of age	22.1
Boys 14 and 15 years of age	33.1
Boys 16 to 18 years of age	44.1
Girls under 14 years of age	11.0
Girls 14 and 15 years of age	17.6
Girls 16 and 17 years of age	22.0
Girls 18 years of age and over	55.1

In a large number of industries, considered dangerous because of the risk of poisoning, or because of the production of deleterious gases and dust, children under 18 and all females are prohibited from even entering the places in which the processes are carried on.

In a large number of industries it is also prescribed that children under 18 years, minor girls, and women shall not be employed in the workshops where dust is freely given off, where acids are used or their fumes are present, where the fumes of carbon dioxide or benzine are given off, and where poisonous materials are used.

In my opinion, the Department should be granted authority to formulate prohibitive regulations along these lines.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

Labor laws are intended for the protection of the health of all workers, and while there are many diseases traceable directly to

the occupations in which the workers may be engaged, the scope of medical inspection of factories is more to determine those pathological conditions due to the industries, meaning thereby, manufacturing processes or work in factories; there remains then, a number of occupations within the provisions of the law, to which medical inspection might be extended.

The study of the causes of diseases from which the workers suffer is one of the first principles of industrial hygiene, as well as one of the most intricate problems. The classification, or as we might term it, medical nomenclature of such diseases is no simple matter, owing to the fact that there are so many causes to be considered.

In order to apply proper safeguards, statistical facts must be secured tending to prove that the industry is the dominant ætiological factor in causing disease. A mere compilation based upon general reports, or conclusions drawn from the hasty observations or casual inspections of the workers, is of little value. In order to secure data that may be of material assistance in formulating regulations, it becomes necessary to make an intensive study of the industry, the worker, and the housing conditions.

In undertaking an intensive study of the industry for the purpose of defining its relation to disease, the Department has met with signal success. The result of the investigations already completed shows definitely just what dangers are present from processes of manufacture, materials used, or conditions under which the industry is carried on.

The study of the workers presents a difficult problem, for it must comprise, not only a thorough physical examination of each one, but also a study of personal hygiene. To attribute to the industries various diseases, based upon superficial examinations of the workers, or upon mortality statistics is erroneous. For accurate data it becomes necessary to look to the foreign countries; we are still lacking in those medical statistics which would go a great way toward demonstrating just where the fault lies.

The hospital and dispensary records fail to show definitely the relation of the patient's occupation to the disease, and though I

was informed that there have been tabulations made relating to the illness of workers in certain industries, such statistics have been collected for personal use and were not available.

The present mortality statistics are of small value, for there are many deaths due primarily to the occupations of the workers, but which have not been recorded as such. The following list furnished by Dr. Guilfoy, Registrar of the New York City Health Department, shows the number of deaths from occupational diseases reported in Greater New York during the year 1910:

Lead poisoning:	stereotypers	1
	painters	4
	Total	5
Mercury poisoning.	pressmaker, rubber goods	1
	Total deaths	6

In proportion to the population, and the number of known dangerous industries, these statistics would indicate a very low mortality from occupational diseases or poisonings.

From January to October, 1911, there were reported to the New York State Health Department:

Deaths from chronic lead poisoning	16
Deaths from other chronic occupational poisonings	10

Of the many diseases attributed to the industries, tuberculosis (pulmonary) has received the most attention from statisticians. According to the authorities, the death rate from this disease is very high among workers in tobacco, textiles, cutlery and pearl buttons.

The following table which I have compiled from reports of the State Health Department, January to October, 1911, shows the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis which occurred in New York City, and a few cities and towns in other parts of the state. The places selected were those wherein one industry predominated, and the factories had been visited by me. It is interesting to note that the industries tabulated are ones considered as ranking high in predisposing to pulmonary tuberculosis.

City or Town	Industries	Population	Deaths
New York City	Miscellaneous	4,956,865	5,964
Yonkers	Textiles, felt hats	84,361	76
Utica	Textiles	77,088	65
Amsterdam	Pearl buttons, textiles	33,116	10
Kingston	Cigars	26,031	42
Oswego	Textiles, matches	4,540	6
Walden	Cutlery	4,069	2
Fishkill Landing	Textiles	3,894	5
Fishkill	Textiles	3,149	0

The addition of section 58 to the law, which requires the reporting of certain industrial poisonings and diseases, will undoubtedly aid in determining more fully industries dangerous to the health of the workers.

In my opinion, the Department should be given authority to require that all industrial poisonings be reported. During my visits to the factories, I have, in different industries, observed workers, who, in my opinion, were undoubtedly suffering from the effects of aniline, zinc, benzine, carbon monoxide, and alcohol, both amylic and methylic. Inquiries made of the workers seemed to confirm my belief.

Accompanied by Inspector Vogt, some time was spent in a brass foundry for the purpose of securing samples of air during the periods of casting the metal; twenty-four hours later Mr. Vogt became quite ill, and exhibited all the symptoms of zinc poisoning, the illness lasting for several days. Analysis of the samples of air secured showed the presence of zinc and copper, which was definite proof of the danger from zinc poisoning, since the analyses were confirmed by the actual effects upon one exposed to the air. Inquiries made of the workmen in this and other brass foundries confirmed the fact, for all suffered from the symptoms known as brass founders' ague, which is zinc poisoning.

Referring to my report for 1909, the dangerous nature of materials used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles was pointed out. In the report of the Chief Factory Inspector of Great Britain for the year 1910 appears the following report of Dr. Collis, one of the medical inspectors:

Manufacture of incandescent mantles. Four factories where incandescent mantles are manufactured have been visited to ascertain whether under the present conditions of the work any injury is caused to the workers (1) by vapor arising from the baths in which the mantles are dipped; (2) excess of carbon dioxide generated in the process of seasoning or burning. The

dipping bath contains a mixture of methylated ether (industrial spirit), 60 per cent, and methylated spirit, 30 per cent, in which is dissolved collodion and camphor. The vapor arising from this mixture if breathed to any extent by the workers causes headache, sickness, anorexia, sleepiness, and lassitude, symptoms which are experienced to a greater extent on first commencing employment. At one factory where the workers had to enter the hot stoves, heated to about 115 degrees F. to carry in the mantles for drying, and to remove the dried mantles, all seven workers complained of some of the symptoms described. * * * Suitable hoods and exhaust ducts, minimising the amount of vapor which escapes, can be fixed over the dipping baths.

This is confirmation of the dangerous nature of this industry, and in the places visited by me the employees were mostly minor females and children.

In the manufacture of felt hats, the principal danger has been considered to be from mercurial poisoning. As a result of the investigation undertaken by the Department into this industry, it has been found that there is also an added danger from carbon monoxide poisoning, and in the finishing process, the workers are liable to pulmonary diseases resulting from irritation of the mucous membranes through the inhalation of dust containing large quantities of silica. This dust is created in the pouncing and finishing of the hats with sand paper. From merely superficial physical examinations of a number of workers in this industry, I found many of them suffering from bronchitis, although from general appearances they were of fine physique. Many of them are reported as suffering from tuberculosis, but this I was unable to confirm.

Dr. Waters of the New York City Health Department Tuberculosis Clinics reports that during 1910 the percentage of tuberculosis in various occupations represented at the clinic was as follows: laborers, 3.52; factory, 2.86; operators, 5.47; pressers, 2.5; cutters, 1.82; painters, 1.48; carpenters, 1.22; furriers, 1.22. All the garment workers grouped together furnish over thirteen per cent., and yet the trade has never been classified as dangerous.

It is quite evident that the question of industrial diseases demands an intensive study, and I would respectfully recommend that authority be granted the Department to do so.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. T. GRAHAM ROGERS,

Medical Inspector of Factories.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS.

I. VENTILATION OF A DEPARTMENT STORE.

I would report that as per permission granted to comply with request of Hon. W. A. Evans, M. D., Commissioner of Health, of Chicago, Ill., I visited the mercantile establishment of ———— in New York City, on November 10th, 11th and 12th, for the purpose of making determinations of temperature, humidity, carbon dioxide and dust. Deputy Factory Inspector Vogt accompanied me during the visit and aided in the laboratory determinations. In order to finish in time to comply with the Commissioner's request, it became necessary to do the laboratory work on the nights of the 10th and 11th.

That portion of the basement devoted to merchandise is really a basement surrounded by a balcony, but there is a very large portion of it under this so-called balcony basement. From the basement there is an exit to the concourse of the McAdoo tunnels. The sub-basement is devoted to shipping and packing, and is divided by low partitions and racks; there are quite a number of young women employed here.

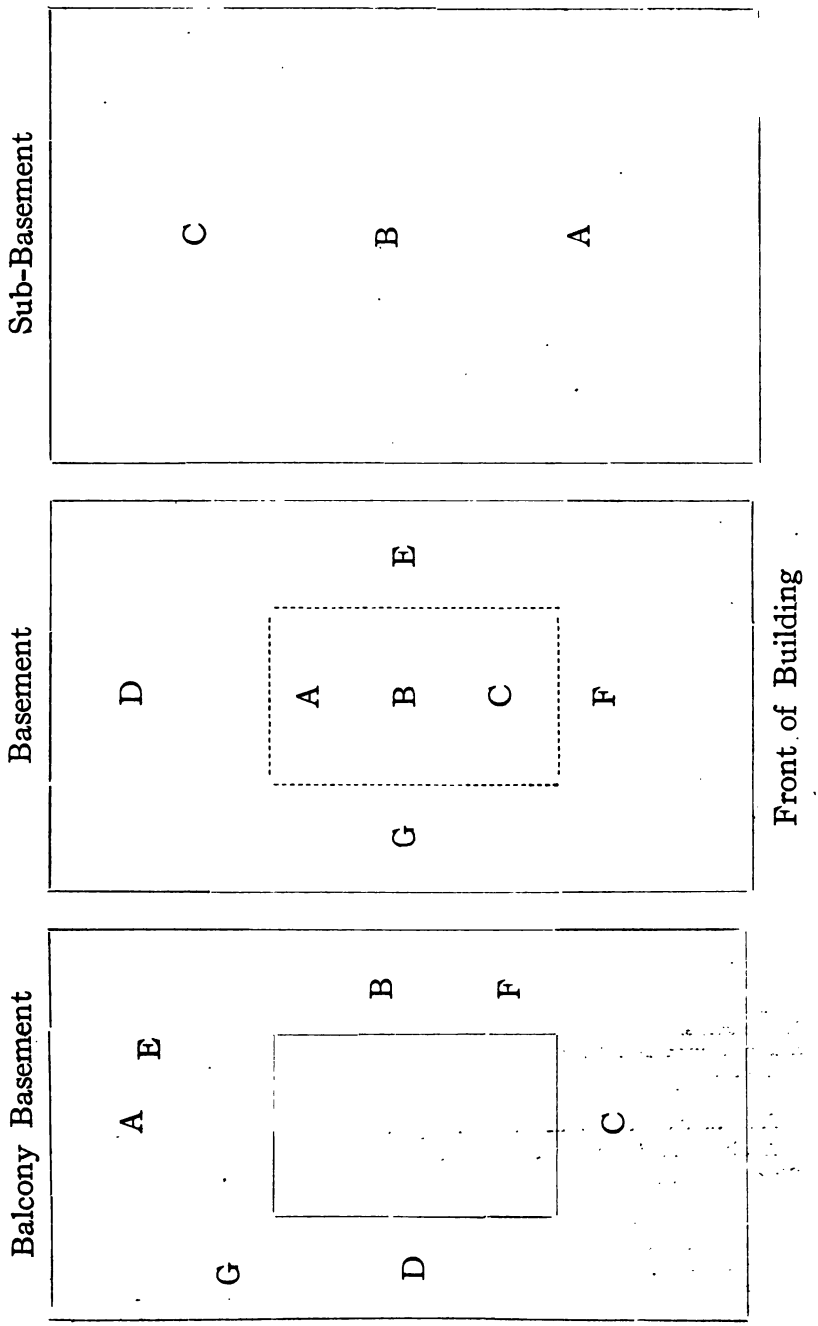
There is a combination system of heating and ventilation of the plenum and exhaust type. There are nine intake fans, each being about seven feet in diameter, the air being taken directly from the sidewalk by means of three intakes. The air is washed, screened and then driven through the building. In the basement and basement balcony every other supporting column is an air supply, the source of supply being near the ceiling, while the exhausts are along the walls near the floor. In the water closets at the back of each hopper there is also an exhaust. A determination showed the temperature of the air being supplied to be 64 degrees F., humidity 50. Outdoor determinations showed temperature 45 degrees F., humidity 40. In the sub-basement, air supply is from ducts along the ceiling, and the exhausts are from gratings set in the floor and along the sides of the walls. There are ten fans for exhausting, which are about the same size as the supply fans.

Determinations were made in basement balcony, basement and sub-basement for temperature, humidity and carbon dioxide. Samples of air were collected, and laboratory determinations made for ammonia, oxidizable organic matter, and total solids (dust). Bacteriological determinations will also be made. The large amount of total solids found is probably due to (1) air intakes being at street level; (2) newness of wooden floors, not yet thoroughly oil soaked; (3) drying out of new plaster walls.

Below are the results of our findings. Temperature and humidity readings were taken at floor, breathing, and high levels, and are marked respectively a, b, c. The diagram following the table shows where tests were made by the letters A, B, C, etc. Determinations are per million litres of air. The carbon dioxide is recorded as parts in 10,000 volumes. The ammonia in every test was less than .5 part per million. In all cases, the air was carefully aspirated and measured; at no time were less than 500 litres aspirated.

Location of test.		Temperature. (F.)	Humidity.	Oxidizable organic matter. (grams.)	Solids. (grams.)	CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.
	Nov. 10.	*Partly cloudy. Temperature 65°. Humidity 67.*				
Basement:	A	a 71	73	.46	60.0	7
		b 69	73			
		c 73	73			
	B	a 69	73	.52	63.0	6
		b 69	73			
		c 70	73			
Basement balcony:	A	a 72	77	.62	59.4	7
		b 71	76			
		c 74	74			
	Nov. 11.	*Partly cloudy. Temperature 45°. Humidity 67.*				
Basement:	C	a 67	56	.79	80.3	6
		b 67	56			
		c 67	56			
	D	a 66	49	.98	86.0	7
		b 67	49			
		c 69	48			
	E	a 68	56	.96	89.0	7
		b 68	56			
		c 69	56			
	F	a 65	49	.78	91.0	6
		b 65	48			
		c 65	48			
Basement balcony:	B	a 69	50	.86	78.0	7
		b 69	46			
		c 69	46			
	C	a 69	47	.76	82.0	7
		b 69	46			
		c 69	46			
	D	a 69	51	.86	20.0	6
		b 68	50			
		c 68	50			
	E	a 71	53	1.12	72.0	8
		b 70	50			
		c 71	49			
	F	a 69	48	.86	78.92	7
		b 69	46			
		c 69	46			
Sub-basement:	A	a 71	52	.87	27.0	6
		b 73	53			
		c 73	53			
	B	a 70	51	.87	59.0	6
		b 73	53			
		c 73	53			

Location of test.		Temperature. (F.)	Humidity.	Oxidizable organic matter. (grams.)	Solids. (grams.)	CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.
	Nov. 12.	*Partly cloudy.*	*Temperature 45°.*	*Humidity 52.*		
Sub-basement:	C.....	a 70	52	.82	21.0	6
		b 72	52			
		c 72	52			
Basement:	G.....	a 70	56	.90	35.0	7
		b 70	56			
		c 70	56			
Basement balcony:	G.....	a 72	57	.40	63.0	6
		b 72	57			
		c 73	58			


Sub-Basement
C
B
A
Basement
D
E
A
B
C
F
G
Balcony Basement
A
E
B
F
C
G
D
Front of Building

II. CLOAK AND SUIT INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK CITY.

TECHNICAL REPORT.

At the request of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Industry of New York City, an investigation into the atmospheric conditions of the factories devoted to this industry was undertaken.

That the work might be facilitated, an assistant was provided by the Joint Board. In order to make the investigation an intensive one, I deemed it advisable to select certain types of buildings in which cloak and suit factories were to be found, and made a thorough study of each shop in the various types of buildings. Thus observations were made of the actual working conditions covering the entire day. The types of buildings selected were classified as follows:

Loft Buildings, Recent Type. This included the large fireproof loft buildings of recent construction, containing all the up-to-date installations for lighting, heating and plumbing.

Modern Loft Buildings. This included the loft buildings erected some years ago (ten to fifteen), and not possessing the most modern improvements.

Old Type Loft Buildings. This included the old style loft factory building, as a rule not over six stories in height, containing no modern conveniences, and having two or more shops on each floor.

Converted Tenements and Converted Dwellings. These included buildings formerly used for family habitations, and were as a rule, situated in the congested districts.

A number of buildings under each class were visited for comparison. Corner buildings as well as block buildings were included in each type.

In order to properly consider the question of atmospheric conditions in the factories, it becomes necessary to know what is the ideal outdoor atmospheric condition, as well as the composition of the street air in New York City, so that proper comparisons may be made.

Air is a mixture of gases. An analysis of air commonly accepted as normal is as follows:

Oxygen	21.04
Nitrogen	78.06
Argon	0.94
Carbon dioxide	0.03
Watery vapor	variable.
Ammonia	trace.
Organic matter	variable.
Helium, krypton, neon, xenon, hydrogen	traces
Micro-organisms	8 per litre of air

This analysis is volumetric and represents parts per 100 volumes.

Analyses made in St. Bartholomew's Laboratory of samples of New York City street air were as follows:

Day clear and sunny, weather mild:

Total solids (dust)	30.00 grams per million litres.
Oxidizable organic matter	11.00 grams per million litres
Ammonia	1 part per million.
Carbon dioxide	4 parts per 10,000 volumes.

Day clear with strong wind blowing:

Total solids	114.00 grams per million litres.
Oxidisable organic matter	12.00 grams per million litres.
Ammonia	3 parts per million.
Carbon dioxide	4 parts per 10,000 volumes.
Bacteria	12 per litre.

Microscopic examination of the solid matter showed horse manure, quartz, sand and a dark substance probably asphalt or cinders.

Analysis of a sample of air secured at Centreport, L. I., at an elevation of one hundred feet above sea level, at early morn, showed 2 bacteria and 8 moulds per litre of air after four days' incubation at a temperature of 23 degrees centigrade; also:

Total solids (inorganic)	7.00 grams per million litres.
Oxidizable organic matter	0.2 grams per million litres.
Carbon dioxide	3+ parts per 10,000 volumes.

The foregoing observations of local outdoor atmosphere afford the means for comparison with the conditions found in the factories tabulated.

An examination of the appended tables to these special reports shows some interesting data and does not support the usually accepted theory that a large loft with numerous windows means one that is well ventilated, or that old buildings in the congested district are unhealthful.

In tabulating, especial care was taken that the records should be of the usual working conditions, so that findings due to sudden changes resulting from the opening of a large number of windows at once, or suddenly starting up ventilating apparatus, and thereby causing sharp changes in the reading (usually low), were not recorded in the tables. In some instances, readings taken at noon, just after work was stopped, and a number of employees had left the loft, are recorded for comparison. Several readings were taken in the morning usually beginning about 9 A. M. and again in the afternoon, from about 1:30 to 5 P. M., and the maximum A. M. and P. M. readings recorded in the table; the upper reading being A. M., the lower one P. M., except when otherwise noted.

The samples for dust analyses were obtained by aspirating the air through special bottles containing sterile water and not confining the selection to any one portion of the room. In securing samples of air for determination of carbon monoxide, they were taken at the breathing level of the pressers.

In determining the presence of micro-organisms, two methods were used, that of exposing a gelatine plate known as a Petri dish, and also aspirating a known quantity of air through sterile water, and then transferring a definite quantity to a culture media, according to a method for determining bacteria in water, recommended by the American Public Health Association.

In the tables, the wet bulb thermometer readings have been recorded instead of relative humidity readings being calculated. By so doing, the actual amount of aqueous vapor present is more definitely shown and clearer comparisons may be made.

No record is made in the tables as to the number of windows open, for in the majority of places visited, they were opened or closed at the convenience of the workers, so that windows were open and closed intermittently during the securing of samples. This was also true of places where ventilat-

ing fans were installed, for the operations of these fans called forth loud protests from the workers near the windows used as intakes that they could not stand the draughts. Windows having ventilators were not exempt from being closed.

In considering the carbon dioxide, temperature and wet-bulbs, it will be noticed that they often vary in different parts of the room. This shows that there are not only numerous air currents and cross currents present, but certain areas in which the air is dead or stagnant.

When there is a high velocity of the outer air, there is consequently an area of high pressure at the portion of the building exposed, and the readings will be lower than at the opposite or low pressure area of the building.

The situation of the gas irons used by the pressers, also, has much to do with the readings. It is noticeable that in certain lofts where the irons are near the windows, the carbon dioxide readings are lower than in other parts of the room, which was caused by the changing of the air due to currents created by the heat of the irons. In many instances, the temperature is high, and carbon dioxide low. It will also be noticed that in some instances the carbon dioxide is higher where the irons are near the windows; this is probably due to this section being the low pressure area and in the path of the escaping air currents.

As a result of these tests, it is fully demonstrated that carbon dioxide is not an indicator for the amount of carbon monoxide present; for a glance at the tables shows that in many instances where the amount of carbon dioxide is low the amount of carbon monoxide is high.

It is noticeable that the area of the loft, and also the situation of the irons, have a marked bearing upon the carbon monoxide findings. In the modern loft buildings with large floor area, there is less carbon monoxide where a great many irons are in use, than in the old type loft buildings with small floor area, and it is quite high in the converted tenement and dwellings where only one or two irons are in use. Again, it will be noted that the amount is less where the irons are near or at an open window. This proves the need of proper air dilution to minimize the danger from this gas.

It will be noticed that irrespective of the type of the building or its situation, where a large number of workers are employed and natural means of ventilation are relied upon, the carbon dioxide findings are high. A reason for this lies in the fact that the workers are all situated in the portion of the shop near the windows, so that they may have good light to work by. The proper circulation of air through natural agencies is impeded, and rapidly vitiated by body emanations, and on days when there is a marked difference between outdoor and indoor temperature, conditions are made worse. Under conditions such as these, the actual amount of air space per person is unusually small, and there is a large dead area in the unoccupied portion of the loft. When artificial illumination becomes necessary, and gas is used, the conditions are rendered still worse, as the workers continue to labor in the same place.

In the old loft buildings, and converted dwellings and tenements, where the shops are small, often several on a floor, and but a few workers in each, the carbon dioxide is rather high; this is due to the obstruction of natural air currents. The windows are usually in the front or rear of the build-

ing, and a partition separates the shops. In the cellar shops, even where the floor area is large, and the workers are few, the carbon dioxide is high, due to inadequate means being present for facilitating air currents.

Where artificial means for ventilation has been installed, it will be noticed that the carbon dioxide readings are low, and this despite the fact that the systems were only run intermittently. It is true that to work such systems continually would compel the employees to cease their labors, owing to draughts and low temperature. This is especially noticeable on very cold days. But it must be conceded that even the intermittent working of such systems are of benefit in maintaining proper atmospheric conditions.

It has been proven that the amount of carbon dioxide increases the longer a room is occupied. The results recorded show this to be true, for with the exception of those shops operating ventilating systems, the P. M. carbon dioxide readings are, as a rule, higher than the A. M. readings, and this is especially noticeable in the case of the older buildings. One of the probable causes for this condition is the sudden increase of energy on the part of the workers to finish the day's output. This muscular action increases the amount of impurities thrown off from the body, and that the presence of these impurities is indicated by the amount of carbon dioxide present cannot be doubted. It has been demonstrated by physiologists that, the greater the muscular activity, the greater the amount of carbon dioxide given off from the body.

That the use of illuminating gas aids in increasing the amount of carbon dioxide as well as the temperature is clearly indicated. It will be noticed that where gas is used commercially for apparatus, or for illumination, the carbon dioxide readings are influenced; for in the modern large lofts, where a number of irons are in use, and the cubical contents of the room ample, the carbon dioxide readings are higher than in a small loft having few irons; this is due to the products of combustion, the irons consuming an amount of oxygen, and producing an amount of carbon dioxide equal to a great number of people.

Where steam heating is used it will be seen that the temperature is higher than where coal stoves are in use and that the wet-bulb readings are also high. Where coal stoves are depended upon, it will be seen that the temperature is about 60 degrees F. and less, and that the wet-bulb readings are also low; with each higher reading there is a corresponding increase of the carbon dioxide reading.

A careful study of the wet-bulb readings shows that they are generally not high and that the means used for heating, use of gas, and crowding of employees also has a direct influence upon such readings. Where there are a large number working, steam heating and large quantities of illuminating gas used, the wet-bulb is high. In the small shops while the readings are not very high, in proportion to the number of workers present the readings should be lower. That the amount of carbon dioxide varies with the humidity is shown in the tables, for where the wet-bulb reading rises the amount of carbon dioxide also increases; and in the lofts, where ventilating fans are used and a low wet-bulb reading obtained, the carbon dioxide findings were low.

One of the causes of unsanitary shops is the presence of food. In many shops the employees eat while at work, with the result that the food refuse becomes scattered about the floor and under the benches, there decaying and becoming fertile ground for bacterial growth, as well as vitiating the atmosphere. Such conditions are especially prevalent where the sale of food stuff is permitted in the factory, for, as a rule, the stalls and storage boxes used by the peddlers are not clean.

To ascertain the presence of such impurities, analyses were made for the amount of total solids, and presence of organic matter. A study of the tables shows that wherever a food peddler was present, the shop was dirty and the amount of organic matter was high. It is also noticeable that the amount of carbon dioxide was high, demonstrating its value as an indicator where organic matter is present. It would naturally be expected that such conditions would only be found in the old types of buildings found in the congested districts, but it is clearly shown, that even in the highest class of shops, if food peddling is permitted it is difficult to secure proper cleanliness.

In the old buildings in the congested district, an added danger is the presence of bedding in the shops. Here, there is not only fertile ground for bacterial growth, but also propagation of vermin, and in many instances the cause of disastrous fires. The tables show that where bedding was present organic matter was very high, and bacteria numerous.

Analyses show that the amount of dust in the factories is rather high and yet the industry is not classed as a dusty one. That the dust is not readily perceptible is probably due to its being organic and light, and to its being generated in the course of cutting and sewing the goods. The extreme fineness, as well as the irritating properties of the cotton and wool fibres which compose the greater part of this dust, make it a source of danger to the workers' health. The large number of garment workers, who are treated for pulmonary diseases in the clinics and hospitals, fully establishes this fact.

The results of the investigation clearly demonstrate that the atmospheric conditions found in the majority of the shops are not conducive to good health and should be remedied. That certain factors which cause unsanitary conditions in the shops can be eliminated, and that the air may be changed without discomfort to the workers has been established.

To secure these results requires the co-operation of employer and employee as the present factory laws insure sanitary conditions in the shops, if properly complied with.

In addition to these laws, I would suggest the formulation of regulations along the following lines:

During the months of October and April a minimum temperature of 61 degrees F. should be maintained in the factories.

The amount of carbon dioxide present should not exceed 12 parts per 10,000 volumes during the daytime, or 20 parts at night when gas or oil is used for illuminating purposes.

Where a number of gas irons are in use, mechanical means should be installed so that there may be a constant circulation of air maintained at the pressers' tables.

The presence of bedding in the shops should be prohibited.

The sale of food in shops, or eating at work tables during the hours of labor, should not be permitted. Where there is no lunch room, special tables should be provided at noon for the preparation of lunches, and all refuse should be removed immediately after finishing lunch.

Smoking in the shops should be prohibited.

GENERAL REPORT.

In addition to the technical report covering the investigation of atmospheric conditions of the cloak, suit and skirt industry of New York City, the following general report is submitted.

The industry is really a division of tailoring or garment working, and is carried on under practically the same conditions, many of the processes being identical. Many of the shops are situated in the lower portion of the city, and are found in all types of buildings devoted to commercial purposes. There has been a gradual removal of these shops from the converted dwellings and old type loft buildings to the more modern so-called fire-proof buildings. In many of the large establishments, all the processes are carried on in the same building, but in the small shops, which are found in the old buildings, certain portions of the work which have been contracted or subcontracted for are carried on.

In the process of manufacturing, the work is mostly machine work, the finishing and lining being done by hand. The various processes through which the cloth passes from bolt to the finished product is as follows: cutting, sewing and pressing. In many of the factories the material is merely cut, and is sent to contractors to be sewed, pressed and finished. The cutting consists in having a number of layers of cloth on top of which is placed the pattern, and the cutting of the goods is accomplished either by means of shears, a large knife, or the more modern method of a circular knife operated by a small motor which the cutter guides by hand; this work is performed by those who are expert, the majority being males who command high wages. As the work is particular, good light, as well as large table space is necessary. The well lighted portions of the shop are devoted to cutting.

After the goods have been cut they are completed, either in the same shop, or they may be sent out to the contractors who keep small shops, or the work may be sent into the home.

The next process, sewing, requires the goods to pass through a number of hands, for the industry is one in which the work is specialized, each worker being employed in basting, hand sewing, machine sewing or pressing just one special portion of the garment. The basting, which is a preparatory sewing of the goods together, and requires little skill, is performed mainly by the beginners, the majority of whom are male and female minors. The goods are finished by the machine operators. In all the large shops and in the majority of the small ones, the machines are set on long tables which are situated in rows, the motive power being usually supplied by means of an electric motor or gasoline engine. There are numerous sub-divisions of the sewing whereby the linings, as well as the goods, are assembled into the perfect garment. During the assembling of the garment it is sent to the pressers. Here the work is done either with hand irons heated on coal

furnaces or on small gas stoves, which is the method pursued in the very old loft buildings on the East Side, and the hand gas iron or tailor's goose. There are many types of this iron, one which is equipped with the bunsen burner, the other, which in addition to the gas, is supplied with compressed air, so that the worker may regulate the flame. There is also a heavy gas iron which is operated both by hand and foot.

The industry has never been considered either a dusty one or a dangerous one, and in none of the classifications by authorities, even of recent date, can it be found among the so-called "dusty trades," and yet, the results of the Department investigation into this industry shows the presence of dust in the air as high in amount as that found in some of the pearl button factories investigated. It is evident that among the conditions in this industry which are considered dangerous to the health of the workers, dust plays an important part. Through the analyses of the atmospheric conditions in those establishments where illuminating gas is used for heating the irons, it has been demonstrated that the pressers are exposed to the danger of the deadly gas, carbon monoxide.

In considering the relation of the industry to the health of the workers, it may be well to start with the initial process, that is, the cutting of the goods. In this process, the dangers arise from the dust created in the cutting of the goods, and the operator, to follow the outline of the pattern accurately, must keep his face close to the work. It has been demonstrated that the inhalation of organic dust is a menace to health because of the irritating qualities of such dust, the cotton fibres being the most dangerous. This danger is minimized to a certain extent by the large amount of air space for each individual, not due to any thought on the part of the proprietors, but to the fact that it is necessary to have large table space to spread the goods on for examination and cutting. Notwithstanding this fact, a large number suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis, it being reported that 1.82 per cent of all the occupations treated at the New York City Health Department Clinic were cutters in the garment trade. The air analyses in cutting rooms show 16 to 18 parts carbon dioxide per 10,000 volumes, and 59 grams of total solids (dust) per million litres of air, proving conclusively the presence of a predisposing cause for pulmonary affections, and this condition was found in the most modern type of workroom.

In the process of sewing there are two types of machines used by the operators. In the large shops power is used, whereas in many of the small places foot machines are used, so that to make an intensive study of this branch of the industry in its relation to the health of the employees careful consideration is required of a large number of conditions which have a bearing upon the health of the workers. The danger is not from the dust alone, but also from the effects of nerve strain or fatigue due to the operation of the machines. This question has been studied rather carefully by Dr. Sydney I. Schwab of St. Louis, who has reported a large number of cases of neurasthenia among such workers. Another danger to which these operators are exposed is that of having to work with artificial illumination on a level with the eyes, especially that from incandescent electric bulbs. Reports show this has a deleterious effect, not only upon the eyes, but upon the general health.

Dr. Collis, one of the medical inspectors of the British Factory Inspection Service, reports as follows:

The presence of nystagmic or oscillatory movements of the eyeball is well known to be caused among miners, but it is not recognised that similar though slighter movements of the eyeball occur when the vision is directed laterally in other workers whose employment calls for continuous use of the eye.

A case of pronounced nystagmus was brought to my attention, * * * *

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The inquiry was then pursued among the female workers employed at sewing machines; 516 were examined, and it was found that 145, or 28 per cent, showed these movements; the condition was present among 29.2 per cent of workers between 14 and 17 years of age, in 30 per cent of workers between 17 and 20 years of age, in 29.2 per cent of workers between 20 and 25 years of age, in 22.8 per cent of workers between 25 and 30 years of age, and in 23.4 per cent of workers aged 30 and over, these figures point to the conditions being one of fatigue of the extra ocular muscles, a condition more likely to be found among young females than older women.

Among the operators, the percentage of tuberculosis is rather high, it being reported as 5.47 per cent of all the occupations treated in the New York City Health Department Clinic.

Analyses of the atmospheric conditions in such parts of the shops where the operators work, show the carbon dioxide to be as high as 18 parts in the modern loft buildings, and 25 parts in the cellar shops. This was where natural means for ventilation were relied upon. A probable cause of the high percentage of carbon dioxide is due to the fact that the operators are crowded close to the windows for the purpose of securing as much natural light as possible. In those buildings where the window area is limited, as in the buildings situated in the centre of the block, it can be readily understood that with such crowding together the air in the immediate vicinity of such workers becomes vitiated through body emanations, causing that condition formerly termed "crowd poison."

The process of pressing is one which requires hard labor, and in the factories is done by adult males. As the number of pressers are few in proportion to the other workers, the process is carried on in the least desirable portions of the factory. Fortunately for the pressers, the irons are at times situated near a window, but the majority are in the centre or corners of the loft.

In pressing the goods a damp cloth is used, and as the operator must bend over his work, he receives the full effects of the vapors generated. The occupation of presser is, seemingly, the one most dangerous to the health of workers engaged in the garment industry. In the shops where coal furnaces are used to heat the irons, the danger to the pressers from carbon monoxide poisoning is not so marked as where the gas irons are used. Where the irons are heated on a gas stove, the danger is increased, as the operators are constantly bending over the stoves to change the irons. Where gas irons are used, the danger is intensified, for in addition to the laborious work, there is the added danger from the fumes of the products of combustion, the carbon monoxide gas, the vapors from the damp pressing cloth and the heat.

It is well known that laborious work tires the muscles, that air vitiated from products of combustion produces drowsiness, that carbon monoxide destroys the red blood cells, thereby decreasing the percentage of oxygen in the body which means inhibition of the real stimulus for muscular and

mental activities, and that vapors and heat enervate; what wonder, then, that with all these combined to affect the worker, resort to stimulants becomes necessary.

Prof. Glaisel has shown that constant working in close illuminating gas atmosphere causes a condition of lethargy leading to the use of alcoholic stimulants, and cites the tailoring industry as an example. From inquiries made among the workers, a large number admit that the use of stimulants is necessary. In many shops bottled beer is kept and sold to the workers, and many of the food peddlers carry as the most profitable part of their stock bottles of alcoholic stimulants, the best customers being the pressers.

From personal observations and examinations, I am fully aware that many of the pressers suffer from pulmonary affections, and the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported from the New York City Health Department Clinic shows that of all occupations 2.5 per cent are pressers.

I feel assured that a large number of pressers suffer from the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning; the majority are anæmic, and suffer from gastro-intestinal and pulmonary disorders, and, though no statistics are obtainable, many are treated in the dispensaries and privately for these conditions, which, in my opinion are caused by the effects of carbon monoxide inhalation, but which is not recognized as a cause.

In a modern loft building where the pressers' table was situated at a window, gas irons in use, and natural means for ventilation relied upon, over 1 part carbon monoxide, and 17 parts carbon dioxide per 10,000 volumes were found at the breathing level of the pressers. In a similar loft where mechanical means for ventilation were in use, but a trace of carbon monoxide were found, and the carbon dioxide was only 7 parts. In converted dwellings, 1½ parts of carbon monoxide, and 18 parts carbon dioxide were found at the pressers' tables, and in cellar shops over 2 parts carbon monoxide were found. From the high percentages of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide found together at the pressers' tables, it is evident that the process of pressing with gas irons is dangerous to health, for it is known that when carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide are combined, they seem to increase the toxicity of each other, and can do injury in proportions in which singly they would be less harmful.

It has been my purpose if possible, to secure physical examinations of a number of the workers with a view toward determining the influence of illuminating gas upon their health, especially as to whether there was an anæmia due to carbon monoxide, vitiated air, or general malnutrition. Visits were made to a number of associations to which the pressers belonged, short talks were given regarding sanitation in the shops, and volunteers were asked for to submit not only to physical examinations, but to blood tests, for the purpose of demonstrating the effects of working in an atmosphere of illuminating gas vitiation. Unfortunately this phase of the investigation was not carried out.

The fact must not be overlooked that general shop conditions have a bearing upon the health of the workers. The sanitary conditions of a shop reflect not only the character of the proprietor, but of the workers. In many shops toilets are filthy, floors dirty, and food refuse and cigarette butts are scattered upon work tables and under benches. In other shops, despite the efforts of the proprietor to keep his place sanitary, the toilets

are dirty and food refuse is scattered about. Such conditions can be prevented through the individual worker observing the simple rule of hygiene, personal cleanliness.

One cause for unsanitary conditions arises from permitting the sale of food stuff and eating at the work tables during the working hours. In many factories gas or gasoline engines are installed for furnishing power; no mechanical means for ventilation are in use, and so the air becomes vitiated from the products of combustion and carbon monoxide. Tests made in a small shop situated near the river, and with splendid means for natural ventilation, showed 15 parts carbon dioxide and a trace of carbon monoxide when the gasoline motor was operated.

In the small shops in the old loft buildings and converted dwellings, no dressing rooms are provided owing to the lack of floor space. Such dressing rooms as are found cannot even be called closets. They are rarely used, and generally contain rubbish.

In the majority of the factories devoted to the industry, washing facilities are a luxury, and but few have suitable wash rooms.

In many of the modern shops, and in all of the shops situated in the older loft buildings and converted dwellings, beds and bedding were found which are used by the watchman, and, upon inquiry, it was found that the watchman works somewhere else during the day and uses the loft for his bed room at night. Examination of some of the bedding showed that it was not only unclean, but that in many cases vermin were present.

A great difficulty to be overcome lies in securing general ventilation, for, in the majority of cases, efforts to provide decent ventilation are rendered futile by the action of those intended to be benefited.

In the majority of the shops the males smoke and throw the butts of cigars and cigarettes about. There is not only danger of fire from this habit, but danger from disseminating communicable pulmonary diseases through the medium of the saliva and sputum soaked ends which have been in the mouth, and are thrown on the floor there to dry up and fill the air with dust and germs.

In the technical report submitted, and in my yearly report, remedial measures applicable to the industry have been recommended, but without the co-operation of the employer and employees they will be of small value in making the industry a healthful one.

The majority of the workers are foreigners having but a small understanding of English, so that a great part of the remedy must be supplied through a campaign of education beyond the domain of the Department.

III. FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

An investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the danger from mercury poisoning to workers in the felt hat industry. In order to understand more clearly the danger to which the workers are exposed it is probably advisable to briefly consider the toxicology of mercury.

Metallic mercury is known chemically as hydrargyrum, hence its symbol Hg., meaning literally "water silver" signifying that mercury looks like silver and flows like water, a fact so well known that for ages it has been termed quicksilver. The metal is obtained from mercuric sulphide (cinnabar), deposits of which are found in Spain, Austria, Russia, Italy, Mexico,

California and Texas; the production in the United States is about 1,900 tons annually.

According to authorities, the obtaining of mercury is one of the most repulsive and dangerous occupations. Dr. Theo. Sommerfeld of Germany, Sir Thos. Oliver, M.D., of Great Britain, and Dr. Putzeys of Belgium were appointed by the International Association for Labor Legislation, a committee to prepare a list of industrial poisons. The subject of mercury is treated as follows:*

Name of substance. Mercury, hydrargyrum, Hg. Silvery white, brilliant, not changing in atmospheric air, evaporating at ordinary temperatures.

Mercury alloys. Amalgams with gold, silver, zinc, tin, cadmium, lead, copper.

Mercury compounds. Corrosive sublimate, mercuric oxide, nitrate, sulphate, chloride, fulminate of mercury.

Industry where prepared or used. Mining attacks one to two per cent of the workers; smelting process attacks eight per cent of those engaged in it. It is used extensively in chemical factories, extraction of gold and silver, gilding, silvering and bronzing processes, filling of barometers, thermometers, manometers, glow lamp industry, quicksilver air pumps, caps and explosives, silvering of mirrors, manufacture of felt hats, dyeing of hair, calico printing, photography, preserving of anatomical preparations and wood, etching on steel. [In this state I find that silver nitrate has replaced mercury in the silvering of mirrors.]

Method of entrance into the body. As a vapor through the organs of respiration; through the digestive tract by soiled fingers.

Symptoms of poisoning. Inflammation of the gums and the mucous membranes of the mouth, ulcers in the throat and mouth, inflammation of the jaw bone, necrosis of the jaw bones, loss of the calcium salts in bone thereby causing a deficiency in rigidity, derangement of the stomach and intestines, weakness, emaciation, and anaemia. Dermatitis, pustules on the skin, disturbed sensibilities, excitability, irritability, depression, hallucinations. The skin may be partly below normal sensitiveness (anaesthesia), or partly supersensitive (hyperaesthesia), there is difficulty of speech, exaltation of reflex action, palpitation, sexual function deranged in male and female; tremors of hands and groups of muscles. Mercury cachexia showing itself in anaemia, emaciation, atrophy of fat and muscles, relaxed skin, and want of appetite.

Preventive measures. Leading off of the vapors, proper ventilation of the workrooms, prevention of the spilling of mercury, daily cleaning of workrooms, personal cleanliness of workmen.

In case of poisoning. Hot baths and stimulants, good nutrition, arsenate or iodide of potassium internally.

Mercury begins to volatilize and give off vapor at 8.5° F. (15°C.), and this property increases with heat; so it can be seen that workers who are obliged to come into contact with mercury are exposed to danger of poisoning. The danger from mercurialism is not confined to acute attacks. There may be nervous affections and paralysis resulting from chronic poisoning, and there may be an hereditary influence exerted. Dr. Kussmaul of Fürth (in Untersuchungen über dem constitutionellen Mercurialismus) has given the matter grave thought and reports that children born of women suffering from mercurialism are feeble, rachitic and prone to tuberculosis. One case is reported by Beugrand of an infant with congenital mercurial tremor. It is reported that children are healthy when born of parents not working in occupations where mercury is used, whereas children born of the same parents after having been engaged in work where mercury was used are diseased. Lize has noted this heredity among the children of hatters (Lloyd). It is reported that women engaged at silvering mirrors with mercury frequently abort.

* *Cf* Bulletin of U. S. Bureau of Labor, No. 86, p. 164.

It is quite evident, then, that the danger from mercurialism is one of grave import, and is deserving of careful consideration.

In the felt hat industry, the danger from mercurialism has been to those workers engaged in handling the body of the hat, or the material entering into its formation. The body is made of felted fur from coney, nutria, hare and rabbit. The felt hat industry in this state is not an extensive one, and really consists of associated industries, those of the hatters' fur makers, the body makers, and the finishers.

Only one concern has a fur factory directly in connection with the felt hat making. During the past few years, it has gradually ceased operating this portion of the industry claiming that the stock can be imported much cheaper than they can make it.

It is probably advisable to consider each industry separately, especially as the greater danger from mercurialism is in the manufacture of the fur.

HATTERS' FUR.

In the manufacture of hatters' fur the initial processes are cutting and sorting. The dried skins are opened either by sharp hand knives, or circular knives driven by power. The workers are all males, usually Slavs, Poles, Italians and Greeks. The rooms devoted to this work are large and light, as considerable space is required to sort the skins; however, despite the large amount of cubic air space per person, the air is full of dust, consisting mostly of fine hairs which are thrown off by the constant handling of the dry pelts.

The pelts are cleaned and the strong coarse hairs removed so as to leave the fine fur. In handling expensive pelts such as coney and nutria, the hairs are plucked by hand, the operators using a blunt knife. At present it is not done in this state, though some years ago I recall having seen women engaged in the work. At present, the majority of the manufacturers shear the pelts by forcing the fur side against rapidly revolving blades of steel which remove the coarse hairs but leave the fine silky fur. Many factories employ women at the shearing machines.

The next process is the carroting of the fur and it is with this process that the danger to the workers from mercurialism begins.

Carroting is an artificial method of increasing the felting property of the fur by an operation which twists the fibres and raises the point of the scales which surround it. The process is accomplished either by hand or machine, and consists of thoroughly impregnating the fur with a solution of nitrate of mercury. In the hand method, the pelt is laid on a bench fur side up and scrubbed with a brush which has been dipped in the carroting mixture. The carroting machine consists of a rapidly revolving circular brush kept constantly wet by passing through a trough containing the carroting mixture. The worker presses the fur side of the pelt against the revolving brush, and so impregnates the fur more evenly with the solution than in hand work.

The impregnated pelts are then placed on trays and put into the carroting ovens where they are exposed to a high temperature for a short period, after which they are taken out and removed to the drying rooms where they

are left for several days. They are then stored in bins, sometimes being slightly sprinkled by a dilute acid solution, and left until ready to be cut.

After thorough drying the skins are again brushed to remove as much dust, dirt or coarse hairs that may not have been previously eliminated. The brushing is done by machinery, which in many plants is operated by young women, principally foreigners.

The skins then pass to the cutting machines, which, through an ingenious arrangement of rapidly revolving knives, shred the skin and leave the fur coming from the machine intact; the fur is then examined, folded, placed in bags, and either shipped direct to the hat factories, or sent to machines for a more thorough cleansing and grading of the fur.

This process is called blowing, and the machines are quite long, enclosed in glass or fine wire mesh; the fur is placed in one end, and by means of a travelling apron carried along through a series of revolving pickers which tease the fur; a fan keeps blowing the teased fur about, and, through specific gravity, the dirt is removed and the fur graded into various bins. In many of the hat factories, this process is carried on through a number of machines so that a very fine fur, almost down-like is obtained.

This fur is then mixed with either raw stock or other stock both by hand, and machine, the various proportions being trade secrets. The process is an extremely dusty one, and none but males, usually foreigners, are engaged in the work.

FELT HAT MAKING.

The first process in the making of a felt hat is forming. This is accomplished by means of large machines driven by power; at one end of the machine is a hopper which automatically weighs out the amount of fur necessary for one hat, at the other end is a turntable upon which is placed a perforated copper cone about three feet high. The turntable and cone are enclosed by a cylindrical covering open at the top, and with side doors to remove the cone. By means of an exhaust fan, the fur is drawn through a series of pickers and sharp knives and deposited evenly upon the surface of the revolving cone. After the fur has all been deposited upon the cone, it is sprayed with hot water before removal, or after removal is dipped into a tub of hot water. The cone shaped fur body is then carefully removed from the copper cone, carefully examined, wrapped in a woolen cloth, and hand hardened by expressing as much moisture as possible. These bodies are then sent to the planking room for sizing and further hardening, which is really the process of felting the fur and shrinking the body.

The term planking is derived from the fact that in the hand process a large tub of hot water is surrounded by planks upon which are placed burlap cloths. The plankers place the fur bodies upon the burlap and sprinkle them with hot water; the bodies are then folded within the burlap and gently rolled a few times, then opened and examined, this process being repeated a number of times until the body of the hat is strongly felted or hardened. This method is still in use, but the more modern sizing is accomplished by passing the body through a sort of wringing machine equipped

with grooved spiral rollers which work over a trough of boiling water. The pressure is more even through such machines than in hand rolling.

The hats are then shaved to remove such hairs as have not been gotten rid of in the planking process and is accomplished either by machines or by hand. After shaving, the body is passed through a series of processes whereby it is further reduced in size, stiffened, and blocked into shape. In all the processes the work is decidedly wet, as large quantities of hot and cold water are used, and the rooms filled with the vapor thus caused. All the workers are males.

The bodies are now recognizable as hats, and are ready for dyeing and finishing. For the derbies, the bodies are treated to a further coating of shellac, which is forced into the hat under steam pressure, and the hat placed in an oven for drying.

FELT HAT FINISHING.

In finishing, the processes are many and varied; to describe each process fully or technically would require many pages, especially as there is a difference between soft hat and derby hat finishing. Considering the processes briefly, they all have to do with shaping the hat, smoothing the outside of the body, curling the brim, and finally trimming.

The hat is first subjected to live steam, then placed in hydraulic machines which block the crown into the desired shape. A water stiffening is applied to the inside of the hat, it is dried, and then the hat is ironed to remove all wrinkles or uneven surfaces. The ironing in most places is done by automatic gas iron machines.

The brims are then pounced, that is rubbed smooth by a sand papering machine after which the hats are placed in a singeing oven to burn off such hairs and fibre as have not been removed by pouncing. The hat is then ready for the finisher.

The hat finisher places the hat on a revolving block called a lathe, and with a piece of sand paper smooths off the whole hat. He then goes over the hat with a cloth which has been dipped in hot oil or grease, and so imparts a smooth fine finish to the body.

The hat is then ready for brim curling. The brim is first cut or shaved to the desired width, the edges are then softened by a hot iron and curled over, both shaving and curling being accomplished either by hand or by machine. The hat is then placed on a hollow iron table heated by steam, and covered with hot sand bags; this process is called flanging, and prepares the brims for the final curl and pitch, this final process usually being accomplished by hand upon a board shaped like a hat brim, and called a set board.

The final stage through which the hat passes is trimming. This is done by females and consists of sewing on the binding, putting in the leather band, and in some cases a lining. The hat is then ready for the market.

In the manufacture of soft hats, pouncing is a separate branch of the finishing, being done by men called pouncers. Here the hats are placed on a revolving lathe and subjected to sandpapering, the paper being held in the hand of the operator.

DANGERS IN THE PROCESS.

In the manufacture of felt hats the principal danger has always been considered to arise from the use of mercury, and though many authorities have investigated the industry, analytical reports specific as to the actual processes wherein the danger is most prominent are very meagre. It is fully agreed upon that the danger from mercurialism begins with the process of carroting the fur. In considering the industry, my observations have not been confined to the question of mercurialism alone.

Starting with the first process in the manufacture of hatters' fur, namely, opening and sorting the pelts, we find that organic dust, consisting chiefly of fine hairs, fills the atmosphere of the rooms where such work is carried on. In opening the pelts with a hand knife, the worker bending over the pelts is exposed to the full force of the dust and hairs, whereas the operator at the machine knife is not exposed to quite so much dust. It is noticeable that good general ventilation by mechanical means does not remedy the condition, satisfactory results being obtained only where the dust is removed directly from the point of origin by means of an exhaust system.

To demonstrate the fact that during the process the workers are exposed to the danger of inhaling the dust, a piece of gauze was placed over the nose and mouth, and, after standing alongside of a worker (both hand and machine) for about ten minutes, a small amount of felted fur was found on the gauze. Here was proof of the danger as well as proof of the unserviceableness of using respirators in this sort of work, as the hair is partially felted by the breath, and would mat and clog up a respirator thereby making breathing difficult.

The results of analyses of samples of air secured in opening and sorting rooms showed as high as 1,700 particles of hair per litre of air, and the bacterial count showed as much as 28 colonies of bacteria per litre of air.

In the shearing and brushing of the raw pelts the danger from dust is not so marked, as the knives and brushes are completely enclosed. The danger may, however, be entirely obviated by means of an exhaust system connected with the machines and this method is pursued in some factories. Many women are employed at this work.

In the carroting process the workers are all males. Here the amount of dust in the air is slight, due to the process being a wet one, but nitric acid fumes are present, and, where the carroting ovens are in the same room, the high temperature and low humidity increase the danger from the irritating acid fumes, and from the mercury, which volatilizes at a low temperature; this is very noticeable as cold weather comes on.

The remedy for this condition is good general ventilation; analyses show that in carroting rooms where mechanical means were used to remove fumes and change the air, no mercury was found in the atmosphere. The workers are foreigners and it was impossible to obtain any accurate information. It was admitted in some places that the workers had suffered from mercury poisoning in the form of the shakes, but the facts were not definite, and there was a reluctance on the part of the workers to submit to a physical examination. Where it was possible to examine the teeth

results were negative as the workers were ignorant of personal hygiene, and used tobacco, so that it was impossible to attribute the caries found specifically to mercury or nitric acid.

In many of the factories gloves are furnished the carroters, but they are not kept in repair, so that they are worthless as a protection. To prevent exposure of the workers to the fumes and heat of the ovens, one firm uses the following method. After carroting, the skins are placed on a traveling frame which passes through a long oven and delivers the dried skins at the other end.

After the skins have been carroted, the workers who handle them are exposed to the danger of organic dust plus mercurialism. In the brushing of the fur the danger is eliminated by having an exhaust system connected to the brushing machines, and nearly every factory is so equipped, but in the case of the cutting machines there exists a difficult problem. These machines are completely enclosed, there being just a small opening for the pelt to enter and another for the fur to be delivered, and through the rapidity with which the circular knives move, the dust is thrown to the bottom by centrifugal force, and the fur is left intact. It is claimed that to use an exhaust system in connection with the machine would destroy the contour of the fur and lose considerable of the valuable product. It is reported that in Great Britain an efficient and practical exhaust system has been connected to such machines.

In the cutting rooms the danger from mercurialism is due to the amount of fur present in the air. The results of analyses show that where the amount of dust (especially hairs) was small, merely a trace, or no mercury at all was found, but where the amount of dust was large, as high as 2.6 milligrams of metallic mercury per cubic meter of air were found.

Dr. Thorpe of the British Governmental Laboratory reports finding 1.34 per cent nitrate of mercury in a sample of fur taken from a cutting machine. Inspector Vogt and myself secured a carroted skin weighing 65.243 grams, and analysis showed .0543 grams of nitrate of mercury present or .0832 per cent. A complete fur cutting as it came from the machine was next secured and weighed 35.5 grams, analysis showed .0482 grams of nitrate of mercury present, equal to about .0298 grams of metallic mercury. As Dr. Thorpe does not state the total amount of sample of fur used in the analysis, it is difficult to make proper comparisons especially as our findings are very much less than his.

The operators of the cutting machines are females, and the examiners of the fur as it is delivered from the machines are both women and young girls, who are exposed to the very fine fluff which despite careful handling is liable to arise.

Inquiries made among these workers failed to elicit any information which might indicate that any suffered from mercurialism, and as a rule they showed no external symptoms; the best proof is by means of a physical examination being made, but this was impossible. Many are foreigners, and though some appeared anaemic, it would be a difficult matter to declare the anaemia due to mercurialism. The teeth as a rule seemed well taken

care of, though some of the gold fillings appeared as if there was a slight amalgam present.

In the blowing room the danger from the dust is in the mixing and feeding. The workers are all adults, few in number, and they do not remain constantly in the blower or picker rooms. The machines are all encased in wood or fine wire mesh, in order to prevent the loss of fur which is valuable material. Analyses made of samples of air taken from such rooms showed 29.7 grams total solids in a million litres of air, of which 5.20 grams were organic matter. In one cubic meter of air 29 long fur hairs and 170 small ones were found, while four milligrams of mercury were found per million cubic meters of air.

In making the body of the hat there is an added danger from humidity, due to vapors created by the hot water used on the cone and in forming the hat. In this moist air the amount of dust is kept down, but in feeding the fur into the hopper, the operators are exposed to the fine fluff, and in many of the factories the hopper feeders are young women. While information could only be obtained through inquiries, it would seem that the effect of the work is deleterious to health. Analyses showed no mercury present in the air and the amount of dust was very slight.

The operators at the cones are male adults and from general appearances are of fine physique, this being quite evident as they usually wear very little clothing owing to the character of the work and the high temperature and humidity.

As reported by Jungfleish (Annales d'Hygiene, Dec., 1892), nearly .5 per cent of metallic mercury was found in a layer of felt deposited upon a forming cone. This seems rather high in comparison with our findings.

All replies to inquiries as to mercury poisoning were in the negative. In the various processes through which the body passes, such as planking, sizing, shaving, stiffening, dyeing, and blocking, the workers are strong adult males and are exposed to an atmosphere of high temperature, and vapors, due to the extensive use of hot and cold water; in fact the work is such that the operators are at all times thoroughly wet. Analyses showed no mercury present in the air and water taken from the tubs showed but a minute trace. That very little nitrate of mercury is left in the body after passing through so much hot water, can be readily understood when we consider that the nitrate is about as soluble as ordinary table salt, and that the metallic mercury is volatile at a low temperature.

The majority of the workers are foreigners and replies to inquiries as to mercurialism were in the negative, but it was admitted that they suffered from pulmonary affections and rheumatism. Some of the old operators said that in the old days some of the men did have the shakes but not now. This may have been due to the fact that formerly metallic mercury was used and solutions improperly made; the mercury formed a very insoluble combination with the keratin of the hair which was not removed in the processes subsequent to carroting.

In the manufacture of stiff hats, such as derbies, the body is shellaced. Here the danger arises from the liability to intoxication from the ethers

and wood alcohol used, as well as danger from explosion of the highly inflammable. materials.

Just how much danger the workers on the formed hat body are exposed to may be seen from the following analysis made of a completed body ready for finishing. Weight of hat 65.3 grams, amount of mercury present .0025 grams which is almost infinitesimal. Jungfleish reports having found .7 per cent of mercury in a hat worn for some time. In my opinion there was either an error in calculation or a typographical error in his report.

The workers engaged in the processes of finishing the hat are mostly males and in many cases boys. The dangers incidental to these processes arise from dust, temperature, humidity, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. Many of the processes are carried on in the same room so that all the workers are exposed to the same danger, irrespective of their particular work. The most dangerous portion of the finishing process is the pouncing and hand finishing. In this portion of the work a fine sandpaper is used and the dust created contains quantities of a fine sharp glassy substance known as silica. Many factories have exhaust systems attached to the pouncing machines which minimize the danger. In some factories young boys of poor physique operate the brim pouncing machines, unprotected by exhaust systems. Analyses of the air in the vicinity of such machines showed 80.2 grams per million litres of air. A further analysis of one gram of this dust showed .01021 grams of silica present, and in an analysis of some of the floor sweepings a faint trace of mercury was found.

In the hand finishing there is danger not only from this dust, but also from organic matter in the grease used, poisoning from carbon monoxide from illuminating gas used, possibly also, from mercury for, in analyses of air taken at the breathing level of finishers in a few small shops, a trace of mercury was found. In none of the factories are exhaust systems connected with the finishers' tables.

Inquiries made among the finishers failed to reveal any cases of mercury poisoning, but a large number do suffer from pulmonary affections, and the secretary of one association reports a number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Mortality statistics show a large number of deaths among hat finishers from phthisis and tuberculosis.

From a superficial examination of a number of finishers, I found them of good physique, but many had slight bronchial affections. Among the hand finishers in the small shops in the large cities, I noticed a number were anæmic, but could obtain no history of illness or make a physical examination.

In many of the factories boys and girls are employed in processes where illuminating gas is used for the purpose of heating apparatus and machines. Analyses of samples of air taken from such rooms showed as high as four parts of carbon monoxide per ten thousand volumes. Many of the workers complained of all the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning, and Inspector Vogt and myself felt the depressing effect of the vitiated atmosphere after spending the day in such rooms.

In the trimming rooms the workers are females and apparently in good health. Analyses showed no mercury in the air, and a very small amount of dust and organic matter present. What is needed mostly in these rooms is proper and sufficient ventilation.

Throughout the entire process of felt hat making from raw pelt to finished hat, meals are brought into the various workrooms and eaten there, and very little attention is given to personal cleanliness.

Summarizing:— in the industry there seems to be a danger present which is not fully recognized, viz., that from dust and fumes. The danger from mercurialism is, in my opinion, limited to the carroting, and handling of the carroted product before forming the body of the hat; an intensive analysis of the industry seems to demonstrate this fact.

Hitherto, it has been a disputed point as to which process of the industry is mostly to blame for mercurialism. Many authorities claim that it is in the carroting process, others in the finishing process, but the statistical facts in proof thereof are rather meagre. That the danger has been materially decreased through the use of properly made nitrate of mercury is quite evident. Formerly each furrier made his own nitrate of mercury from pure metallic mercury and nitric acid, hence small globules of metallic mercury became lodged in the fur, and so became a danger to all workers. This fact may account for the conditions reported by investigators of the finishing processes some years ago, and even at the present time.

The investigation clearly proves that so far as the industry in this state is concerned the danger from mercurialism greatly decreases when the body of the hat leaves the forming machines, but that the danger from other conditions increases. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that certain infectious diseases are disseminated by means of hair, and that organic matter is the medium for bacterial growth. We have then, in the industry, the following dangers:

(1) Organic dust, increasing the danger through being irritating, insoluble, poisonous, pathogenic.

(2) Poisoning from carbon monoxide.

(3) Exposure to high temperature, humidity and dampness.

In view of the foregoing facts, I would respectfully recommend the formulation of regulations along the following lines.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYER.

There should be an attending physician at each factory.

All employees should be examined physically every six months, and before returning to work after illness.

All cases of illness should be seen by a physician and if the result, directly or indirectly of the industry, should be recorded in a book accessible to the Department.

A sufficient supply of wash basins (one to every five workers) with hot and cold water, soap and hand brushes should be provided.

Time should be allowed for washing up before meals and before leaving the factory.

Overalls should be provided for males, and aprons and head coverings for females, the same to be discarded upon leaving the factory. Overalls, aprons and head coverings should be washed once a week.

Rubber gloves and aprons should be provided for workers engaged in the carroting process, the same to be kept in good repair.

No food should be brought to, prepared or eaten in, a room where any of the processes are carried on. A room for meals should be specially set apart for that purpose.

No person under eighteen (18) years of age should be employed in any process or room where dust or fumes are freely given off, or where shellac varnish is made or applied.

All work rooms should be ventilated by mechanical means so that an abundant supply of fresh air may be maintained.

Where dust is generated during the process of manufacture, an exhaust system should be provided, consisting of hoods and piping connected to an exhaust fan of sufficient power to remove all such dust at the point of origin and in a direction away from the worker, the system to be operated during the time work is carried on.

In all carroting rooms, artificial means for ventilation should be provided and maintained to remove fumes from the ovens.

All floors should be of such material as to be easily subjected to removal of dust by moist methods and should be cleansed daily.

The mixing of the carroting solution should be done in a special room provided for the purpose, or after working hours.

All rooms where wet processes are carried on should have an impervious floor and be properly drained.

Workers exposed to mercurialism should be alternately shifted to other work so as to lessen the danger.

Where illuminating gas is used to heat tools, apparatus or stoves, all fumes, gases or vapors generated during the processes of manufacture where such tools, apparatus or stoves are used, should be removed from the point of origin by means of properly installed exhaust systems.

Notices regarding the danger of poisoning from materials used, the symptoms, remedy and preventive measures should be posted in each work room and dressing room, and in several langauges.

REGULATIONS FOR EMPLOYEES.

Extreme cleanliness should be observed. Care should be taken to wash up thoroughly before eating, and before leaving after finishing work.

All workers when at work should wear an overall suit and head covering, which should not be worn outside the factory.

No food or drink should be brought into any of the workrooms. Meals should be eaten only in the room provided for that purpose.

Workers should make use of such safeguards as may be provided by the employer for the prevention of injuries or poisoning.

No worker should in any way interfere with the means and appliances provided for ventilation or the removal of dust or fumes.

None but male adults should do any cleaning of the floors.

All workers should submit to a physical examination every few months, and, if ill, should report at once to the physician.

Employees should become familiar with the symptoms of poisoning from the materials used, and the means for prevention, as well as the remedy to be applied.

C. T. GRAHAM-ROGERS,
Medical Inspector.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
1; Feb. 20	5th	57	27	Windows: 4 N., 2 E., 15 S...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 15 gas irons in center of loft.	Center.....
						At irons.....
						Cutting dept. rear.
	9th	46	13	Windows: 5 N., 2 E., 19 S..	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 15 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
						Side.....
						Cutting dept., front.
2; Mar. 22 and 23	11th	41	10	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 7 gas irons in center of loft.	Center.....
						Cutting dept..
						Side.....
						At irons; front
	8th	67	21	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 13 gas irons, north center at windows. 5 gas irons, front center.	Center of L...
						Center; front..
						Side.....
						At irons; center
						At irons; front.
						Side.....
	10th	82	18	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 7 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
	6th	25	90	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricty; steam heat; 4 gas irons, center of loft.	Rear.....
						Center.....
	5th	30	10	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 7 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						Center.....
	4th	70	11	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 14 S., 3 W. 3 N. in L.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 14 gas irons at open windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
3; Feb. 27	6th	25	7	Windows: 6 N., 2 E., 2 S.; 14-inch exhaust fan with duct to center of loft.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 5 gas irons at rear near windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
						Center.....

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911.

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
RECENT TYPE.											
A. M.	25	70	24	58	16	—1		0.68	59.0	2	
P. M.	28	66	26	58	14						
A. M.	25	71	24	53	15						
P. M.	28	69	26	47	19						
A. M.	25	70	24	52	16						
P. M.	28	66	26	49	18						
A. M.	25	66	24	55	16						
P. M.	28	68	26	58	18						
A. M.	25	65	24	57	20	—1		0.65	47.0	2	
P. M.	28	66	26	58	18						
A. M.	25	66	24	54	16						
P. M.	28	68	26	58	18						
A. M.	25	65	24	52	17			0.60	40.0	2	
P. M.	28	65	26	54	17						
A. M.	52	62	46	55	10	+1					
P. M.	65	65	63	57	17						
A. M.	52	63	46	54	10						
P. M.	65	63	63	56	12						
A. M.	52	62	46	55	12						
P. M.	65	64	63	54	14						
A. M.	52	64	46	55	14						
P. M.	65	65	63	58	18						
A. M.	52	66	46	58	16	+1					
P. M.	65	68	63	59	17						
A. M.	52	66	46	58	14						
P. M.	65	68	63	59	15						
A. M.	52	66	46	56	17						
P. M.	65	67	63	56	17						
A. M.	52	69	46	57	10						
P. M.	65	69	63	58	12						
A. M.	52	67	46	54	7						
P. M.	65	68	63	56	9						
A. M.	52	66	46	56	9						
P. M.	65	66	63	56	9						
A. M.	52	63	46	50	10	†		0.46	45.0	1	
P. M.	65	63	63	52	14						
A. M.	52	66	46	48	12						
P. M.	65	65	63	48	16						
A. M.	52	66	46	52	10	1		0.60	58.0	3	
P. M.	65	68	63	53	20						
A. M.	52	70	46	58	20						
P. M.	65	70	63	61	23						
A. M.	52	64	46	50	10						
P. M.	65	66	63	56	12						
A. M.	52	67	46	50	12	—1		0.45	60.0	4	
P. M.	65	66	63	54	15						
A. M.	52	65	46	52	12						
P. M.	65	65	63	52	14						
A. M.	52	63	46	55	12	—1		0.50	48.0	2	
P. M.	65	65	63	54	13						
A. M.	49	65	43	49	14						
P. M.	45	67	39	50	8						
A. M.	49	59	43	52	8	†		0.35	50.0	2	
P. M.	45	60	39	51	9						
A. M.	49	62	43	50	8						
P. M.	45	62	39	51	9						

†Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS.
	3d	5		Windows: 6 N., 2 E., 2 S....	Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Center..... Rear.....
4; Mar. 1	9th	19	5	Windows: 4 N., 2 E., 4 S., 3 W.; 4-inch exhaust fan.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 3 gas irons at windows.	Rear..... At irons..... Side..... Center..... Rear, center..
	8th	44	13	Windows: 4 N., 2 E., 4 S., 3 W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 8 gas irons at windows.	Rear..... At irons..... Side, 1st test.. Side.....
	7th	29	7	Windows: 4 N., 2 E., 4 S. 3 W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 5 gas irons at windows.	At irons, rear. At sewers, rear Center.....
	6th	27	6	Windows: 4 N., 2 E., 4 S. 3 W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 6 gas irons at windows.	At irons, rear.. At sewers, side
5; Feb. 16	12th	44	24	Windows: 5 N., 5 E., 6 S., 3 W.; doors: 1 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 10 gas irons at windows.	Center..... At irons..... Cutting dept..
	10th	33	10	Windows: 5 N., 5 E., 6 S., 3 W.; doors: 1 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 9 gas irons at windows.	At rear..... At gas irons...
	9th	23	9	Windows: 5 N., 5 E., 6 S., 3 W.; doors: 1 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 7 gas irons at windows.	Center..... Rear..... At irons.....
	8th	19	8	Windows: 5 N., 5 E., 6 S., 3 W.; doors: 1 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 gas irons at windows.	Center..... At irons.....
	3d	45	11	Windows: 5 N., 5 E., 6 S., 3 W.; doors: 1 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 8 gas irons at windows.	Center.....* At irons.....

* Not reported.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidisable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
RECENT TYPE — (*Continued*).											
A. M.	49	58	43	52	9			0.30	22.0	1	
P. M.	45	61	39	50	9						
A. M.	49	57	43	51	9						
P. M.	45	59	39	49	8						
A. M.	36	60	31	55	9						
P. M.	38	67	32	52	12						
A. M.	36	63	31	58	6	†		0.45	50.0	2	
P. M.	38	67	32	56	9						
A. M.	36	60	31	55	7						
P. M.	38	66	32	52	8						
A. M.	36	62	31	55	7						
P. M.	38	65	32	57	10						
A. M.	36	60	31	56	**8						
P. M.	38	60	32	55	**7						
A. M.	36	65	31	58	8						
P. M.	38	67	32	60	6						
A. M.	36	63	31	56	8	†		0.47	49.0	2	
P. M.	38	66	32	57	8						
A. M.	36	67	31	56	15						
P. M.	38	*	32	*	*						
A. M.	36	64	31	58	10						
P. M.	38	67	32	58	12						
A. M.	36	68	31	55	10			0.40	50.0	2	
P. M.	38	67	32	54	9						
A. M.	36	66	31	56	14						
P. M.	38	67	32	58	8						
A. M.	36	66	31	55	9						
P. M.	38	67	32	56	9						
A. M.	36	67	31	59	22			0.70	60.0	3	
P. M.	38	68	32	58	18						
A. M.	36	65	31	57	15	+1					
P. M.	38	68	32	54	8						
A. M.	28	66	25	54	14	1		0.70	45.0	1	
P. M.	36	68	32	56	18						
A. M.	28	69	25	53	25						
P. M.	36	69	32	57	25						
A. M.	28	68	25	54	19						
P. M.	36	69	32	56	22						
A. M.	28	58	25	47	9	†		0.48	46.0	1	
P. M.	36	62	32	50	11						
A. M.	28	60	25	47	14						
P. M.	36	61	32	50	15						
A. M.	28	60	25	50	11						
P. M.	36	66	32	50	17						
A. M.	28	60	25	52	12	†		0.50	45.0	1	
P. M.	36	65	32	52	15						
A. M.	28	63	25	50	15						
P. M.	36	67	32	50	16						
A. M.	28	66	25	52	10			0.45	47.0	1	
P. M.	36	67	32	50	14						
A. M.	28	68	25	52	12						
P. M.	36	68	32	50	12						
A. M.	28	71	25	57	23			0.56	54.0	1	
P. M.	36	70	32	56	21						
A. M.	28	71	25	55	16						
P. M.	36	71	32	56	22						

**Noon. † Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
6; Feb. 25	5th	71	19	Windows: 8 ., 9 E., 12 S.....	(a) Gas and electricity; steam heat; 13 gas irons near windows.	Front.....
						At irons.....
						Center.....
	4th	15		Windows: 8 N., 9 E., 12 S....	Gas and electricity; steam heat;	Center.....
						Rear.....
7; Mar. 20 and 21	11th	33	4	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 6 gas irons near windows.	West end.....
						Center.....
						Center, west..
						At irons.....
	10th	19	4	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 9 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						West end.....
						At irons.....
	8th	57	9	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 14 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....
	7th	55	10	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	(b) Gas and electricity; steam heat; 10 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....
	6th	38	20	Windows; 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; Steam heat; 9 gas irons near center.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....
	5th	5		Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 2 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....
	4th	49	14	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	(c) Gas and electricity; steam heat; 12 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....

(a) One large arc lamp and 2 gas jets burning. (b) 2 gas jets burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
RECENT TYPE — (*Continued*).											
A. M.	42	60	38	53	14	†		0.50	61.0	1	
P. M.	47	64	42	55	10						
A. M.	42	66	38	52	9						
P. M.	47	69	42	53	12						
A. M.	42	61	38	53	7						
P. M.	47	64	42	52	12						
A. M.	42	62	38	50	6						
P. M.	47	63	42	50	12						
A. M.	42	60	38	50	6						
P. M.	47	62	42	51	12						
A. M.	40	62	38	52	12	†		0.48	39.0	1	
P. M.	52	56	45	52	10						
A. M.	40	60	38	52	14						
P. M.	52	58	45	50	10						
A. M.	40	60	38	48	8						
P. M.	52	60	45	51	11						
A. M.	40	59	38	50	9						
P. M.	52	63	45	50	14						
A. M.	40	63	38	50	14	†		0.51	42.0	1	
P. M.	52	67	45	51	15						
A. M.	40	61	38	52	10						
P. M.	52	61	45	54	13						
A. M.	40	63	38	53	14						
P. M.	52	66	45	52	14						
A. M.	40	63	38	55	12	†		0.63	40.0	2	
P. M.	52	65	45	58	20						
A. M.	40	67	38	56	10						
P. M.	52	66	45	56	12						
A. M.	40	62	38	53	12						
P. M.	52	65	45	54	15						
A. M.	40	63	38	53	14	—1		0.60	42.0	2	1
P. M.	52	62	45	58	19						
A. M.	40	61	38	54	12						
P. M.	52	64	45	57	17						
A. M.	40	64	38	51	11						
P. M.	52	62	45	53	16						
A. M.	43	66	38	54	20	+1		0.58	50.0	1	
P. M.	47	64	39	56	23						
A. M.	43	67	38	53	22						
P. M.	47	69	39	58	24						
A. M.	43	64	38	52	9						
P. M.	47	66	39	54	15						
A. M.	43	64	38	52	20	†		0.50	51.0	1	
P. M.	47	56	39	50	20						
A. M.	43	*	38	*	*						
P. M.	47	56	39	51	9						
A. M.	43	63	38	52	8						
P. M.	47	56	39	52	11						
A. M.	43	66	38	52	14						
P. M.	47	68	39	53	15						
A. M.	43	68	38	53	14	†		0.66	47.0	2	
P. M.	47	69	39	51	14						
A. M.	43	64	38	49	11						
P. M.	47	67	39	53	17						

(*c*) 11 electric lamps and 5 gas jets burning. *Not reported. †Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
	3rd	13		Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 gas irons near windows.	North end....
						At irons.....
						West end.....
	2nd	45	21	Windows: 6 N., 5 S., 5 W...	(d) Gas and electricity steam heat; 11 gas irons at windows.	West end.....
						North end....
						At irons.....
8; Mar. 14	8th	14	6	Windows: 3 N., 3 E., 3 S., 1 W., skylights: 1.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 gas irons near windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
	7th	20	15	Windows: 3 N., 3 E., 3 S., 1 W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 6 gas irons near windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
	6th	10	3	Windows: 3 N., 3 E., 3 S., 1W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 2 gas irons.	Rear.....
						Center.....
9; Mar. 14	7th	54	26	Windows: 4 N., 3 E. 4 S., 1 W.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 12 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						Near irons....
	4th	35	13	Windows: 4 N., 4 S., 1 W...	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 7 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
10; Mar. 16	2nd	15	1	Windows: 4 E., 5 W.....	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 2 gas irons in center.	Center.....
						Front.....
	3rd	60	27	Windows: 5 E., 5 W.....	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 11 gas irons in center.	Front.....
						At irons.....
11; Mar. 9 and 10	7th	27	3	Windows: 4 N., 4 E. 4 S., 3 W.; skylights: 3; exhaust fans: 1-14 in. N., 1-14 in. S.	Gas; steam heat; 6 gas irons near windows.	Front.....
						Rear, at irons.
						Rear.....
	6th	19	4	Windows: 4 N., 4 E., 4 S., 3 W.; exhaust fans: 1-14 in. N., 1-14 in. S.	Gas; steam heat; 3 gas irons at windows.	At irons.....
						Front.....
	4th	6	6	Windows: 4 N., 4 E., 4 S., 3 W.; exhaust fans: 1-14 in. N., 1-14 in. S.	Gas; steam heat; 2 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						At irons.....
	3rd	9	2	Windows: 3 N., 2 E., 3 S., 2 W.	Gas; steam heat; 2 gas irons at windows.	Rear
						At irons.....

(d) 6 electric lamps and 5 gas jets burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air	Number of moulds per liter of air.
RECENT TYPE — (*Continued*).											
A. M.	43	69	38	44	20						
P. M.	47	65	39	50	22						
A. M.	43	65	38	48	16	†		0.70	59.0	2	1
P. M.	47	65	39	50	16						
A. M.	43	66	38	48	17						
P. M.	47	67	39	49	18						
A. M.	43	66	38	59	15	+1		0.69	48.0	2	1
P. M.	47	68	39	57	13						
A. M.	43	69	38	59	17						
P. M.	47	68	39	56	24						
A M.	43	64	38	59	17						
P. M.	47	67	39	56	21						
A. M.	43	62	39	55	12	†		0.48	50.0	1	1
P. M.	45	65	40	55	14						
A. M.	43	61	39	52	13						
P. M.	45	62	40	54	13						
A. M.	43	64	39	54	20	1		0.65	42.0	1	
P. M.	45	67	40	53	20						
A. M.	43	64	39	53	18						
P. M.	45	65	40	55	14						
A. M.	43	61	39	54	14	†		0.69	50.0	1	
P. M.	45	67	40	50	16						
A. M.	43	60	39	53	14						
P. M.	45	63	40	52	16						
A. M.	43	65	39	56	17	+1		0.70	48.0	2	
P. M.	45	66	40	59	19						
A. M.	43	67	39	56	17						
P. M.	45	67	40	56	17						
A. M.	43	68	39	55	10	†		0.58	45.0	2	
P. M.	45	65	40	55	14						
A. M.	43	69	39	55	12						
P. M.	45	68	40	55	12						
A. M.	22	66	19	52	17	—1		0.78	58.0	1	
P. M.	25	68	20	52	20						
A. M.	22	63	19	*	12						
P. M.	25	65	20	*	14						
A. M.	22	70	19	53	17	1.5		0.60	50.0	1	
P. M.	25	67	20	55	26						
A. M.	22	69	19	52	16						
P. M.	25	69	20	51	10						
P. M.	25	64	20	59	15						
A. M.	40	66	34	56	10	+1		0.45	57.0	2	
P. M.	48	65	40	54	11						
A. M.	40	64	34	54	8						
P. M.	48	64	40	53	10						
A. M.	40	65	34	56	11						
P. M.	48	64	40	54	10						
A. M.	40	61	34	47	13	1		0.50	45.0	1	
P. M.	48	63	40	49	16						
A. M.	40	62	34	47	8						
P. M.	48	63	40	50	10						
A. M.	59	59	41	53	10	†		0.48	45.0	1	
P. M.	48	60	42	53	10						
A. M.	59	57	41	52	9						
P. M.	48	59	42	58	10						
A. M.	59	60	41	56	7	†		0.50	47.0	1	
P. M.	48	65	42	56	9						
A. M.	59	*	41	*	9						
P. M.	48	*	42	*	9						

* Not reported. † Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
	2d	14	2	Windows: 3 E. (louvre), 3 S., 2 W.; exhaust fans: 2-14 in. S.	Gas; steam heat; 2 gas irons at windows.	Rear.....
						Center.....
						At irons.....
	5th	5		Windows: 4 N., 4 E., 4 S., 3 W.	Gas; steam heat.	Center.....
						*.....
12; Feb. 15	4th	16	5	Windows: 3 N., 6 E., 3 S., 1 W.; ventilators N. and E.	Electricity; steam heat.	Front.....
						Rear.....
	5th		5	Windows: 3 N., 3 E.	(e) Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Front.....
						Center.....
13; Apr. 5	5th	19	2	Windows: 3 N., 1 E., 6 S.	Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Rear.....
						Center.....
14; Apr. 23	5th	7	2	*	Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Rear.....
						Center.....
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
15; Feb. 21	4th	60	13	Windows: 7 N.. 15 W., 7 on court.	Gas; coal stoves; 15 gas irons near windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
						North end....
						South end....
	5th	17	6	Windows: 3 N., 6 on court.	Gas; coal stoves; 4 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
	5th	29	4	Windows: 15 W., 4 N.	Gas; coal stoves; 5 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
						Rear.....
	6th	7	3	Windows: 6 on court.	Gas; coal stove; 2 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
						At irons.....
	6th	22	3	Windows: 7 N., 15 W.	Gas; coal stoves; 4 gas irons at windows.	At irons.....
						South end....
						Center.....
16; Feb. 23	3d	27	4	Windows: 6 E., 7 W., 2 side.	Gas; coal stoves; 6 gas irons, side center.	Center.....
						At irons.....

(e) 2 gas stoves for heating irons.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
RECENT TYPE — (*Concluded*).											
A. M.	59	60	41	53	8	†		0.60	50.0	2	1
P. M.	48	63	42	53	10						
A. M.	59	66	41	53	8						
P. M.	48	68	42	53	9						
A. M.	59	61	41	53	10						
P. M.	48	62	42	52	10						
A. M.	59	62	41	54	14			0.48	45.0	1	
P. M.	48	66	42	57	17						
A. M.	59	62	41	54	12						
P. M.	48	66	42	57	14						
A. M.	24	59	21	52	10			0.61	60.0	2	
P. M.	27	61	22	50	12						
A. M.	24	59	21	52	10						
P. M.	27	61	22	50	10						
A. M.	24	65	21	53	22	1.5		0.65	58.0	2	
P. M.	27	66	22	55	24						
A. M.	24	65	21	53	23						
P. M.	27	68	22	57	27						
A. M.	47	65	46	54	14			0.70	50.0	2	1
P. M.	57	63	56	58	17						
A. M.	47	65	46	54	15						
P. M.	57	63	56	59	17	*					
A. M.	46	62	41	58	10						
P. M.	50	60	44	54	18						
A. M.	46	61	41	57	14						
P. M.	50	68	44	54	19						
OLD TYPE.											
A. M.	23	65	20	50	17	+1		0.71	48.0	3	
P. M.	26	67	21	52	15						
A. M.	23	63	20	51	18						
P. M.	26	65	21	51	14						
A. M.	23	62	20	50	15						
P. M.	26	63	21	48	14						
A. M.	23	62	20	49	10						
P. M.	26	62	21	52	13						
A. M.	23	63	20	52	18	+1		0.90	50.0	3	
P. M.	26	66	21	52	17						
A. M.	23	62	20	52	18						
P. M.	26	64	21	50	20						
A. M.	23	64	20	54	12	1		1.07	48.0	8	1
P. M.	26	65	21	50	12						
A. M.	23	67	20	53	15						
P. M.	26	66	21	52	19						
A. M.	23	63	20	54	12						
P. M.	26	65	21	51	14						
A. M.	23	65	20	52	15	†		0.98	51.0	5	2
P. M.	26	69	21	50	12						
A. M.	23	67	20	52	18						
P. M.	26	69	21	50	17						
A. M.	23	63	20	49	16	†		0.90	50.0	3	
P. M.	26	63	21	48	16						
A. M.	23	61	20	50	12						
P. M.	26	60	21	51	11						
A. M.	23	62	20	50	13						
P. M.	26	60	21	51	16						
A. M.	25	60	22	55	25	2		2.15	60.0	15	2
P. M.	29	66	24	59	20						
A. M.	25	62	22	57	20						
P. M.	29	65	24	59	20						

* Not reported. † Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
17; Feb. 28	6th	19	4	Windows: 4 N., 4 S., 4 W....	Gas; coal stoves; 4 gas irons near air shaft.....	Center..... At irons.....
	5th	11	2	Windows: 4 E., 4 N., 5 S....	Gas; coal stoves; 3 gas irons near air shaft.....	Center..... At irons.....
	5th	16		Windows: 4 N., 4 S., 4 W...	(e) Gas; coal stoves; 4 gas irons near air shaft.	Center..... At irons.....
	3d	5		Windows: 4 E.....	(e) Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron.	Center..... Center.....
18; Mar. 28	3d	10	2	Windows: 4 N., 2 S. on air shaft.	(f) Gas; 4 gas irons at side.	Center..... *.....
	4th	8	2	Windows: 4 E., 4 S., 2 on air shaft.	Gas; 1 gas iron in rear, corner.	Center..... *.....
	4th	7	2	Windows: 4 N., 2 on air shaft.	Gas; 2 gas irons in center.	Center.....
	5th	11	6	Windows: 4 S., 3 W., 2 on air shaft.	(e) Gas; 2 gas irons in center.	Center.....
	5th	7	3	Windows: 4 N., 2 on air shaft.	Gas; 2 gas irons.	Center.....
	6th	10	1	Windows: 4 N, 3 E., 2 W., 2 on air shaft.	Gas; 2 gas irons near shaft	Center.....
19; Apr. 22	8th	8	2	Windows: 2 W., 8 side.....	Gas; coal stoves 2 gas irons.	Center.....
	7th	5	1	Windows: 2 E., 3 W., 3 side..	Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron.	Center..... Rear.....
	6th	9	2	Windows: 4 W., 5 side.....	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons.	Center..... Rear.....
20; Feb. 14	3d	6	2	Windows: 6 E., 2 W., 1 side; all equipped with ventilators.	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons.	Center..... *.....
	5th	10	3	Windows: 6 E., 6 W., 1 side; all equipped with ventilators.	Gas; coal stoves; 3 gas irons.	At irons..... Center.....
21; Mar. 15	4th	6	2	Windows: 2 N., 5 E.....	Gas; steam; 2 gas irons at windows.	Center..... Rear.....
22; Mar. 15	3d	*	*	Windows: 4 N., 6 E., 1 S....	Gas; steam; 2 gas irons at windows.	Side..... At irons.....

(e) One gas jet burning. (f) 2 gas jets burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidisable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
OLD TYPE—(*Continued*).											
A. M.	24	51	20	44	18	1.5		0.99	57.0	2	1
P. M.	27	54	22	48	21						
A. M.	24	52	20	46	15						
P. M.	27	59	22	51	20						
A. M.	24	56	20	44	13	1		0.96	49.0	7	1
P. M.	27	60	22	47	12						
A. M.	24	56	20	46	14						
P. M.	27	60	22	46	19						
A. M.	24	57	20	46	17	+1		0.99	50.0	5	1
P. M.	27	63	22	49	20						
A. M.	24	62	20	46	10						
P. M.	27	62	22	45	16						
A. M.	24	64	20	48	17						
P. M.	27	63	22	48	26						
A. M.	24	55	20	48	18	†		1.00	50.0	5	2
P. M.	27	61	22	50	23						
A. M.	40	62	35	54	22	2		2.05	64.0	4	1
P. M.	38	65	32	55	20						
A. M.	40	*	35	*	19						
P. M.	38	*	32	*	20						
A. M.	40	58	35	46	9	1		0.70	57.0	3	1
P. M.	38	63	32	44	12						
A. M.	40	60	35	46	9						
P. M.	38	63	32	44	9						
A. M.	40	62	35	53	16	1.5		1.40	60.0	3	1
P. M.	38	66	32	52	19						
A. M.	40	58	35	51	15	1.5		1.20	58.0	3	1
P. M.	38	60	32	52	16						
A. M.	40	58	35	48	11			0.85	61.0	3	1
P. M.	38	57	32	48	15						
A. M.	40	57	35	50	17	2		1.20	70.0	4	1
P. M.	38	59	32	50	17						
A. M.	43	65	39	59	11	1		0.89	52.0	2	1
P. M.	42	68	38	57	13						
A. M.	43	64	39	53	12						
P. M.	42	62	38	59	15						
A. M.	43	64	39	53	13	−1		0.76	50.0	2	1
P. M.	42	62	38	59	15						
A. M.	43	65	39	57	10			0.80	50.0	2	1
P. M.	42	66	38	57	13						
A. M.	43	65	39	57	12						
P. M.	42	66	38	57	13						
A. M.	29	55	27	48	8			0.85	56.0	3	1
P. M.	31	59	29	50	9						
A. M.	29	55	27	48	8						
P. M.	31	59	29	50	10						
A. M.	29	57	27	51	9	1		0.74	51.0	1	2
P. M.	31	60	29	50	10						
A. M.	29	55	27	51	7						
P. M.	31	57	29	52	9						
A. M.	44	65	42	52	10	†		0.64	57.0	2	2
P. M.	51	68	42	54	11						
A. M.	44	*	42	*	12						
P. M.	51	*	42	*	12						
A. M.	44	65	42	55	7	†		0.59	58.0	2	1
P. M.	51	63	42	57	9						
A. M.	44	66	42	56	10						
P. M.	51	66	42	57	11						

* Not reported. † Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor	Number of Employees. Male.	Number of Employees. Female.	Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
						LOFT BUILDINGS,
23; Apr. 10	3rd	8	10	Windows: 5 N.; 1 door.....	Gas; 4 gas irons at window.	Center.....
	2nd	2	5	Windows: 5 S.....	Gas; 3 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
	2nd	7	11	Windows: 6 S.....	(*f*) Gas; 3 gas irons in center.	Center.....
	2nd	4	8	Windows: 2 E., 4 N.; 1 door..	Gas; 1 gas iron in center.	Center.....
	2nd	5	5	Windows: 2 N., 2 S.....	Gas; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center.....
24; Apr. 11	2nd	5	12	Windows: 4 N., 4 S.....	Gas; steam; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center.....
	3rd	4	1	Windows: 4 N., 4 S.....	Gas; steam; 1 gas iron.	Center.....
25; Apr. 11	2nd	5	10	Windows: 6 N., 2 E., 3 S., 1 door.	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
26; Apr. 12	2nd	5	10	Windows: 6 N., 4 S.....	Gas; coal stoves; 3 gas irons at windows.	Center.....
27; Mar. 3	3rd	19	5	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	(*g*) Gas; coal stoves; 6 gas irons near windows.	Center..... At irons.....
	4th	10	...	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	(*f*) Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons near windows.	Rear..... Front.....
28; Mar. 3	2nd	25	10	Windows: 3 E. (louvre), 3 W.	(*gg*) Gas; 5 gas irons at windows.	Center..... At irons.....
	4th	8	3	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	(*h*) Gas; 1 gas iron at window.	Front..... Center.....
29; Feb. 10	2nd	21	5	Windows: 4 E., 4 W.; six equipped with ventilators.	Gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 gas irons near windows.	Rear..... Center.....
	6th	*	*	Windows: 4 E., 4 W.; six equipped with ventilators; 1 skylight.	Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Rear..... Center.....
	4th	19	5	Windows: 4 E., 4 W.; six equipped with ventilators.	(*hh*) Gas and electricity; steam heat; 4 gas irons near windows.	Rear..... Center.....
	5th	10	30	Windows: 4 E., 4 W.; six equipped with ventilators.	Gas and electricity; steam heat.	Rear..... Center.....

(*f*) 2 gas jets burning. (*g*) 3 gas jets burning. (*gg*) 8 gas jets and one gas cluster burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
OLD TYPE—(*Continued*).											
A. M.	50	62	39	56	11	†		0.70	61.0	2	2
P. M.	54	63	33	55	15						
A. M.	50	60	39	57	9	†		0. 9	65.0	3	1
P. M.	54	61	33	57	11						
A. M.	50	62	39	58	10	†		0.69	63.0	2	3
P. M.	54	62	33	58	14						
A. M.	50	61	39	54	9	†		0.66	61.0		
P. M.	54	64	33	57	11						
A. M.	50	59	39	52	9	†		0.66	48.0	2	1
P. M.	54	61	33	53	9						
A. M.	48	63	40	55	10	†		0.59	52.0	2	1
P. M.	49	67	43	58	9						
A. M.	48	62	40	49	9	†		0.57	50.0	2	1
P. M.	49	62	43	50	9						
A. M.	48	62	40	50	9	†		0.57	60.0	2	4
P. M.	49	61	43	50	10						
A. M.	45	61	40	50	9	†		0.54	49.0	2	3
P. M.	48	64	43	59	10						
A. M.	39	64	35	55	10	+1		0.61	46.1	1	1
P. M.	45	68	39	58	15						
A. M.	39	*	35	*	15						
P. M.	45	*	39	*	*						
A. M.	39	59	35	53	16	1		0.57	39.5	1	1
P. M.	45	63	39	54	19						
A. M.	39	*	35	*	15						
P. M.	45	*	39	*	18						
A. M.	39	63	35	59	20	2		3.00	69.0	4	
P. M.	45	65	39	60	25						
A. M.	39	61	35	54	24						
P. M.	45	64	39	58	15						
A. M.	39	60	35	54	9	†		0.86	45 0	2	
P. M.	45	63	39	55	12						
A. M.	39	*	35	*	11						
P. M.	45	*	39	*	12						
A. M.	*	58	*	51	20	1		1.57	49.0	3	
P. M.	*	61	*	50	19						
A. M.	*	59	*	52	22						
P. M.	*	59	*	52	21						
A. M.	*	59	*	51	11			0.65	50 0	2	1
P. M.	*	58	*	48	11						
A. M.	*	59	*	52	12						
P. M.	*	59	*	53	10						
A. M.	*	60	*	51	14	1		0.88	50.0	2	1
P. M.	*	59	*	52	17						
A. M.	*	60	*	51	15						
P. M.	*	60	*	52	19						
A. M.	*	60	*	55	17						
P. M.	*	62	*	56	20						
A. M.	*	61	*	55	16			0.97	59 0	3	
P. M.	*	62	*	56	18						

(h) 1 gas mantle burning. (hh) 1 gas jet burning. *Not reported. † Trace.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS.
30; Apr. 5	6th	17	5	Windows: 3 N., 3 S., one skylight.	(*i*) Gas: coal stoves; 4 gas irons near windows.	Front..... Center.....
31; Mar. 27	3rd	5	2	Windows: 3 N., 2 S.; one 30 inch exhaust fan in front window; ventilators in rear.	(*j*) Gas; 2 gas irons in center.	Center..... Rear.....
	4th	11	5	Windows: 3 N., 2 S.; one 30-inch exhaust fan in front window; ventilators in rear.	(*k*) Gas; 1 gas iron.	Center..... Rear.....
	5th	17	8	Windows: 3 N., 2 S.; duct from exhaust fan to center of loft; ventilators: 2 front, 3 rear.	(*l*) Gas; 7 gas irons in center.	Center..... Front.....
						LOFT BUILDINGS, CON
32; Apr. 7	3rd	6	1	Windows: 3 N., 3 S.....	(*m*) Gas and electricity; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center..... Front.....
	4th	7	. . .	Windows: 3 S.....	Gas; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center..... Front.....
	4th	6	4	Windows: 3 N.....	(*n*) Gas; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center..... Rear.....
33; Mar. 29	4th	7	2	Windows: 4 N., 4 S.; small disc exhaust fan, front and rear windows.	Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron.	Center.....
	5th	18	3	Windows: 4 N., 4 S.; small disc exhaust fan, front and rear windows.	Gas; coal stoves; 3 gas irons near windows.	Rear..... Front.....
	3rd	13	3	Windows: 4 N., 4 S.; small disc exhaust fan, front and rear windows.	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons.	Center..... Front.....
	2nd	8	1	Windows: 3 N., 1 side.....	(*o*) Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron.	Center..... Rear.....
34; Mar. 29	1st	11	2	Windows: 1 N., 3 E., 2 W., doors: 1 N.	(*p*) Gas and electricity; 2 gas irons near windows.	Center..... Rear..... Center.....

(*i*) 13 gas jets burning. (*j*) 5 gas jets burning. (*k*) 4 gas jets burning. (*l*) 3 gas jets burning.
(*p*) 6 electric lamps and 2 gas jets burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Continued*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
OLD TYPE—(*Concluded*).											
A. M.	47	61	47	56	18	—1		1.02	67.0	3	
P. M.	57	62	56	52	23						
A. M.	47	60	47	54	20						
P. M.	57	63	56	54	27						
A. M.	50	59	48	52	10			0.60	45.0	1	
P. M.	52	58	51	49	10						
A. M.	50	58	48	51	9	†					
P. M.	52	61	51	52	10						
A. M.	50	60	48	53	9						
P. M.	52	60	51	53	§11						
A. M.	50	59	48	53	‡10	†		0.48	53.0	1	
P. M.	52	60	51	52	11						
A. M.	50	60	48	56	9						
P. M.	52	61	51	56	14						
A. M.	50	59	48	54	9	2		0.50	50.0	1	
P. M.	52	61	51	55	12						
VERTED TENEMENT HOUSES.											
A. M.	53	63	46	57	18	1.5		1.15	55.0	3	1
P. M.	55	65	47	57	§14						
A. M.	53	60	46	56	‡10						
P. M.	55	63	47	58	17						
A. M.	53	68	46	56	19	2		1.20	50.0	3	1
P. M.	55	69	47	59	§25						
A. M.	53	65	46	50	‡14						
P. M.	55	68	47	51	20						
A. M.	53	74	46	60	16						
P. M.	55	73	47	59	§18						
A. M.	53	70	46	56	‡12	2		0.95	48.0	2	1
P. M.	55	74	47	60	19						
A. M.	42	58	39	53	17	†		1.40	60.0	3	1
P. M.	48	60	46	53	20						
A. M.	42	56	39	50	18	+1					
P. M.	48	60	46	53	§23						
A. M.	42	57	39	49	‡12						
P. M.	48	59	46	54	20						
A. M.	42	55	39	49	14	+1		1.95	50.0	4	2
P. M.	48	57	46	49	§15						
A. M.	42	54	39	48	‡10						
P. M.	48	56	46	49	16						
A. M.	42	56	39	49	12			1.12	49.0	3	2
P. M.	48	56	46	49	§11						
A. M.	42	55	39	47	‡10						
P. M.	48	58	46	48	12						
A. M.	42	69	39	46	25						
P. M.	48	60	46	48	§15						
A. M.	42	60	39	48	18			1.40	61.0	5	3
P. M.	48	59	46	49	19						
A. M.	42	*	39	*	‡17						
P. M.	48	59	46	49	23						

(*m*) 1 gas jet and 1 electric lamp burning. (*n*) 1 gas jet and 1 gas cluster burning. (*o*) 1 gas jet burning.
† Trace. *Not reported. §A. M. ‡P. M.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES IN CLOAK AND

Number of building and date.	Floor.	Number of Employees.		Means of ventilation.	Means of illumination and heating, and number and location of pressing irons.	Place of test.
		Male.	Female.			
						LOFT BUILDINGS, CONVERTED,
35; Mar. 24	4th	30	6	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 6 gas irons near windows.	Rear.....
						Center.....
	3rd	2	4	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves.	Rear.....
						Center.....
	2nd	3		Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves.	Rear.....
						Center.....
36; Mar. 24	5th	21	7	Windows: 3 E., 5 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron near window.	Front.....
						Center.....
37; Apr. 7	4th	9		Windows: 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons near center.	Center.....
	3rd	10	3	Windows: 3 E., 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons near windows	Center.....
	4th	5	1	Windows: 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 2 gas irons near center.	Center.....
	5th	6	3	Windows: 3 W.....	Gas; coal stoves; 1 gas iron.	Center.....
38; Apr. 22	3rd	8	2	Windows: 1 N.....	Gas; gas stoves; 2 gas irons.	Front.....
						Rear.....
						CELLAR
39; Apr. 3		6	2	Windows: 3 S.; 4 transoms N. to street.	(q) Gas; 2 gas irons at windows.	Front.....
						Rear.....
40; Apr. 3		11	2	Windows: 2 S., 2 vault lights, front.	(r) Gas; gas stoves; 2 gas irons at windows.	Rear at irons..
						Front.....
41; Apr. 3		14		Windows: 1 N.; 1 vault light, front; 5 wall flues to roof..	(s) Gas; 2 gas irons at window.	Rear at irons.
						Front at sewers.....

(q) 6 gas jets burning. (r) 2 gas mantles and 1 cluster burning.

SUIT FACTORIES IN NEW YORK CITY, 1911 — (*Concluded*).

Time.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of Air Analysis.						
	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000 000 volumes.	Grams of oxidisable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.
TENEMENT HOUSES—(*Concluded*).											
A. M.	28	65	24	62	18						
P. M.	32	63	27	50	16	+1		2.04	60.0	4	1
A. M.	28	*	24	*	28						
P. M.	32	*	27	*	29						
A. M.	28	62	24	49	9						
P. M.	32	61	27	50	9						
A. M.	28	*	24	*	9						
P. M.	32	*	27	*	10						
A. M.	28	61	24	48	10						
P. M.	32	61	27	47	9						
A. M.	28	*	24	*	10						
P. M.	32	*	27	*	10						
A. M.	28	65	24	55	18						
P. M.	32	65	27	57	§19	+1		2.00	58.0	3	1
A. M.	28	62	24	54	12						
P. M.	32	64	27	55	15						
A. M.	53	66	*	61	19						
P. M.	55	63	47	56	§19	1.5		2.08	61.0	4	1
A. M.	53	66	*	61	‡12						
P. M.	55	63	47	56	20						
A. M.	53	68	*	60	21						
P. M.	55	65	47	58	20	1		1.50	48.0	3	1
A. M.	53	63	*	57	16						
P. M.	55	65	47	58	16						
A. M.	53	68	*	58	9						
P. M.	55	*	47	*	14	1.5		1.28	45.0	3	1
A. M.	53	71	*	63	10						
P. M.	55	70	47	64	13	—1		0.90	50.0	2	1
A. M.	43	65	40	56	13						
P. M.	42	65	38	59	§14	1.5		0.99	51.0	3	
A. M.	43	63	40	55	‡10						
P. M.	42	65	38	57	14						
SHOPS.											
A. M.	35	68	36	52	16						
P. M.	41	66	35	53	**12	2		0.98	59.0	3	
A. M.	35	68	36	53	14						
P. M.	41	65	35	53	18						
A. M.	35	65	36	50	25						
P. M.	41	66	35	51	23			1.90	50.0	4	3
A. M.	35	63	36	51	18						
P. M.	41	65	35	51	14	+2					
A. M.	35	63	36	51	16						
P. M.	41	62	35	53	19	2		1.45	42.0	4	
A. M.	35	60	36	51	12						
P. M.	41	60	35	53	13						

(*a*) 1 gas jet burning. ** Noon. * Not reported. § A. M. ‡ P. M.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES

No. of plant.	Date and weather.	Process at place of test.	Number of Employees.		Number of windows, doors and skylights.
			Male.	Female.	
					MANUFACTURE OF
1	May 9; clear.....	Cutting.....	4	25	Windows: 3 E., 6 S., 6 W.....
		Carroting.....	4		do
		Shearing.....	8		do
		Blowing.....	2		do
2	May 19; clear.....	Sorting.....	50		Windows: 20
		Cutting.....	6	15	do
		Shearing.....	40		do
		Carroting.....	8		do
3	June 29; clear.....	Cutting.....	11	22	Windows and skylights: 4.....
		Blowing and brushing.	7	2	Windows: 12 E., 14 W.....
4	June 29; cloudy.....	Cutting.....	7	7	Windows: 10.....
		Carroting.....	6		Windows: 19.....
5	June 21; clear.....	Carroting.....	10		Windows: 4.....
		Cutting.....	20	8	Windows: 13; skylights: 6.....
6	June 29; clear.....	Carroting.....	10		Windows: 25; skylights: 10.....
7	July 20; clear.....	Carroting.....	3		do
		Pouncing.....	11		Windows: 21.....
		Blowing.....	5		Windows: 38.....
					MANUFACTURE
		Forming.....	42		Windows: 31; skylights: 19.....
		Dyeing.....	10		Windows: 8 front, 1 side.....
		Finishing (1st)..	41		Windows: 24 side, 19 on court.....
		Finishing (2d)...	60		Windows: 17 N., 18 S., 3 rear.....
		Finishing (3d)...	22		Windows: 27.....
8	June 29; clear.....	Shaving.....	6		Windows: 10; doors: 2.....
		Finishing.....	19		do
9	July 6; clear.....	Trimming.....		46	Windows: 27.....
		Finishing.....	14		do
10	April 28; clear.....	Finishing.....	24		Windows: 18 front, 40 side, 12 rear....
11	Sept. 16; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	12		Windows: 5 side, 8 rear.....
12	Sept. 16; clear.....	Finishing.....	10	9	Windows: 14 side, 2 rear.....
13	Sept. 30; clear.....	Finishing.....	40	30	Windows: 21 front, 42 side, 16 rear....
14	Sept. 30; clear.....	Finishing.....	16		Windows: 9 front, 6 rear.....
15	April 21; clear.....	Finishing.....	16	10	Windows: 9 front, 17 side, 4 rear.....
16	Sept. 7; clear.....	Finishing.....	14		Windows: 4 front, 5 side, 3 rear.....
		Trimming.....		6	Windows: 3 front, 3 rear.....
17	Sept. 7; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	12		Windows: 2 front, 3 rear; skylights: 3..
		Trimming.....	1	9	Windows: 2 front, 2 rear.....
18	Sept. 7; cloudy.....	Trimming.....	3	7	*.....

* Not reported.

IN FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

Means of—			Kind of floors.	Machines and appliances in use.
Illumination.	Heating.	Ventilation.		
HATTERS' FUR.				
Electricity	Steam	Natural	Wood	
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	4 machines.
"	"	"	"	
"	"	Patent electric fan in window.	"	
"	"	Natural	"	
"	"	Exhaust fan	"	6 machines.
"	"	36 inch exhaust fan	Cement	
Gas	"	Exhaust system	Wood	
"	"	Exhaust system	"	3 brushing machines, 2 blowing machines
Gas	Steam	Natural	Wood	
Electricity	"	"	Cement	Carroting machines.
Gas	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	From ovens	"	"	
"	"	"	"	
"	Steam	"	Wood	10 machines.
"	"	"	"	11 blowing machines, 2 devils.
OF HATS.				
Gas	Steam	Natural	Wood	18 forming machines.
"	"	"	"	9 dyeing tubs.
"	"	"	"	30 gas irons, 29 gas machines, 14 steamers.
"	"	30 inch exhaust fan	"	31 gas irons, 3 steamers.
"	"	Natural	"	12 gas irons, 11 steamers, 20 gas machines, 3 singers.
Electricity	"	"	"	1 machine.
"	"	Exhaust fan	"	12 pouncing machines.
"	"	Natural	"	
"	"	"	"	10 gas irons, 2 singers.
Gas	"	"	"	12 machines using gas.
"	"	"	"	1 drying oven, 1 steamer, 6 lathes, 1 singer.
"	"	"	Wood and cement	5 steamers, 5 lathes, 5 gas irons, 1 gas singer.
Electricity	"	"	Cement	4 drying ovens, 7 bakers, 15 gas irons, 2 singers, 20 lathes.
Gas	"	"	Wood	1 steamer, 8 gas irons, 1 singer.
"	"	"	"	12 gas stoves, 1 steamer.
"	"	"	"	6 gas irons, 1 steamer, 1 steam boiler.
"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	1 steamer, 8 gas irons.
"	"	"	"	1 steamer, 1 steam boiler, 2 steam bakers.
"	"	"	"	

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES

No. of plant.	Process at place of test.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of				
		Out-doors.	In-doors.	Out-doors.	In-doors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidizable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000,000 liters of air.
										MANUFACTURE OF
1	Cutting	60	67	60	65	10		1	3.50	25.70
	Carroting	60	63	60	67				0.89	20.00
	Shearing	63	65	60	60	7			4.10	46.50
	Blowing	63	65	60	60				5.10	47.00
2	Sorting	70	70	70	60	9		†	2.81	24.00
	Cutting	70	72	70	55	9		2	2.17	35.00
	Shearing	73	72	70	55	9		1	3.00	39.10
	Carroting	73	79	70	61	12		1	1.72	31.00
3	Cutting	78	80	54	60	8		1	3.00	28.30
	Blowing and brushing.	78	79	52	62				3.20	25.30
4	Cutting	70	70	55	65	10		1	2.50	29.40
	Carroting	70	70	55	68	12			0.96	19.00
5	Carroting	70	79	53	66	6			2.50	32.00
	Cutting	70	76	53	60	7			4.50	45.10
6	Carroting	78	81	54	69				1.64	30.00
7	Carroting	69	72	55	61				1.89	39.00
	Pouncing	69	72	55	78	14		1	5.12	53.00
	Blowing	69	80	55	80	12		2	5.30	31.10
										MANUFACTURE
	Forming	69	75	55	90	10		1	9.32	29 40
	Dyeing	69	80	55	91					
	Finishing (1st)	70	85	55	80	22	+4	2	5.50	42.80
	Finishing (2nd)	70	75	55	80	23	4	2	3.40	31.80
	Finishing (3rd)	70	82	55	80	21	+3	2	4.12	72.00
8	Shaving	74	77	40	40	12			0.84	18.30
	Finishing	74	75	40	40	9			2.10	20.10
9	Trimming	84	82	40	50	7			1.10	36.40
	Finishing	84	92	38	50	8	†	1	1.40	30.25
10	Finishing	75	82	55	75	15	3	1	3.20	45.10
11	Finishing	66	84	90	80	17	2	1	2.70	40.10
12	Finishing	70	80	45	81	16	2	1	1.70	20.10
13	Finishing	50	70	30	35	10	1		0.96	21.30
14	Finishing	50	75	30	80	16	3	1	2.30	30.00
15	Finishing	47	68	40	50	19	3	2	3.20	44.00
16	Finishing	70	85	50	70	14	+2	2	4.31	80.20
	Trimming	70	74	50	61	9		1	0.52	31.00
17	Finishing	70	84	55	81	19	2	1	1.07	31.05
	Trimming	70	80	55	80	18		1	0.42	20.00
18	Trimming	70	80	60	70	12		1	0.50	17.60

† Trace.

IN FELT HAT INDUSTRY — (*Continued*).

AIR ANALYSIS.					
Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.	Number of particles of dust per liter of air.	Milligrams of mercury in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Fumes or odors.	Remarks.
HATTERS' FUR.					
15	4	1,700 (mostly hair)...	3.0		Windows open.
7	1		4.0	Acid.....	Windows open.
10	2	900.....		Acid.....	Windows open.
12	2	1,605.....	2.6		Windows open.
28	2	260 (hairs).....		Naphtha.....	Bales of skins opened and sorted; windows open.
6	2	166 (hairs)	2.6		Windows open.
9	1	1,500.....			Machines connected with exhaust system; windows open.
16	3		14.0	Acid.....	Windows open.
20	4	1,900.....	†		Windows open.
18	3	1,850.....			Brushing machines connected with exhaust fan.
17		1,005 (141 hairs).....	†		Windows partly open.
4	1	174.....	†	Skins.....	
12	4		8.0	Acid.....	Floors dirty; windows partly open.
23	2	2,103.....	3.1		Floors dirty.
15	3		15.0	Acid.....	Drying ovens hooded.
20	5	174.....	16.0	Acid.....	Drying ovens hooded.
26	3				No exhaust system.
33	4	3,005.....	4.0		4 gas jets burning.
OF HATS.					
14	2		†		
.....				Dye.....	
34	2	1,203 (mostly hair)...	†	Gas and oil.....	
31	1	1,300 (mostly hair)...	†	do	
17	3	2,307.....	†	Gas.....	Windows open.
2	1	424 (96 hairs).....			Machine connected with exhaust fan.
8	3	824 (37 hairs).....			Machines connected with exhaust fans
7	2	1,204 (54 hairs).....			Windows open; dry and dusty; strong south wind.
15	5	1,001.....		Oil.....	Singeing machines hooded; windows open.
6		1,007 (mostly hair)...		Oil.....	Twenty windows open.
13	3	936 (85 hairs).....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; floor dirty.
8	2	960.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; steamers not hooded.
4		30.....		Oil.....	Fifteen windows partly open; strong wind.
5	2	125.....	†	Oil.....	Windows open; floors dirty.
4	2	200.....	†	Oil.....	Windows open; floors dirty.
15	15	110 (70 hairs).....		Paraffin.....	Windows open; water-closets filthy; place dirty.
5	6	51 (5 hairs).....			Windows open; place dirty.
6	2	69.....		Oil.....	Windows and skylights open; walls dirty.
4	2	30 (10 hairs).....			Windows partly open; steamer not hooded.
5	2	32.....			

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES

No. of plant.	Date and weather.	Process at place of test.	Number of Employees.		Number of windows, doors and skylights.
			Male.	Female.	
					MANUFACTURE OF
19	Sept. 11; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	24	15	Windows: 9 front, 18 side.....
		Finishing and trimming.	23	15	Windows: 7 front.....
20	Sept. 12; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	15		Windows: 8 front, 6 rear.....
		Soft hat finishing	14		do
		Soft hat trimming.	6	18	Windows: 9 side, 3 front, 1 on shaft....
21	Sept. 14; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	6	5	Windows: 7 side, 4 front.....
22	Sept. 15; cloudy.....	Finishing.....	10	5	Windows: 4 front, 3 rear; skylights: 3..
23	Sept. 15; rainy.....	Curling and trimming.	3		Windows: 3 front, 3 rear.....
		Curling.....	3	15	Windows: 3 side.....
		Pressing.....	2		do
		Finishing.....	18		Windows: 9 front, 16 rear, 1 side.....
24	Sept. 16; clear.....	Finishing.....	7		Windows: 9 side, 2 rear.....
25	Sept. 21; clear.....	Finishing.....	3	4	Windows: 3 front, 10 side, 4 rear.....
26	Sept. 22; clear.....	Trimming.....	4	13	Windows: 1 front, 11 side.....
		Finishing.....	13		Windows: 1 front, 11 side; roof-scuttles:1
27	Sept. 26; clear.....	Finishing.....	2	3	Windows: 4 front, 4 rear.....
28	Sept. 28; clear.....	Finishing.....	9	6	Windows: 5 front, 14 side, 2 rear; skylights: 1.
29	Sept. 4 and 5; clear.....	Finishing (1)....	44		Windows: 9 E., 9 S.; skylights: 4.....
		Finishing (2)....	20		Windows: 4 N., 5 S., 11 W.....
		Blowing.....	4	6	Windows: 2; doors: 1.....
		Pouncing.....	12		Windows: 7 N., 4 E., 6 S.....

IN FELT HAT INDUSTRY — (*Concluded*).

Means of—			Kind of floors.	Machines and appliances in use.
Illumination.	Heating.	Ventilation.		
HATS — (*Concluded*).				
Electricity	Steam	Natural	Wood	12 finishing pots, 1 steamer.
"	"	"	"	1
"	"	"	"	14 lathes, 1 steamer, 1 gas singer.
"	"	"	"	5 gas ironers, 1 steamer.
"	"	"	"	
Gas	"	"	"	2 gas ovens, 5 lathes, 2 steam pots.
Gas	"	1 14-inch disc fan	"	1 steamer.
"	"	Natural	"	1 gas machine, 2 bakers.
"	"	"	"	3 bakers, 3 steamers.
"	"	"	"	1 oven.
"	"	"	"	17 lathes, 3 singers, steam tables.
"	"	"	"	1 steamer, 1 baker, 6 gas irons, 1 singer.
"	"	"	"	1 steamer, 3 bakers, 1 steam oven.
"	"	"	"	2 steam tables, 3 gas irons.
"	"	"	"	7 gas ironers, 1 steam boiler, 13 gas hand irons, 1 steamer, 1 singer, 1 baker.
"	"	"	"	1 steam boiler, 3 gas irons, 1 steamer, 1 baker.
"	"	"	"	4 bakers, 1 rim curler, 6 gas irons, 1 steamer, 1 rim pouncer.
"	"	30 inch exhaust fan	"	24 gas ironing machines, 18 steam pressers, 6 rim pressers.
"	"	"	"	17 lathes, 28 steam pressers, 4 steam tables, 5 pouncing machines.
"	"	"	"	
"	"	48 inch exhaust fan	"	4 pouncing machines.

RESULTS OF AIR ANALYSES

No. of plant.	Process at place of test.	Temperature (Fahrenheit).		Humidity.		Results of				
		Outdoors.	Indoors.	Outdoors.	Indoors.	Parts of CO_2 in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of CO in 10,000 volumes.	Parts of ammonia in 1,000,000 volumes.	Grams of oxidisable organic matter in 1,000,000 liters of air.	Grams of solids in 1,000 000 liters of air.
										MANUFACTURE OF
19	Finishing.....	67	80	69	83				1.80	35.00
	Finishing and trimming.	67	80	78	85				3.40	42.00
20	Finishing.....	64	82	87	75	15	2	1	2.30	35.50
	Soft hat finishing	70	83	79	79	16	2	1	3.00	32.10
	Soft hat trimming	70	73	79	60	9		1	0.96	20.05
21	Finishing.....	60	77	50	68	14	1½	1	1.23	24.80
22	Finishing.....	61	80	72	74	16		2	1.96	19.40
23	Curling and trimming.	63	78	90	70	14	1	1	0.85	24.30
	Curling.....	63	84	90	85	16		1	1.65	32.40
	Pressing.....	63	80	90	80	19	1	1	0.96	20.00
	Finishing.....	63	85	90	85	21	2	1	3.40	47.90
24	Finishing.....	66	78	50	80	15	2½	2	1.40	41.30
25	Finishing.....	70	84	60	60	11	1	1	0.72	20.01
26	Trimming.....	73	74	53	70	9	+1	1	0.96	24.50
	Finishing.....	73	79	53	72	14	3	2	1.82	27.50
27	Finishing.....	71	68	50	55	9	1	1	0.75	18.40
28	Finishing.....	65	80	30	40	14	2	2	1.85	31.30
29	Finishing (1)....	74	82	40	70	22	+4	2	3.20	55.00
	Finishing (2)....	74	84	40	75	20	+4	2	4.40	40.40
	Blowing.....	75	82	43	70	9			5.20	29.70
	Pouncing.....	76	80	42	69	11			5.50	51.40

*Not reported. ** Not determined.

IN FELT HAT INDUSTRY — (*Concluded*).

Air Analysis.					
Number of colonies of bacteria per liter of air.	Number of moulds per liter of air.	Number of particles of dust per liter of air.	Milligrams of mercury in 1,000.000 liters of air.	Fumes or odors.	Remarks.
HATS — (*Concluded*).					
8	3	40.....		Paraffin.....	Windows open.
17	4	80 (50 hairs).....		Paraffin.....	Floor dirty.
16	5	256 (35 hairs).....		Paraffin.....•....	Windows open; singer hooded.
16	4	200.....		Paraffin.....	Windows open.
8	4	**.....			Windows open.
5	5	190.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; steam pots without hoods.
20	3	180 (14 hairs).....			Windows and skylights open; floors splintered.
8	7	50.....			Windows open.
17	7	85.....			Windows open.
5	1				Windows open.
27	3	1,100.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; singers not hooded; steam tables hooded.
9	6	760.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; singer not hooded.
6	6	120.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows open; steamer hooded; seventy thousand cubic feet of air per hour entering windows.
17	1	540.....			Windows open; gas irons not hooded; walls and floors dusty.
15	5	610.....			Windows open; floors dirty.
5		114.....			Windows open; baker not hooded.
11	4	455.....		Oil and wax.....	Windows partly open; steamer not hooded; rim pouncer not hooded.
14	5	1,100 (90 hairs).....	†	Paraffin and oil...	Floor dirty; rim pressers not connected with exhaust system.
18	4	800.....	†	Paraffin and oil....	Floors dirty.
15	4	* (172 hairs).....			Floors dirty.
8	5	1,400 (fine hairs).....			Machines not connected with exhaust system.

†Trace.

III.

REPORT OF THE TUNNEL INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I hereby submit my annual report as tunnel inspector for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911.

Differing from previous years, the work was spread through the State, necessitating much traveling, and was much heavier than usual. In so far as was possible, a visit was made to each tunnel once in three months, but due to the large number of tunnels and their scattered location, all were not visited with this regularity. Fifty-nine tunnels were in the course of construction, together with five caisson contracts, having 184 pneumatic caissons. Two of the fifty-nine tunnels were operated in sections under pneumatic pressure, but the pressure was very light, seldom reaching fifteen pounds to the square inch above normal, and yet, in spite of all medical examinations and precautions, two reported deaths, due directly to air pressure, were received from one of these tunnels. These were extraordinary cases, yet they show the danger of the work, at even so low a pressure.

All of the pneumatic caisson work was divided between two contracting firms who make a specialty of this class of work. Realizing the dangers of the work, every perceivable precaution was taken, and very few accidents were reported from this class of work.

Aside from the general inspection of locks, valves, etc., the main feature in this work is the hours of labor in air pressure. Work in caissons and work in tunnels in air pressure are two entirely different matters. In the former, due to the small air chamber, the fluctuations in pressure are great — quite frequently the pressure drops in a few seconds. This does not occur so rapidly in tunnels, for there the air chamber is much larger. In caissons, due to the small space and small air chamber, the temperature is frequently high and invariably much higher than in tunnels carried on under air pressure. For these reasons, mainly, the work in pneumatic caissons is carried on under shorter hours than set down by the State laws, which were framed with special regard to tunnel work under air pressure.

In the excavation of tunnels, three general methods were employed, the top heading and bench method prevailing; several contractors holing through the entire tunnel with a top heading and excavating the bench afterwards. In one tunnel, the bottom drift and stoping method was employed. This last method resembles the manner of excavation used in the Alpine tunnels of Europe and caused considerable controversy among American engineers. These methods, of course, were the outcome of several reasons, mainly cost and the nature of the ground, but of the three methods, holing through the tunnel with a top heading and then taking out the bench, is, in my opinion, the safest for the workers. All other conditions being equal, loose rock falling in a small heading will actually not cause as much injury as falling through a larger distance and furthermore, can be more easily detected in a small top heading. So the final roof or the tunnel will be more solid and less liable to falling rock when the bench is taken out. Furthermore, after the top headings are holed through, excellent natural ventilation is obtained while the remaining excavation of the bench is carried on.

The majority of the heavy tunnel work is along the route of the Catskill Aqueduct for the New York City water supply. The most interesting and heaviest piece of tunnel work is that section known as the Hudson River Syphon, the tunnel crossing under the Hudson River at Storm King mountain.

This tunnel is carried on from the two deepest shafts in the State. These shafts are located on the east and west banks of the river at this point and are 1,140 feet deep. The rock in the tunnel and also in the shafts at this depth is of a peculiar character. Although apparently solid and firm, it will, without notice, shoot out from the roof and sides of the tunnel with a popping noise like a gun shot, making a most dangerous place to work in. This has been overcome by putting in steel roof and sides with sheet steel lagging and carried as near to the heading as possible. This steel timbering, as it is called, will remain when the tunnel is being lined with concrete, differing from the wood timbering in that respect, and making work safer while the concreting is going on. At this depth several seams of water, under an enormous pressure, were encountered. Work in the headings had to be suspended because of this water on several occasions.

A concrete bulkhead was built about 100 yards from the heading with an opening large enough to allow a muck car to pass through. A large iron door was fastened to the bulkhead with proper reinforcing bracers, so that in the event of a serious inrush of water, the workers could find safety behind the bulkhead and only that part of the tunnel between the bulkhead and the heading would be flooded. A special power plant had to be erected in order to overcome these large seams of water. These seams were grouted by means of hydraulic pressure, averaging 750 pounds to the square inch.

In accordance with your ruling at the beginning of this year, subway construction in New York City was regarded as tunnel construction and duly inspected. This class of work at present is quite large, employing on an average of 3,000 men, but will be very much larger during the coming year. Here, I find the greatest number of accidents occur from falling objects in general — tipping buckets, falling timbers, falling tools, etc.

With a view to eliminating such accidents, as far as possible, I have ordered proper coverings and properly guarded work places, and orders along that general line, and in several cases, safety hooks where open hooks were in use. This latter is of paramount importance in subway work, and I would suggest an addition to our rules requiring that no open hooks shall be used with a bucket in hoisting, safety hooks only to be employed. This is also absolutely necessary in shaft sinking, and I have frequently seen open hooks in use in this kind of work.

Sanitation, especially in subway work, is another factor. In my opinion, an article covering dry closets should also be added to our existing laws.

During the past year, work was carried on from 35 shafts, where the signals for hoisting and lowering of cages differed with each contract. During the coming year, shaft work will be even more extensive and a uniform code of signals, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary. A committee appointed by the American Mining Congress at Denver, Col., in November, 1906, to frame uniform mining laws for the prevention of mine accidents, has a rule in their laws containing a uniform signal code. I would suggest the adoption of this code, permitting special signals in addition to those in the code to be used, providing they do not in-

terfere with it in any way — to wit: One bell, hoist (when engine is at rest); one bell, stop (when engine is in motion); two bells, lower; three bells, men on cage about to ascend or descend.

Ladder-ways in shafts are a subject which is not directly touched upon in our laws. In all our shafts we have ladder-ways after the cages are put in and the headings are turned, but while sinking the shaft, I doubt whether or not they can be ordered, and when the shaft is several hundred feet in depth (as all new shafts in New York City will be during the coming year) it is absolutely essential that ladder-ways be provided and a rule should be inserted to this effect. According to a Legislative Act which went into effect October 1st, 1910, all accidents occurring on construction or engineering work of any kind, should be reported to the Department, and a record of such accidents reported shall be kept by the employer in his office, in form prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor.

I would suggest that an extra column be added to the sample heading furnished to employers, headed: "Cause of Accidents." When inspecting the book in an employer's office, if this column were added, it would aid considerably in making changes and giving orders, with the object in view of lessening accidents of a like nature.

Due to the new accident law, the number of accidents is much greater than in any years past. Formerly, only those accidents which caused cessation of work for five hours or more, were reported, so this year, 3,289 accidents, of which 40 were fatal, were reported. In so far as was possible, all fatalities were investigated immediately after receipt of such information.

During the year 65 inspections and 119 observations were made. The number of men employed in this class of construction work, by quarters, was as follows: First quarter, 8,931; second quarter, 8,498; third quarter, 8,425; fourth quarter, 8,620.

It pleases me to state that most of the contractors were very willing to abide by all suggestions made, and to render whatever aid they could to assist me in my inspection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GUSTAV WERNER,
Tunnel Inspector.

STATISTICS OF TUNNELS INSPECTED, 1911.

LOCATION AND KIND OF WORK.	Owner.	Contractor or constructor.	Number of tunnels or sections.	Number of employees.†	NUMBER OF— Inspections.	NUMBER OF— Observations.
WORK OTHER THAN NEW YORK CITY AQUEDUCT.						
Buffalo.						
Pipe line	City of Buffalo	Eastern Concrete Steel Co	2	35		1
Water conduit	City of Buffalo	Buffalo Dredging Co	2	190	1	1
Water intake	City of Buffalo	Buffalo Dredging Co	1	200		2
Canaan.						
Railroad	Boston and Albany R. R. Co	I. L. McCord	1	30	1	
Kingston.						
Sewer	City of New York	King, Rice & Ganey	a1	88	2	2
Lockport.						
Water conduit	State of New York	Larkin & Sangster	1	63	1	1
New York City.						
Building foundations	Emigrant Savings Bk.	O'Rourke Engineering Contracting Co	*21	18	1	2
Building foundations	James Butler	O'Rourke Engineering Contracting Co	*31	18	1	1
Building foundations	United Fire Co.'s	O'Rourke Engineering Contracting Co	*52	60	1	1
Building foundations	Manhattan Trust Co.	The Foundation Co	*11	10		1
Building foundations	F. W. Woolworth	The Foundation Co	*69	50	1	3
Drain	College of City of New York	Thos. S. Crimmins Cont'g Co.	1	25	1	
Gas main (Bronx and Queens)	Astoria Light, Heat and Power Co	Jacobs & Davies	1	450	2	5
Railroad	Hudson and Manhattan R. R. Co	Degnon Contracting Co	1	100		1
Railroad (B'klyn Borough)	City of New York	Bradley Contracting Co	2	975	4	2
Railroad (B'klyn Borough)	City of New York	E. E. Smith Contracting Co	2	1,300	4	2
Railroad (B'klyn Borough)	City of New York	Smith, Scott & Co	1	293	2	1
Railroad (B'klyn Borough)	City of New York	Tide Water Building Co. & T. B. Bryson	1	300	2	1
Shaft and station	City of New York	Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co	1	50		2
Shaft and station	City of New York	Rapid Transit Subway Construction Co	1	25		1
Niagara Falls.						
Sewer	City of Niagara Falls	Reed & Coddington	1	40	1	1
Sewer	City of Niagara Falls	Reed & Coddington	1	30		2
Rochester.						
Sewer	City of Rochester	Ripton & Murphy	1	75	1	3
Yonkers.						
Sewer	Co. of Westchester	American Pipe and Construction Co	2	75	1	1
Total			208	4,500	27	37
NEW YORK CITY AQUEDUCT.						
Orange County.						
N. of Windsor and Cornwall	City of New York	Mason & Hanger Co	1	913	2	8
Orange & Dutchess Counties.						
Cornwall and Storm King	City of New York	T. A. Gillespie Co	1	238	2	3
Putnam County.						
Phillipstown	City of New York	B. Barker & J. G. Shaw	1	238	2	3
Phillipstown	City of New York	R. K. Everett & Co	1	28	1	3

* Caissons.
† Average number where more than one return in the year was made.
a Part of tunnel being driven under air pressure.

STATISTICS OF TUNNELS INSPECTED, 1911—(*Concluded*).

LOCATION AND KIND OF WORK.	Owner.	Contractor or constructor.	Number of tunnels or sections.	Number of employés†	NUMBER OF— Inspections.	NUMBER OF— Observations.
NEW YORK CITY AQUEDUCT—(*Concluded*).						
Putnam Co.—(Concluded).						
Phillipstown	City of New York	Hicks, Johnson Co	1	145	2	6
Putnam Valley	City of New York	Cleveland Tunnel Co	1	35	1	3
Putnam and Dutchess Counties.						
Phillipstown and Storm King	City of New York	Dravo Contracting Co	2	88	2	2
Ulster County.						
Marbletown	City of New York	H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc	1	15		4
Marbletown, New Paltz	City of New York	T. A. Gillespie Co	2	575	2	8
New Paltz	City of New York	Carpenter & Boxley	1	38	1	2
New Paltz	City of New York	James Pilkington	1	30	1	2
New Paltz, Gardenier	City of New York	Degnon Contracting Co	1	1,000	2	3
Westchester County.						
Mt. Pleasant	City of New York	H. S. Kerbaugh, Inc	1	30	1	3
Mt. Pleasant-Greenburg	City of New York	Pittsburgh Contracting Co	3	163	3	3
New Castle-Mt. Pleasant	City of New York	Rinehart & Dennis	8	352	5	7
Yonkers	City of New York	Dravo Contracting Co	2	156	2	1
Yonkers	City of New York	Geo. W. Jackson, Inc	1	553	2	3
Yorktown	City of New York	Chas. W. Blakeslee & Sons	2	39	3	5
Yorktown	City of New York	Bradley Contracting Co	2	233	3	6
Yorktown	City of New York	Glyndon Contracting Co	2	111	2	7
Total			35	4,980	39	82
Grand Total			243	9,480	66	119

† Average number where more than one return in the year was made.

IV.

REPORT OF THE MINE INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS:

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I beg to report to you on the conditions in mines and quarries of the State and also in the factories where the products of these mines and quarries are treated. My term of office as mine inspector covers only that part of the present fiscal year from May 10 to October 1.

During the year a total of 122 mines and quarries were inspected, 107 by myself and the remainder by my predecessor.* In addition, visits to ascertain whether orders had been complied with numbered 38 for the year, all of which constituted a part of my work.

The table given below shows the prevailing causes of accidents that it has been my duty to point out to operators and mine officials on my visits of inspection. The largest number of orders issued to remedy certain defects does not prove that such defect, neglect, or practice is the greatest cause of accidents, but merely shows the number of operators that failed to comply with the mining law regarding that particular condition or practice.

SUBJECT.	NUMBER OF ORDERS ISSUED BY— Present inspector.	Former inspector.	Total.
Payment of wages weekly to employees	18		18
Payment of wages in cash	4		4
Additional outlets to mine	3	3	6
Explosives, storage	120	2	122
Explosives, thawing outfits	40		40
Designation of special blasters	10		10
Metal tamping rods	12	1	13
System of warning when blasting	2		2
Improvement of traveling ways	4		4
Inspection of steam boilers	85		85
Keeping record of accidents	11		11
Reporting accidents	10		10
Sanitary closets	9		9
Washrooms	15		15
Supply and receptacles for drinking water	11		11
Ventilation	2	1	3
Shaft timbering	1		1
Headings	2		2
Various dangerous practices	39	2	41
	†398	‡9	407

* In addition, 84 factories or mills in connection with mines and quarries were inspected; 71 by myself.

† In addition, 288 orders to guard machinery in factories were issued.

‡ In addition, 3 orders to guard machinery in factories were issued.

The greatest number of accidents were due to placing and allowing men to work in the mines and quarries in places where they were liable to receive injuries, without due care and proper supervision over them by foremen whose duty it should be to see that all places are fit for men to work in, just as it is their duty to see that so much tonnage is hoisted or manufactured. The employees also have contributed their share through negligence and disregard of orders of foremen and rules of mine and mining. Where the operators and foremen strictly enforce rules, accidents are rare. There is one great disadvantage for the operator in this state, compared with those of other states and European countries, namely, that the mining law of the state and the special rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Labor are binding only on the employer, while the employee breaks the same with impunity. Dangerous practices will creep into mines, and the only remedy the operator has is to dismiss offending employees. These are a few of the offenses that, in my opinion, should be punishable by fines in preference to dismissal:

1. Riding on loaded skip or on bail of skip.
2. Possessing or using metal tamping bar.
3. Thawing dynamite with other than proper thawing outfit.
4. Leaving loaded or unexploded charges in holes without notifying foreman of incoming shift.
5. Neglecting to examine ground for unexploded or partially exploded charges before drilling is resumed.
6. Storing caps or exploders with dynamite or powder.
7. Blasting when not specially designated as blaster.
8. Signalling when not authorized.
9. Crimping caps near explosives with teeth or with any tool other than proper crimper.
10. Removing hand rails or guards from machinery or neglecting to replace same after repairs.

Eighteen corporations were ordered to pay wages of their employees weekly. Four corporations were ordered to pay their employees in cash and without any store deductions.

Two mines were ordered to provide more than one outlet, for safety as well as for better ventilation. On the whole, ventilation in all mines was good.

Ample timber was supplied to all mines, but I found some underground foremen somewhat lax in their inspection of re-

timbering after blasts and also in inspecting the headings after the steam drillers and roofmen. They are inclined to forget that they are always responsible to see that the work is properly done.

Owing to the fact that the state has no explosive law, I found explosives often stored in unsuitable buildings and locations — some close to dwellings, boiler houses and shaftheads. Much of this has already been remedied. Many have concrete buildings erected at safe distances from men and are comparatively safe even should the contents explode. Since previous inspection one magazine in Jefferson County was fired at with a rifle, and three bullets penetrated the outer door of ¼-inch iron and half way through the 3-inch hard wood lining.

There are a variety of crude and dangerous ways used to thaw dynamite. Some use a coal or wood stove. Some use live steam; some use double vessels, and those in some cases put over a fire. There is some difficulty in recommending the same system to large and to small users of dynamite. I consider the water heater system the safest means for thawing large quantities.

A considerable number of small operators were negligent in having their boilers inspected and also in sending to the Department a copy of the inspection reports. Some, because their boilers were in bad condition, and they had no desire to make it known.

Regarding blasting and blasters, I found much irregularity, especially among the smaller operators. Time was taken to observe their methods of blasting and to correct some old blasters who still think that, having escaped with their lives for many years, it is safe to tamp charges of dynamite with a crowbar, iron bolt and hammer, or a steam pipe with wooden plug in the end of it and a few nails driven in that to keep it from wearing. It is hard to convince them, and, as pointed out to the employer, it is often best to appoint a blaster in place of such. It is almost impossible to change the habits of an old blaster. I believe every operator should post at his mine or quarry the names of the "specially designated blasters" in his employ, and that these persons be first approved of by the mine inspector as competent. The publication and free circulation of handbooks of instructions relative to storage and handling of explosives and exploders and

blasting, will, I have no doubt, help to educate the men and prevent many accidents.

Regarding the reporting of accidents, I found a great tendency among the smaller operators to report only serious accidents.

Many operators of mines are improving their traveling ways to mines, particularly those with inclined shafts, by replacing ladders with stairs and handrails and, where practical, running the pathway through disused chambers.

There are some dangerous conditions in mines arising from possibility of skips or cars running away on inclines and killing men employed on mine floor. These conditions are being rectified by automatic stop blocks and by advancing shafts below working floors, thereby forming a pocket for possible runaway skips.

I found no boys under sixteen years of age working in mines.

Considerable progress has been made in providing sanitary closets and washrooms for the men. Some operators are very doubtful whether washrooms would be appreciated. Why not educate the men? At the mine of the Hudson Iron Company, Fort Montgomery, the miners can be seen every evening rushing for the washroom. At this mine, lockers are provided for the men. The building is steam heated and equipped with sinks and hot and cold water. In an adjoining room is a shower bath.

Machinery in factories in connection with mines and quarries was not well guarded, with tendency to put up frail guards and handrails, flimsy wooden brackets instead of firm iron bands or substantial box covers for gears.

I received every facility for inspecting all mines, quarries and factories from operators and their agents, and my recommendations were generally complied with immediately.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WILLIAM W. JONES,
Mine Inspector.

V.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

I. Work of deputy factory inspectors.
II–IV. Orders and compliances.
V. Prosecutions.
VI. Complaints.
VII. Accidents in factories, etc.: number, age and sex of persons injured, by industries.
VIII. Accidents in factories, etc.: particulars of fatal accidents.
IX. Accidents in factories, etc.: part of person injured and nature of injury, by causes.
X. Accidents in factories, etc.: extent of injury, by causes.
XI. Accidents in factories, etc.: nature of permanent injuries, by causes.
XII. Children's employment certificates.
XIII. Statistics of factories inspected: by counties.
XIV. Statistics of factories inspected: by counties and localities.
XV. Statistics of factories inspected in first and second-class cities: by industries.
XVI. Statistics of factories inspected: by industries.
XVII. Statistics of mines and quarries inspected.

TABLE I.— MONTHLY SUMMARY OF WORK

ITEMS.	FISCAL YEAR OCTOBER 1,				
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Regular inspections:					
Factories in separate buildings	890	721	550	533	333
Tenant factories	2,035	1,677	2,446	2,184	1,927
Laundries	101	71	86	258	112
Bakeries	220	1,447	1,575	137	73
Mines and quarries					
Tunnel workings	4	5	11	6	4
Tenant factory buildings	5	2	22	1	3
Tenement buildings (licensed)	66	31	1,887	3,088	3,443
Total	3,321	3,954	6,577	6,207	5,895
Special inspections (factories, laundries, bakeries)	79	115	103	490	78
Investigations:					
Applications for license	104	165	140	118	166
Complaints	49	93	229	64	42
Compliances (number of establishments)	3,363	2,889	2,143	4,119	4,970
On special orders	186	234	60	24	24
Total	3,702	3,381	2,572	4,325	5,202
Observations:					
Tenement buildings (unlicensed)	59	55	115	187	268
Tunnel workings	5	10	6	10	12
Total	64	65	121	197	280
Tagging to stop work:					
Goods in tenements (§ 100)	12	15	8	1	
Goods in tenant factories (§ 95)	29	53	26	38	21
Articles in bakeries (§ 114)					
Unsafe machinery (§ 81)					
Scaffolding (§ 19)		5	3		
Total	41	73	37	39	21
Prosecutions begun*	52	72	40	11	7

* See Table V. † Includes 21,929 first and 13,531 subsequent visits

OF DEPUTY FACTORY INSPECTORS.

1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.	Total, 1910.
800	922	1,314	1,818	1,101	1,260	1,491	11,733	12,178
2,676	3,084	3,069	2,820	1,265	1,188	1,910	26,281	25,847
259	286	333	341	184	189	263	2,483	2,320
57	152	268	299	228	280	260	4,996	4,156
.....	15	20	37	29	18	9	128	84
6	5	3	12	1	6	11	74	46
6	35	20	12	10	5	20	141	150
4,099	436	214	96	33	2	7	13,402	12,035
7,903	4,935	5,241	5,435	2,851	2,948	3,971	59,238	56,816
131	351	265	104	105	122	120	2,063	1,368
275	238	115	146	104	60	130	1,761	1,835
59	84	85	38	92	48	37	920	938
4,623	3,737	4,372	3,321	2,929	3,888	3,783	‡44,137	†35,460
61	80	186	286	189	112	217	1,659	2,967
5,018	4,139	4,758	3,791	3,314	4,108	4,167	48,477	41,200
309	133	136	166	47	66	146	1,687	2,125
16	9	17	4	7	11	11	118	75
325	142	153	170	54	77	157	1,805	2,200
12	13		8		5	4	78	126
33	59	15	16	26		41	357	469
.....		16	35	10			61	191
.....								
.....							8	
45	72	31	59	36	5	45	504	786
13	37	22	19	33	43	64	413	610

‡ Includes 28,045 first and 16,092 subsequent visits.

TABLE II.— ORDERS ISSUED AFTER INSPECTION UNDER GENERAL

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	New York City.	Remainder of the State.
I. ADMINISTRATION.		
Accidents, record of, to be kept (§ 87)	332	346
Accidents to be reported (§ 87)	320	268
Hours, schedule of, to be posted (§ 77)	7,067	923
Law to be posted (§ 68)	16,157	3,692
Noonday meals, permit changing period of, to be obtained and posted (§ 89)	2,036	249
Register of children employed to be kept (§ 76)	275	97
Total — Administration	26,187	5,575
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.		
Lighting††	1,431	293
Dressing rooms to be lighted (§ 88)		50
Elevator shafts to be lighted (§§ 79, 94)		2
Halls and stairs to be lighted (§§ 81, 94)	857	52
Washrooms to be lighted (§ 88)		1
Water closets to be lighted (§§ 88, 94)	550	182
Work rooms to be lighted (§ 81)	24	6
Ventilation and overcrowding	319	24
Air space of 250 cubic feet for each employee between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. to be provided (§ 85)	30	1
Ventilation, proper and sufficient means of, to be provided (§§ 86, 94)	289	23
Time allowed for meals	8	3
Lunch at 6 p. m., 20 minutes to be allowed for (§ 89)	6	2
Noonday meal, 60 minutes to be allowed for (§ 89)	2	1
Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences	24,824	5,327
Air shafts, cellars and yards to be cleaned	360	20
Dressing rooms	3,986	981
Cleaning to be done and repairs to be made (§ 88)	*42*	*11*
Dressing room to be separated from water closet (§ 88)	*3*	
Dressing room to be provided for females (§ 88)	*3,390*	*856*
Lock to be provided for dressing room (§ 88)		*3*
Screens and doors to be provided (§ 88)	*171*	*76*
Signs to be provided on dressing rooms (§ 88)		*1*
Storage in dressing rooms forbidden (§ 88)	*47*	*1*
Ventilation to be provided (§ 88)	*333*	*33*
Halls and stairs	1,026	63
Cleaning to be done (§§ 62, 94)	*666*	*44*
Painting or whitewashing to be done (§§ 62, 94)	*264*	*5*
Properly screen stairs (§§ 80, 94)	*96*	*14*
Plumbing and drainage to be repaired (§§ 62, 88, 94)	17	13
Refuse to be removed (exclusive of workrooms) (§§ 62, 94)	55	12
Washrooms (exclusive of foundries)	54	158
Cleaning to be done (§ 88)	*5*	*6*
Heat to be provided (§ 88)		*1*
Painting to be done (§ 88)	*2*	
Repairs to be made (§ 88)		*8*
Sink or water to be provided (§ 88)	*2*	*4*
Washrooms to be provided (§ 88)	*45*	*139*
Washrooms in foundries (*dryroom to be provided*) (§ 88)	19	34
Water closets‡	7,547	1,356
Additional water closets to be provided (§§ 88, 94)	*713*	*301*
Approaches to be separate (§§ 88, 94)	*299*	*23*
Cleaning to be done (§§ 88, 94)	*2,751*	*388*
Door of women's toilet to be provided with lock (§§ 88, 94)	*32*	*13*
Flushing, means of, to be provided (§§ 88, 94)	*31?*	*53*
Obscene writing to be removed from walls (inclusive of halls) (§§ 88, 94)	*169*	*18*
Painting or whitewashing to be done (§§ 88, 94)	*489*	*110*
Partition to be extended at top and ventilation to open air to be provided (§§ 88, 94)	*44*	*1*

* Exclusive of new notices to new owners. † Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance
sponds to Table II of Report for 1910. ‡ See Table III, *post.* †† See Table IV, *post.*

AUTHORITY OF FACTORY, MINE, TUNNEL AND QUARRY LAWS.§

ORDERS.*				COMPLIANCES REPORTED.			
Total State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Total final notices issued.	Before final notice.	After final notice.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.
678	13	665	34	546	24	570	285
588	13	575	26	480	20	500	275
7,990		7,990		7,990		7,990	7,067
19,849		19,849		19,849		19,849	16,157
2,285		2,285		2,285		2,283	2,036
372	22	350	9	328	8	336	243
31,762	48	31,714	69	31,476	52	31,528	26,063
1,724	81	1,643	408	1,207	358	1,565	1,302
50	1	49	3	44	2	46	
2		2		2		2	
909	24	885	196	668	174	842	797
1		1		1		1	
732	52	680	203	471	179	650	486
30	4	26	6	21	3	24	19
343	27	316	18	148	13	161	142
31	2	29	1	25	1	26	25
312	25	287	17	123	12	135	117
11		11		10		10	7
8		8		7		7	5
3		3		3		3	2
30,151	2,411	27,740	4,331	20,479	3,447	23,926	19,341
380	16	364	57	291	50	341	323
4,967	883	4,084	1,699	2,289	1,262	3,551	2,798
53	*1*	*52*	*5*	*44*	*6*	*49*	*40*
3		*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*
4,246	*819*	*3,427*	*1,511*	*1,838*	*1,100*	*2,938*	*2,287*
3		*3*		*3*		*3*	
247	*17*	*230*	*39*	*184*	*35*	*219*	*156*
1		*1*		*1*		*1*	
48	*1*	*47*	*10*	*34*	*10*	*44*	*43*
366	*45*	*321*	*133*	*183*	*111*	*294*	*269*
1,089	38	1,051	202	782	185	967	910
710	*15*	*695*	*97*	*549*	*90*	*639*	*597*
269	*13*	*256*	*83*	*163*	*74*	*237*	*232*
110	*10*	*100*	*22*	*70*	*21*	*91*	*81*
30	1	29	1	26	2	28	15
67		67	3	60	3	63	54
212	16	196	24	125	11	136	42
11		*11*		*8*		*8*	*4*
1		*1*		*1*		*1*	
2		*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*2*
8		*8*		*8*		*8*	
6	*1*	*5*		*3*		*3*	
184	*15*	*169*	*23*	*104*	*10*	*114*	*36*
53	5	48	9	27	6	33	14
8,903	684	8,219	1,520	6,469	1,235	7,704	6,408
1,014	*213*	*801*	*284*	*470*	*179*	*649*	*472*
322	*45*	*277*	*122*	*151*	*106*	*257*	*242*
3,139	*139*	*3,000*	*187*	*2,724*	*155*	*2,879*	*2,532*
45	*3*	*42*	*8*	*33*	*8*	*41*	*30*
371	*9*	*362*	*56*	*293*	*49*	*342*	*298*
187	*10*	*177*	*16*	*156*	*14*	*170*	*153*
599	*31*	*568*	*121*	*437*	*111*	*548*	*444*
45	*5*	*40*	*23*	*20*	*18*	*38*	*37*

and those issued in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed. § Corre-

Table II.— Orders Issued After Inspection Under General

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	New York City.	Remainder of the State.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY — *Continued.*		
Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences — *Concluded.*		
Water closets — *Concluded.*		
Provide access to water closets (§§ 88, 94)	7	4
Provide disinfectants (§§ 88, 94)		4
Repairs to be made (§§ 88, 94)	1,409	216
Remove drinking water from water closets (§§ 88, 94)	6	
Screen (§§ 88, 94)	678	116
Separation of water closets for sexes to be made (§§ 88, 94)	139	53
Signs designating to be provided (§§ 88, 94)	109	1
Storage in, forbidden (§§ 88, 94)	14	1
Use of water closets to be permitted by unlocking door (§§ 88, 94)	19	5
Ventilation, means of, to be provided (§§ 88, 94)	351	49
Work rooms‡	11,760	2,690
Cleaning to be done (inclusive of walls, ceiling, floors, doors and windows) (§§ 62, 84)	2,435	239
Coal receptacles to be provided (§ 84)	67	1
Cuspidors to be provided (§ 84)	6,491	1,652
Drinking water to be provided (§ 88)	166	72
Floors to be repaired or renewed (§ 84)	247	87
Food products to be removed (§ 62)	5	2
Heat to be provided (§ 62)	57	6
Living in, prohibited (§ 62)	5	104
Painting, papering or limewashing to be done (§ 84)	649	125
Plumbing or sinks to be repaired, cleaned or provided (§§ 88, 94)	541	279
Refuse, receptacle for, to be provided (§ 84)	532	13
Repairs or rearrangement of walls, ceiling, doors or windows to be made (§§ 62, 84, 90)	437	92
Water tank to be cleaned or covered (§§ 88, 94)	128	18
Dangerous machinery††	6,104	8,342
Belt shifter or loose pulleys to be provided (§ 81)	39	111
Boilers to be inspected or repaired and report thereon to be submitted to Department of Labor. (§§ 91, 94)		841
Exhaust fans to be provided, repaired, connected or cleaned (§ 81)	421	304
Guards to be provided for dangerous machinery	5,511	7,013
Belting and pulleys by boxing or encasing (§ 81)	705	1,305
Emery wheel (§ 81)	15	19
Engine (§ 81)	73	36
Extractor by providing cover (§ 81)	61	75
Gearing (§ 81)	1,184	1,890
Key of wheel (§ 81)	58	86
Mangle (§ 81)	2	6
Miscellaneous machinery (exclusive of elevator machinery) (§ 81)	127	238
Motor (§ 81)	75	33
Planer, shaper or jointer (§ 81)	117	129
Pulley or flywheel (§ 81)	604	1,046
Rolls (§ 81)	26	17
Saw (§ 81)	675	749
Set screws by countersinking (§ 81)	1,065	1,029
Shafting (§ 81)	690	261
Sprocket and chain belt (§ 81)	34	90
Vat, water flume, etc. (§ 81)		4
Guards, removal of, prohibited (§ 81)	73	37
Products of combustion, poisonous gases and dust to be removed (§§ 86, 94)	60	36
Elevators and hoistways††	759	744
Arrangements to be made so persons will not pass under (§§ 79, 94)	2	7
Cleaning of shaft to be done (§ 94)	4	1
Clutch lock for hand cable to be provided or repaired (§§ 79, 94)		16
Doors to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	21	12
Doors to be repaired (§§ 79, 94)	35	70
Guard rail to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	240	189
Hoistways, enclosure of shaft to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	204	14

* Exclusive of new notices to new owners. † Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance *post.* †† See Table 1V, *post.*

Authority of Factory, Mine, Tunnel and Quarry Laws — Continued.

ORDERS.*				COMPLIANCES REPORTED.			
Total State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Total final notices issued.	Before final notice.	After final notice.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.
11		11	1	10	1	11	7
4	1	3		3		3	
1,625	74	1,551	252	1,239	214	1,453	1,072
6	1	5	2	3	1	4	4
794	99	695	261	438	218	656	561
192	13	179	20	155	15	170	125
110	11	99	22	77	19	96	95
15	2	13	5	8	5	13	12
24	3	21	8	16	6	21	16
400	25	375	132	237	116	353	308
14,450	768	13,682	816	10,410	693	11,103	8,777
2,674	160	2,514	81	2,391	68	2,459	2,244
68	8	60	3	56	3	59	58
8,143	327	7,816	72	5,460	56	5,516	4,060
238	22	216	46	167	37	204	141
334	23	311	44	255	40	295	215
7	1	6	1	5	1	6	4
63	4	59	7	47	7	54	50
109	3	106	6	76	4	80	4
774	73	701	220	465	195	660	554
820	70	750	175	531	139	670	449
545	41	504	24	414	20	494	482
529	34	495	115	369	103	472	394
146	2	144	22	114	20	134	122
14,446	599	13,847	1,615	11,043	1,316	12,359	5,544
150	10	140	14	100	10	110	33
841	28	813	116	599	69	668	
725	184	541	165	375	96	471	241
12,524	359	12,165	1,295	9,806	1,121	10,927	5,154
2,010	58	1,952	132	1,618	109	1,727	652
34	1	33	3	28	3	31	14
109	4	105	17	84	14	98	67
136	8	128	22	99	20	119	54
3,074	86	2,988	303	2,421	267	2,688	1,117
144	1	143	15	121	15	136	57
8		8		8		8	2
365	10	355	37	266	34	310	116
108	3	105	6	97	6	103	74
246	2	244	35	189	33	222	112
1,650	39	1,611	108	1,328	84	1,412	568
43	1	42	11	30	11	41	24
1,424	47	1,377	226	1,044	196	1,240	623
2,094	43	2,051	206	1,653	183	1,836	1,009
951	52	899	168	703	138	841	631
124	3	121	6	107	6	113	34
4	1	3			2	2	
110	4	106	8	100	7	107	68
96	14	82	17	63	13	76	48
1,503	46	1,457	158	1,206	141	1,347	697
9		9		8		8	1
5		5		5		5	4
16	1	15		14		14	
33	7	26	9	14	7	21	13
105	2	103	11	86	8	94	31
429	14	415	47	346	38	384	$22\frac{1}{1}$
218	5	213	26	178	26	204	$19\frac{3}{3}$

and those in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed. ‡ See Table III,

Table II.— Orders Issued After Inspection Under General

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	New York City.	Remainder of the State.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—*Concluded.*		
Elevators and hoistways††—*Concluded.*		
Ledges to be guarded (§§ 79, 94)	120	355
Locks to be provided on doors (§§ 79, 94)	22	28
Machinery to be guarded to insure safety of passengers (§§ 79, 94)	4	17
Machinery to be repaired (§§ 79, 94)	7	9
Repairs to be made (§§ 79, 94)	20	7
Screen at top to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	61	
Warning apparatus for descent to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	8	19
Whitewashing or painting of shaft to be done (§§ 79, 94)	11	
Protection from fire	5,080	1,038
Doors and windows	2,828	415
Bars, grating or wire mesh to be removed (§§ 80, 83, 94)	*1,020*	*117*
Catches on windows or sash cord to be replaced (§§ 82, 94)	*9*	*4*
Doors and windows to be unlocked during working hours (§§ 80, 94)	*555*	*127*
Outward opening of doors, provision for, to be made (§§ 80, 94)	*1,244*	*167*
Fire escapes	2,252	623
Access to fire-escapes to be provided by enlarging doors or by other structural changes (§§ 82, 94)	*153*	*38*
Drop ladder to be provided (§§ 82, 94)	*3*	*102*
Fire-escape to be provided (§§ 82, 94)		*190*
Ladder or stairway to roof to be provided (§§ 82, 94)	*57*	*48*
Passage to fire-escapes to be cleared and obstructions on fire-escapes to be removed (§§ 82, 94)	*1,750*	*134*
Repairs to be made (§§ 82, 94)	*2*	*93*
Signs designating, to be posted (§§ 82, 94)	*287*	*18*
General safety††	1,597	1,555
Building to be braced or new beams to be provided (§§ 90, 94)	1	2
Rail to be provided to guard runway, pit, platform opening, door, etc. (§§ 79, 81)	156	368
Roof to be repaired (§ 62)	45	19
Stairs	1,395	1,166
Handrail to be extended (§§ 80, 94)	*13*	*46*
Handrail to be provided (§§ 80, 94)	*915*	*910*
Handrail to be repaired (§§ 80, 94)	*29*	*11*
Repairs or rearrangements to be made (inclusive of halls) (§§ 80, 94)	*106*	*46*
Stairs to be provided (§§ 80, 82, 94)	*6*	*14*
Treads to be provided, repaired or replaced (§§ 80, 94)	*326*	*139*
Total — Sanitation and Safety	40,122	17,326
III. CHILDREN.††		
Children under 14 years of age to be discharged (§ 70)	19	4
Children under 16 years of age without certificate to be discharged (§ 70)	252	140
Children under 16 years of age not to be employed more than 8 hours per day, nor before 8 a. m. nor after 5 p. m. (§ 77)	960	183
Children under 16 years of age not to be employed on dangerous machinery (§ 93)	23	33
Children under 16 years of age not to be employed in an establishment where malt or alcoholic liquors are manufactured, packed, wrapped or bottled (§ 93)	1	
Females under 16 years of age not to be employed where continuous standing is required (§ 93)	7	7
Total — Children	1,232	367
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS.††		
Female minors under 21 years of age not to be employed after 9 p. m. nor before 6 a. m. (§ 77)	8	17
Females 16 years of age and upwards and males between 16 and 18 years of age to be employed irregularly in excess of 10 hours a day not more than 3 days a week (§ 78)	4	7

* Exclusive of new notices to new owners. † Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance

Authority of Factory, Mine, Tunnel and Quarry Laws — Continued.

ORDERS.*				COMPLIANCES REPORTED.			
Total State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Total final notices issued.	Before final notice.	After final notice.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.
475	9	466	33	389	31	420	111
50	1	49	3	46	2	48	21
21	1	20		19		19	3
16		16	1	11	1	12	5
27	2	25	1	24	1	25	20
61	3	58	25	31	25	56	56
27	1	26	2	24	2	26	7
11		11		11		11	11
6,118	569	5,549	441	4,892	348	5,240	4,409
3,243	423	2,820	290	2,427	226	2,653	2,309
1,137	*241*	*896*	*142*	*735*	*105*	*840*	*743*
13		*13*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*12*	*8*
682	*39*	*643*	*21*	*590*	*20*	*610*	*502*
1,411	*143*	*1,268*	*126*	*1,091*	*100*	*1,191*	*1,056*
2,875	146	2,729	151	2,465	122	2,587	2,100
191	*12*	*179*	*17*	*158*	*14*	*172*	*139*
105	*2*	*103*	*14*	*76*	*14*	*90*	*2*
190	*35*	*155*	*28*	*113*	*14*	*127*	
105	*7*	*98*	*17*	*76*	*13*	*89*	*52*
1,884	*81*	*1,803*	*61*	*1,689*	*55*	*1,744*	*1,631*
95		*95*	*7*	*76*	*5*	*81*	*2*
305	*9*	*296*	*7*	*277*	*7*	*284*	*274*
3,152	165	2,987	414	2,354	317	2,671	1,414
3		3		3		3	1
524	15	509	39	412	25	437	147
64	4	60	16	41	14	55	39
2,561	146	2,415	359	1,898	278	2,176	1,227
59	*3*	*56*	*2*	*50*	*2*	*52*	*10*
1,825	*101*	*1,724*	*245*	*1,362*	*194*	*1,556*	*822*
40	*2*	*38*	*8*	*29*	*7*	*36*	*26*
152	*6*	*146*	*24*	*116*	*19*	*135*	*94*
20	*1*	*19*	*2*	*13*		*13*	*6*
465	*33*	*432*	*78*	*328*	*56*	*384*	*269*
57,448	3,898	53,550	7,385	41,339	5,940	47,279	32,856
23		23		23		23	19
392		392		392		392	252
1,143	37	1,106	4	1,073	3	1,076	909
56		56		47		47	21
1		1		1		1	1
14		14	2	11	2	13	6
1,629	37	1,592	6	1,547	5	1,552	1,208
25	2	23		23		23	8
11		11		10		10	3

and those in cases where establishment was burned, closed or removed. †† See Table IV, *pos*

Table II.— Orders Issued After Inspection Under General

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	New York City.	Remainder of the State.
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS †† — *Concluded.*		
Male minors under 18 years of age and females not to be employed more than 6 days in any one week (§ 78)	2	
Male minors under 18 years of age and females not to be employed more than 60 hours in any one week (§ 77)	25	30
Male minors under 18 years of age not to be employed between 12 o'clock midnight and 4 a. m. (§ 77)	7	6
Male minors under 18 years of age and females not to be employed at polishing and buffing (§ 93)	11	6
Seats to be provided for females (§ 17)	33	51
Total — Women and Minors	90	117
V. LAUNDRIES (Special provisions of § 92).		
Floor to be cleaned (§ 92)	116	4
Living in, prohibited (§ 92)	65	17
Painting or whitewashing to be done (§ 92)	119	20
Total — Laundries	300	41
VI. BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES‡ (special law).		
Animals to be kept out of bake rooms (except cats) (§ 113)	147	10
Ashes and rubbish to be removed from bakery (§ 113)	77	2
Ceilings to be made 8 feet in height (§ 112)	29	9
Cleanliness to be maintained (§ 113)	462	93
Coal, receptacles for, to be provided (§ 113)	279	30
Drip pans to be provided at ceiling or water pipes to be covered with asbestos (§ 113)	124	
Floor to be repaired, cleaned, scraped or oiled, or new floor to be provided (§ 112)	1,042	163
Living in, forbidden (§ 113)		1
Painting or whitewashing to be done (§ 113)	2,110	349
Plumbing and drainage to be repaired (§ 113)	120	35
Roof to be repaired (§ 113)	2	3
Sink with running water to be provided (§ 112)	137	25
Sink to be repaired or cleaned (§ 113)	194	16
Sleeping in, forbidden and beds to be removed (§ 113)	74	9
Storage of food products in dry room to be provided (§ 113)	38	37
Troughs, shelving and utensils to be cleaned (§ 113)	356	12
Ventilation, provision for, to be made (§ 112)	353	43
Ventilation, means of, to be repaired or extended (§ 112)	104	2
Walls, ceilings, doors or partitions to be cleaned (§ 113)	37	9
Walls, ceilings, doors or partitions to be plastered, wainscoted or repaired (§ 112)	294	51
Water closet to be removed from bakery (§ 112)	88	12
Yard or area to be cleaned (§ 113)	69	23
Total — Bakeries and Confectioneries	6,136	934
VII. MINES, TUNNELS AND QUARRIES.		
Cease allowing men to ride on loaded skips (§ 123)		2
Cease allowing men to ride up or down shaft with explosives (§ 123)		4
Cease carrying dynamite and exploders in same skip (§ 125)		5
Cease employing children under 16 years of age (§ 131)		1
Cease overcrowding cage (§§ 120, 125)		4
Designate experienced man to do blasting and handle explosives (§ 125)		9
Discharge brakeman under 21 years of age (§§ 120, 125)		1
Examine holes to see that all charges have been exploded (§§ 120, 125)		2
Guard belts, pulleys, gears, set screws or other machinery (§§ 120, 125)		17
Guard ladders, landings, platforms, shaft heads, sink holes, stairways or trestles (§§ 120, 125)		11
Guard surface openings to shafts (§§ 120, 125)		5
Have boilers inspected (§ 124)		63
Keep record of accidents (§ 126)		4
Limit stock of explosives to one day's supply and not to exceed 300 lbs. (§§ 120, 125)		3

* Exclusive of new notices to new owners. † Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance III, *post.* †† See Table IV, *post.*

Authority of Factory, Mine, Tunnel and Quarry Laws — Continued.

ORDERS.*				COMPLIANCES REPORTED.			
Total State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Total final notices issued.	Before final notice.	After final notice.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.
2		2		2		2	2
55	1	54		51		51	24
13		13		10		10	4
17		17		15		15	11
84	1	83	6	67	6	73	30
207	4	203	6	178	6	184	82
120	4	116	4	112	3	115	111
82	2	80	11	65	11	76	67
139	9	130	45	84	40	124	105
341	15	326	60	261	54	315	283
157	4	153		147		147	137
79	2	77	2	72	2	74	73
38	23	15	14	9	1	10	6
555	28	527	19	486	13	499	425
309	27	282	50	217	26	243	223
124	21	103	84	33	45	78	78
1,205	75	1,130	169	907	122	1,029	897
1		1					
2,459	105	2,354	466	1,785	384	2,169	1,880
155	14	141	36	97	25	122	100
5		5	2	3	2	5	2
162	11	151	51	105	29	134	113
210	9	201	48	134	39	173	163
83	4	79	9	72	2	74	70
75	9	66	11	50	9	59	25
368	11	357	4	340	3	343	334
396	59	337	124	194	87	281	251
106	9	97	26	70	26	96	94
46	2	44	1	40	1	41	35
345	30	315	108	188	64	252	219
100	17	83	26	53	13	66	59
92	4	88	15	67	10	77	57
7,070	464	6,606	1,265	5,069	903	5,972	5,241
2		2	1	1	1	2	
4		4		4		4	
5		5	1	4	1	5	
1		1		1		1	
4		4		1		1	
9		9	1	6	1	7	
1		1		1		1	
2		2		2		2	
17	1	16	2	16		16	
11		11	1	6	1	7	
5		5		3		3	
63	3	60	8	44	4	48	
4		4	1	2	1	3	
3		3		3		3	

and those issued in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed. ‡ See Table

Table II.— Orders Issued After Inspection Under General

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. [With reference to section of Labor Law violated.]	New York City.	Remainder of the State.
VII .MINES, TUNNELS AND QUARRIES — *Concluded.*		
Miscellaneous orders relating to safety (§§ 120, 125)		15
Post signal code for hoisting (§§ 120, 125)		
Post special rules (§§ 120, 125)		
Provide additional shaft (§ 121)		5
Provide bullet proof door on magazine (§ 125)		2
Provide proper facilities for safely storing explosives (§ 125)		53
Provide proper facilities for safely thawing explosives (§ 125)		31
Provide proper facilities for storing exploders apart from explosives (§ 125)		37
Provide proper tools for tamping (§ 125)		15
Provide proper place for preparing charges (§ 125)		3
Provide proper system of warming when blasting (§ 125)		2
Provide sufficient means of ventilation (§ 122)		1
Provide washroom with running water (§ 133)		7
Provide ladderways with landings and manholes or repair same (§§ 120, 125)		6
Provide or repair stairways or ladderways (§§ 120, 125)		4
Properly light loading points (§ 127)		1
Report accidents (§ 126)		5
Screen vent holes in magazine (§ 125)		3
Protect window in thawing shed (§ 125)		1
Total — Mines, Tunnels and Quarries		322
GRAND TOTAL	74,097	24,682

* Exclusive of new notices to new owners. † Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in

Authority of Factory, Mine, Tunnel and Quarry Laws — Concluded.

ORDERS.*				COMPLIANCES REPORTED.			
Total State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Total final notices issued.	Before final notice.	After final notice.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.
15	1	14	1	13		13	
.....							
.....							
5	2	3	1	2		2	
2		2		1		1	
53		53	7	39	5	44	
31		31	8	22	6	28	
37	1	36	4	24	3	27	
15		15	1	13	1	14	
3		3		2		2	
2		2	1	1	1	2	
1		1					
7		7	3	4	1	5	
6		6		2		2	
4		4	1	3	1	4	
1		1		1		1	
5		5		1		1	
3		3		3		3	
1		1		1		1	
322	8	314	42	226	27	253	
98,779	4,474	94,305	1,307	80,096	6,987	87,083	65,733

abeyance and those issued in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed.

TABLE III.— ORDERS ISSUED AFTER INSPECTION UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITY OF SECTIONS 95 AND 114 OF THE FACTORY LAW.

SUBJECT OF ORDERS.	ORDERS.			COMPLIANCES.		
	Total number issued.‡	Suspended, rescinded, etc.§	Net total.	Before tagging.	After tagging.	Total.
TENANT FACTORIES (§ 95).						
Water closets:						
Approaches to be separate	3		3	1	2	3
Cleaning to be done	196	8	188	110	78	188
Flushing, means of, to be provided	5	2	3	1	2	3
Repairs to be made	2		2	1	1	2
Screen	5	1	4		4	4
Ventilation, means of, to be provided	18	1	17	9	8	17
Workrooms:						
Cleaning to be done (inclusive of walls, ceilings, floors, doors and windows)	366	16	350	218	132	350
Coal receptacles to be provided	3		3	3		3
Painting, papering or lime washing to be done	1		1	1		1
Plumbing or sinks to be repaired, cleaned or provided	1		1		1	1
Refuse to be removed and receptacles for, to be provided	170	7	163	91	72	163
Total	770	35	735	435	300	735
BAKERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES (§ 114).						
Animals to be kept out of bake rooms (except cats)	10	1	9	6	3	9
Ashes and rubbish to be removed from bakery	*95	11	84	30	54	84
Drip pans to be provided at ceiling or water pipes to be covered with asbestos	1		1		1	1
Floor to be repaired, cleaned, scraped or oiled or new floor to be provided	*121	12	109	52	57	109
Living in bakery forbidden	1		1		1	1
Plumbing and drainage to be repaired	3		3	2	1	3
Sleeping in bakery forbidden and beds to be removed	18	1	17	9	8	17
Troughs, shelving and utensils to be cleaned	*70	9	61	20	41	61
Ventilation, provision for, to be made	2		2		2	2
Walls, ceilings, doors or partitions to be cleaned	6		6	5	1	6
Water closet to be removed from bakery	2		2		2	2
Total	†329	34	295	124	171	295

* Includes one in Rochester.
† Includes three in Rochester.
‡ In New York City except as noted.
§ Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance and those issued in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed.

TABLE IV.— ORDERS ISSUED ON EVIDENCE OF EMPLOYERS' REPORTS OF ACCIDENTS.

SUBJECT OF ORDERS. (With reference to section of Labor Law violated.)	ORDERS.					COMPLIANCES REPORTED.	
	New York City.	Remainder of State.	Total in State.	Suspended, rescinded, etc.†	Net total.	Number.	Thereof in New York City.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.							
Lighting:							
Halls and stairs to be lighted (§§ 81, 94)	1		1		1	1	1
Dangerous machinery	76	287	363	7	356	345	76
Belt shifters or loose pulleys to be provided (§ 81)		1	1		1	1	
Guards to be provided for:							
Belting and pulleys by boxing or encasing (§ 81)		3	3	1	2	1	
Gearing (§ 81)	21	93	114	5	109	*104	21
Mangle (§ 81)		1	1		1	1	
Miscellaneous machinery (exclusive of elevator machinery) (§ 81)	2	4	6		6	6	2
Motor (§ 81)		1	1		1	1	
Planer, shaper or jointer (§ 81)	5	13	18		18	18	5
Rolls (§ 81)	1	2	3		3	2	1
Saws (§ 81)	24	67	91	1	90	88	24
Set screws by countersinking (§ 81)	1	8	9		9	8	1
Shafting (§ 81)	1	5	6		6	6	1
Guards, removal of, prohibited (§ 81)	21	89	110		110	109	21
Elevators and hoistways	9	32	41	1	40	39	9
Guard rail to be provided (§§ 79, 94)	3	11	14	1	13	13	3
Ledges to be guarded (§§ 79, 94)	6	20	26		26	25	6
Machinery to be guarded to insure safety of passengers (§§ 79, 94)		1	1		1	1	
General safety		6	6		6	5	
Rail to be provided to guard runway, pit, platform, opening, door, etc. (§§ 79, 81)		4	4		4	4	
Stairs:							
Handrail to be provided (§§ 80, 94)		1	1		1	1	
Treads to be provided, repaired or replaced (§§ 80, 94)		1	1		1		
Total — Sanitation and Safety	86	325	411	8	403	390	86
III. CHILDREN.							
Children under 16 years of age not to be employed on dangerous machinery (§ 93)	2	6	8		8	8	2
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS.							
Male minors under 18 years of age, and females not to be employed at polishing and buffing (§ 93)	2	10	12		12	12	2
Male minors under 18 years of age, and female minors under 21 years of age not to be permitted to clean machinery while in motion (§ 93)	10	22	32		32	31	10
Total — Women and Minors	12	32	44		44	43	12
Grand Total	100	363	463	8	455	441	100

* Includes one after final notice.

† Inclusive of orders rescinded, held in abeyance and those issued in cases where the establishment was burned, closed or removed.

TABLE V.— DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAW.‡

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
I. ADMINISTRATION.				
Failure to report accidents, § 87.				
New York City: Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, 98 Willow ave.	Jan. 1, Feb. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Interference with deputy factory inspector, § 43.				
Buffalo: Buffalo Candy Co., 345 Broadway (Peter H. Schabacker, president).	Dec. 8, Dec. 20.....	City Court.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.				
1. LIGHTING.				
Failure to provide light in halls, § 81.				
New York City: *Moritz L. Ernst, Carl Ernst, Jacob Marks, 11 West 20th st.	Sept. 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Charles R. Farnolo & Co., agents, 295 Bowery (Charles R. Farnolo).	June 26.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Louis Marx, 31 Tompkins st.....	July 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Louis Shulsky, lessee, 403 East 3d st.....	Sept. 19, '10, Oct. 17...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	$25 00
Failure to provide light in water-closets, § 88.				
New York City: *Abraham Bleistift, 155 Hope st., Brooklyn..	Aug. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Moritz L. Ernst, Carl Ernst, Jacob Marx, 11 West 20th st.	Sept. 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Louis Shulsky, lessee, 10-12 Birmingham st.....	Sept. 19, '10, Oct. 17...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	25 00
*Michael Stramiello, 159 Bleecker st.....	Apr. 15, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
2. VENTILATION AND OVERCROWDING.				
Failure to provide 250 cubic feet of air space for each employee, § 85.				
New York City: J. Diaz & Bros., 221 Pearl st. (Joseph Diaz, partner).	Dec. 1, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
J. Gennaro & Co., 227 East 106th st. (Joseph Gennaro, proprietor).	Oct. 5, Nov. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	50 00
Failure to ventilate factory, § 86.				
New York City: *Sundel Hyman, 138-142 Prince st.....	May 21, '08, June 22...	Municipal Court.....	†Discontinued.	
*J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Co., 150 Bleecker st..	Dec. 16, Feb. 15.....	Municipal Court.....	†Discontinued	

*Isaac Marx, 48 Canal st	Dec. 31, May 29	Municipal Court	†Dismissed.	
*Fred Myers, 318-320 East 75th st	Nov. 15, '09, June 22	Municipal Court	†Discontinued.	
*Domenic Saladino, 381 Broome st	Dec. 21, Feb. 3	Municipal Court	†Dismissed.	
4. CLEANLINESS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES.				
Failure to provide dressing room for females, § 88.				
New York City: Albert Bros., 154-156 Grand st. (Morris Albert, partner).	Apr. 29, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Antonius Arida, 29 West 17th st	Sept. 8, '10, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Barbers' Sterilizing Co., 182-184 Grand st. (Henry Rosenthal, proprietor).	Oct. 18, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Bernstein & Co., 25 East 26th st. (Harris Bernstein, partner).	Nov. 18, Dec. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Black & Silverman, 508-510 Broome st. (Joseph Silverman, partner).	Oct. 20, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Brawn, Siegler & Stahl, 11 West 17th st. (Harris Stahl, partner).	Oct. 28, Dec. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Broufman & Scheinberg, 30-32 West 15th st. (Joseph Scheinberg, partner).	Nov. 12, Dec. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Cohen Sons & Co., 35-39 Bond st. (Peter Cohen, partner).	Sept. 22, Sept. 26	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Isaac Danzer, 153-155 Lewis st	May 9, June 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Eagle Cloak and Suit Co., 28 West 15th st. (Abraham Silverstein, partner).	Nov. 12, Nov. 30	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Ehrlichman, 8 Cannon st	Apr. 15, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Silvio Federico, 552-554 West Broadway	Nov. 12, Jan. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
A. Fine & Sons, 33-35 West 17th st. (A. Fine, partner)	Oct. 28, Dec. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Max Gelles, 141 Grand st	Mar. 22, Apr. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Goldman, Summerfield & Co., 11 West 17th st. (David J. Goldman, partner).	Nov. 12, Dec. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Graboys, 158 Wooster st	Sept. 30, '10, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
Samuel Greenwald, 17 Allen st	Aug. 31	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Halperin & Pearlstein, 58 West 15th st. (Morris Halperin, partner).	Nov. 12, Dec. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Horowitz & Goodman, 39-41 East 12th st. (Morris Goodman, partner).	Feb. 25, Mar. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Solomon Kooperstein, 99 Spring st	Nov. 25, Dec. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Morris Krinsky, 193 Canal st	Oct. 28, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Max Lichtenstein, 303 East Houston st	Nov. 11, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Barnet Liman, 143-145 Prince st	Sept. 20, '10, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	25 00
Israel S. Pearlstein, 17-19 West 17th st	Oct. 28, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Perfection Pants Co., 509 Broome st. (Peter Vodala, proprietor).	Dec. 24, Feb. 28	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Domenica Petti, 509 Broome st	Sept. 30, '10, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Reich, 173 Eldridge st	Apr. 15, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

* Owner, but not occupier of building. † Civil case. ‡ Includes cases pending at beginning of year as well as all cases begun during year.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—*Continued.*				
4. CLEANLINESS AND SANITARY CONVENIENCES—*Concluded.*				
Failure to provide dressing room for females, § 88—Concluded.				
New York City: Trinity Undergarment Co., 42 West 15th st. (Max Rosenbloom, proprietor).	Nov. 28, Dec. 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Leon S. Rosner, 46 East 9th st.....	May 26, '10, Nov. 14..	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Silberman & Lederer, 32–34 West 20th st. (Kalman Silberman, partner).	Sept. 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Chas. Spilka, 716 Broadway.....	May 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Walf Steibel, 90–92 Mott st.....	Apr. 29, July 10.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Weinstein & Co., 121–123 Greene st. (Joseph Weinstein, proprietor).	Nov. 25, Jan. 16.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Failure to provide sufficient or separate water-closets, § 88.				
New York City: *Sundel Hyman, 44 West 3d st.....	Nov. 18, Dec. 7.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
*London Realty Co., 369 Cherry st.....	Nov. 22, Jan. 16.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Piazzo & Co., essee, 31–33 East 4th st. (Joseph Riggio, partner).	Apr. 3, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Failure to clean water-closets, §§ 88, 94.				
New York City: *Hyman Baum ,497–501 East Houston st....	Feb. 21, June 26.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
*Charles R Farnolo & Co., agent, 215 Bowery (Charles R. Farnolo).	June 26.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
*Thomas A. Hay 145–147 Mulberry st.....	Sept. 21.....	Magistrate's Court....	Pending.	
*Solomon Insky, 81–83 Monroe st.....	Nov. 26, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended	
*Fannie Kletzky, lessee, 71–73 Pike st.....	Sept. 18.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Louis Marx & Son, 31 Tompkins st. Louis Marx, proprietor).	July 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Piazza & Co., lessee, 31–33 East 4th st. (Joseph Riggio, partner).	Apr. 3, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Standard Suspender Trimming Co., 371 Canal st. (Samuel Goldsticker, manager).	Sept 30, '10, Oct. 31...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	$50 00
*Michael Stramiello, 159 Bleecker st.....	Apr. 15, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Failure o provide sufficient water to flush water-closets, § 88.				
New York City: *Abraham Bleistift 155 Hope st., Brooklyn..	Aug. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending	

Failure to repair water-closets, §§ 88, 94.				
New York City: *Herman Drexler, 75 Goerck st	Apr. 15, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
*Louis Shulsky, lessee, 406 East 3d st	Sept. 19, '10, Oct 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
Failure to clean floors of workrooms and halls, § 84.				
New York City: Meyer Greenspan, 173 Grand st	Apr. 29, July 17	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Morris Sesholtz, 174 East 105th st	Sept. 12, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	25 00
Simon Bros., 96 Pitt st. (Samuel Simon, partner)	Sept. 18	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Failure to whitewash walls and ceilings of workrooms, § 84.				
New York City: George Boschko, 80–82 Clinton st	Apr. 15, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Commercial Thread Co., 169 Mercer st	Aug. 14, Sept 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Pasquale Vasshi, 60–62 Sullivan st	Oct. 29, Dec. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Wolf & Branner, 457–461 West Broadway (Jacob Wolf, partner).	Sept. 9	Special Sessions	Pending.	
5. DANGEROUS MACHINERY.				
Failure to have boilers inspected, § 91.				
Ovid: Ovid E'ectric Co. (Orville Buys, superintendent)	Oct. 21, Oct. 29	Justice of peace (jury)	Acquitted.	
Failure to provide exhaust system, § 81.				
New York City: Central Chandelier Co., 15–17 Crosby st	June 29, July 10	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Cocheo Bros., 409 East 24th st. (Frank Cocheo, partner)	Feb. 21, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Charles Driest, 510 East 19th st	Mar. 24, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Empire Brass Works, 329 East 26th st	Oct. 20, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
Hudson Woodworking Co., 200th st. near Webster st	Apr. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
William Klein, 4242 Park ave	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
William Marzahl, 171 Spring st	Oct. 29, Nov. 14	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Ross & Gisti, 460–464 East 10th st. (Marco Sisti, partner)	May 9	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Harry Stein, 172 Center st	Sept. 30, '10, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Superior Plating Co., 224–228 Center st. (Barnet Novak, proprietor).	Sept. 30, '10, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
United Parquet Flooring Co., 310 East 96th st	May 1, Sept. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Abraham Weinstock, 615–625 Grand st	May 9, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Failure to guard extractors, § 81.				
New York City: Empire Steam Laundry, 114–120 West Houston st. (Wendell & Evans Co., proprietors).	Nov. 18, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Failure to guard saws, § 81.				
New York City: Bonaventura Bonanno, 310-312 East 75th st.	Oct. 29, Dec. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
Hudson Woodworking Co., 200th st., near Webster ave	April 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Schatz & Goldring, 61 Grand st. (Samuel Schatz, partner).	Oct. 28, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
United Parquet Flooring Co., 310 East 96th st	Oct. 18, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00

* Owner, but not occupier of building.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY—*Concluded.*				
5. DANGEROUS MACHINERY—*Concluded.*				
Failure to provide skirt guards on sewing machines, § 81.				
New York City: Wiener & Spilton, 31–41 Tompkins st. (David Spilton, partner).	July 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Failure to guard staying machine, § 81.				
New York City: Samuel Lakin, 149 Wooster st.....	Nov. 25, Jan. 16.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Failure to guard set screws, § 81.				
New York City: M. Gottlieb & Sons, 20–24 Clark st. (Herman Gottlieb, partner).	April 17, May 9.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Solomon Rosenberg, 258 East 139th st.....	Nov. 7, Nov. 16.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Failure to guard shafting, § 81.				
New York City: Abraham Schmilowitz, 403–407 Broome st....	Sept. 30, '10, Nov. 14..	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
7. PROTECTION FROM FIRE.				
Permitting windows to be obstructed by bars, § 80.				
New York City: *Joseph Goldman, 49 Allen st.....	April 19, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Greenberg, 559 Marcy ave., Brooklyn.....	May 5, June 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
*Nathan Greenberg, 21 Allen st.....	April 20.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Piazza & Co., lessee, 31–35 East 4th st. (Joseph Riggio, partner).	April 3, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Permitting doors to be locked, § 80.				
Buffalo: Buffalo Candy Co., 345 Broadway (Peter H. Schabacker, president).	Dec. 8, Dec. 20.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New York City: J. M. Delaney & Co., 304 Hudson st. (Joseph M. Delaney, partner).	Dec. 27, Jan. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Green, 718–720 East 11th st.....	April 24, June 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Kunstler & Bros., 652 Broadway (Isidor Kunstler, partner).	Nov. 11, Dec. 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.	$25 00
Harris Neischloss, 1620 St. Marks ave.....	April 28, Sept. 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	50 00

Rode & Brand, 200–204 William st. (Edward Rode proprietor).	Oct. 20, Oct. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Royal Tailors, 693–697 Broadway	Nov. 11, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	25 00
Rudinsky Bros., 207–209½ Wooster st. (Joseph Rudinsky, partner).	Nov. 18, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Sheffield Silver Co., 718–720 East 11th st	April 17, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Standard Knitting Mills, Grandview ave. and Ralph st., Queens.	April 29	Special Sessions	Pending.	
J. L. Taylor & Co., 693–697 Broadway	Nov. 11, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	25 00
Failure to provide doors to open outwardly, § 80.				
New York City: *Abraham Bleistift, 155 Hope st., Brooklyn	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Failure to provide access to fire-escapes, § 82.				
New York City: *Carl Ernst, Moritz L. Ernst, Jacob Marx, 11 West 20th st.	Sept. 22	Special Sessions	Pending.	
8. GENERAL SAFETY.				
Failure to provide handrail, § 80.				
New York City: *Pincis B. Brown, agent, 142 Clinton st	Dec. 29, Jan. 10	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Vincenzo Messineo, lessee, 224 Chrystie st	April 15, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
*Benjamin J. Rosenthal, agent, 216 Cherry st	May 1, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Permitting scaffolding to be used after "unsafe" card had been attached, § 19.				
New York City: C. Cavinato & Co., 556–564 West Broadway (Joseph Cavinato, foreman).	Dec. 1, Jan. 10	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
III. CHILDREN.				
Employing child under 14 years of age, § 70.				
Buffalo: E. A. Kline & Co., Bond and Oneida sts. (Grover Mendelsohn, secretary).	April 10, April 25	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Mecca Laundry Co., 1594 Main st. (Gustav Hoffman, vice-president).	Mar. 8, Mar. 11	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Hamburg: Hamburg Planing Mill Co. (L. W. Miller, superintendent).	Sept. 7, Sept. 9	Justice of Peace	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Home Lumber Co. (Nathaniel D. Foote, secretary) — 2 cases.	Sept. 7, Sept. 9	Justice of Peace	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Lockport: Pusateri Co., 293 rear Market st. (Rosario Pusateri, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Sept. 2, Sept. 5	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
John S. Ritz, 59 Main st	Aug. 17, Aug. 17	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Samuel Abramson, 162 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.	Nov. 22, '09, Dec. 27	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Andrew Appello, 302 Elizabeth st	Feb. 10, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Veto Badalucio, 144 Georgia ave., Brooklyn	May 27	Special Sessions	Pending.	

* Owner, but not occupier of building.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 14 years of age—Concluded.				
New York City: H. Baily & Co., 43 Washington Square, South (Henrietta Baily, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Nov. 11, Dec. 5.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted (2).	
Herman Blaufox, 844 Flushing ave., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 18.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Burroughs, Welcome & Co., 308-314 Hudson st. (Joseph M. Treneer, superintendent).	Oct. 20, Nov. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Carlbert Mfg. Co., 213-221 East 144th st. (Albert Bronsther, president).	Aug. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Commercial Shirt Co., 627-629 Broadway.....	Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Josephine Connello, 292 East 148th st., Bronx (Ethelred Connello, foreman) — 2 cases.	Aug. 19.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending (2).	
Ellis Corenblatt, 156 26th st., Brooklyn.....	Sept. 1, '10, Nov. 23...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	$20 00
Corona Paper Box Co., 269 Corona ave., Queens (Abraham Quartin, proprietor).	Sept. 20.....	Magistrate's Court....	Pending.	
Angelo Deraso, 115 Mulberry st.....	Aug. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Eastern Pearl Button Works, 35-37 South 5th st., Brooklyn (Frederick Voges, proprietor).	July 26.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Elektra Toy & Novelty Co., 359 West Broadway (Jacob Kapeles, partner).	Sept. 8, '10, Oct. 24....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Wm. Englant, 2 Centre Market Place.....	Nov. 21, Dec. 12.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fedele Sisters, 207 Bleecker st. (Domenico Caravanti, partner) — 2 cases.	Nov. 11, Dec. 5.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Prestigiacomo Filippo, 56 Sedgwick st., Brooklyn.....	April 7, June 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Isadore Friedman, 748 Hopkinson ave., Brooklyn.....	June 27, Sept. 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Mary Garra, 290 East 149th st.— 2 cases.....	Aug. 8, Aug. 10.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed (2).	
Louis Heller & Son, 321 Third st. (Louis Heller, partner)..	Mar. 23, June 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
L. A. Heppe, 47 West 12th st., Coney Island (Geo. Heppe, manager).	July 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Hinds & Co., 79-83 Eagle st., Brooklyn (Revillo Hinds, partner).	Aug. 17, '10, Oct. 7....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Jackman's Sons, 11-13 West 32d st. (Chas. A. Jackman, partner).	Oct. 18, Nov. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Emanuel Kohn & Co., 80-82 Wooster st. (Ephraim Kohn, partner).	Aug. 17, '10, Oct. 17...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00

James La Fata, 150–152 Columbia st., Brooklyn — 3 cases.	April 7, June 15 and June 23.	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended (1), fined (1); pleaded guilty, sentence suspended (1).	20 00
Joseph and Rosie Lersandri, 205 East 106th st. (Alfredo Consoli, partner).	Sept. 2, '10, Oct. 17....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Levine Bros., Inc., 32–34 South 9th st., Brooklyn.....	July 22, Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended..	
Samuel Lewbeck, 538–540 Bushwick ave., Brooklyn.....	Sept. 2.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Long Island Machine, Tool and Electric Works, 47 Division st., Jamaica, Queens (Charles Wachtel, proprietor).	Sept. 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Manhattan Chemical Co., 335 Stanton st. (Morris Friedman, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Feb. 14, Feb. 24.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1), fined (1).	20 00
North Pole Wafer Co., 41–43 rear, Avenue B (Louis Lurei, partner).	May 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Samuel Orlinsky, 32 Johnson ave., Brooklyn.....	July 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Gaetano Pasquino, 228 East 107th st.....	Sept. 15, '10, Oct. 31...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Ettore Pietropaoli, 2087 Second ave.....	Sept. 21, '10, Oct. 3....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	25 00
Fred R. Pletscher, 187 Mercer st.....	Aug. 3, Aug. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ponzio Bros., 428 East 13th st. (Raimondo Ponzio, partner).	April 15, April 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	50 00
Preservaline Mfg. Co., 854–864 Lorimer st., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 5, '10, Dec. 28....	Special Sessions.....	Withdrawn.§	
Carmine Reippo, 266 Elton st., Brooklyn.....	Jan. 31, Mar. 4.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Isaac Reisner, 19 Rivington st.....	Aug. 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Sam Rovner, 1620 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn.....	June 20, Sept. 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Rosen & Kirts, 239 Monroe st. (Benj. Rosen, partner) — 2 cases.	Sept. 7, '10, Oct. 17....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1), fined (1).	30 00
Royal Lace Paper Works, 842 Lorimer st., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 5, '10, Dec. 28....	Special Sessions.....	Withdrawn.§	
Samuel Schlesinger, 22 West Houston st.....	Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Louis Schott, 736 Harmon st., Queens.....	Aug. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
B. Schwanda & Sons, 138 Grove st., Queens (Henry Schwanda, partner).	Sept. 19, '10, Nov. 1...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Sophie Schwartz, 334 East 101st st.....	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 3....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
"Selma," 111 East 59th st., (Selma Rosenberg, proprietor).	May 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Abraham Shapiro, 121 Rockaway rd., Queens.....	Sept. 19.....	Magistrate's Court....	Pending.	
Jacob Shapiro, 181 Boerum st., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 4.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Specialty Knee Pants Co., 206–208 Canal st. (Morris Finkelbrand, partner).	Sept. 11, Sept. 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Spencer Importing and Trading Co., 163 Greenwich st.....	Aug. 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending (3).	
Striecker & Lavatt, 2205 rear Pitkin ave., Brooklyn (A. L. Striecker, partner).	Aug. 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Susino & Stasano, 2414 Hughes ave., Bronx (Agatino Stasano, partner).	Aug. 19, Sept. 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
United Metal Bedstead Co., 615–621 Grand st.....	Oct. 21, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
James Varallo, 344 East 106th st.....	Sept. 21, '10, Nov. 28...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Virginia Peanut Product Co., 79–81 Delavan st., Brooklyn..	June 26, Sept. 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Vogel, 95–97 South 5th st., Brooklyn.....	Sept. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Samuel Wiener, 166 Livonia ave., Brooklyn.....	June 27, Sept. 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Oneonta: Hoffman Bros., East st. (L. H. Hoffman, proprietor)..	Sept. 6, Sept. 6.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00

§ Papers lost in district attorney's office.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 70.				
Albany: Jacob Kreischer, 31 Hudson ave. (Gustave A. Kreischer, manager) — 2 cases.	Dec. 4, '08.....	Police Court.....	Pending (2).	
Buffalo: Buffalo Pants Mfg. Co., 196 Seneca st. (Peter Lavin, manager).	Jan. 4, Jan. 6.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Buffalo Textile Co., 58 Carroll st. (J. E. Gregson, secretary).	Jan. 4, Jan. 6.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
E. A. Kline & Co., Bond and Oneida sts. (Grover Mendelsohn, secretary).	April 10, April 25.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Washington and Mohawk sts. (William B. Rooney, foreman).	Oct. 1, Oct. 3.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Cortland: Royal Confectionery Co., 109 Railroad st. (H. R. Cone, superintendent).	July 24, Sept. 11.....	City Court.....	Dismissed.*	
Wickwire Bros., South Main st. (Arthur Stilson, superintendent) — 3 cases.	July 24, July 28.....	City Court (jury).....	Acquitted (3).	
Fulton: Fort Stanwix Canning Co., 607 Phillip st. (Lester O. Todd, superintendent).	Aug. 28, Aug. 29.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hamburg: Hamburg Planing Mill Co. (L. W. Miller, superintendent).	Sept. 7, Sept. 9.....	Justice of Peace.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Johnstown: Charles M. Smith, 23 East Main st.....	Sept. 26, '10, Oct. —...	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	$20 00
J. R. Walrath, 202 West Main st.....	Sept. 26, '10, Oct. —...	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Lockport: Pusateri Co., 293, rear, Market st. (Rosario Pusateri, proprietor).	Sept. 2, Sept. 5.....	Police Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Rosario Albanese, 222 East 107th st.....	Sept. 21, '10, Oct. 3....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
American Lithographic Co., 52 East 19th st.....	Sept. 22, '10, Oct. 14...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Art Printing Co., 864 Flushing ave., Brooklyn (Benjamin Barr, partner).	Aug. 4.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Vito Badalucio, 144 Georgia ave., Brooklyn.....	May 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Alfred Benjamin & Co., 193 Broadway, Brooklyn (Barney Helfert, foreman, coat dept.).	Sept. 2, '10, Nov. 23...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Bernheim, Dryfoos & Co., 300-302 Monroe st. (Arthur L. Dryfoos, superintendent).	Nov. 2, Nov. 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hyman Bloom, 40, rear, Siegel st., Brooklyn.....	Mar. 30, May 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Boss Mfg. Co. of N. Y., 351-353 West Broadway.....	Sept. 28, '10, Oct. 21...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Brooklyn Work Shirt Factory, North 9th st and Driggs ave., Brooklyn (Reliance Mfg. Co., proprietor) — 2 cases.	May 25, June 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Buff Bros., Inc., 178 New Jersey ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morris Cantor, 336 East 4th st	Jan. 9, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Carlbert Mfg. Co., 213–221 East 144th st. (Albert Bronsther, president).	Aug. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Edwin A. Canter, 147 West Broadway	May 8, May 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Commercial Utilities Mfg. Co., 308 Hudson st	Oct. 20, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Walter W. DeBevoise, 163 Carlton ave., Brooklyn (Augustus N. DeBevoise, superintendent).	Jan. 23, Mar. 17	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Dominick Di Antonio, 185 Fourth ave., Brooklyn	May 22, June 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Dublin Knitting Mills, 860–862 Flushing ave., Brooklyn (Frank Kuhl, partner).	July 22, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Eastern Pearl Button Works, 35–37 South 5th st., Brooklyn (Frederick Voges, proprietor).	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Empire Knitting Mills, 124 Ellery st., Brooklyn (Harry Tannerbaum, partner).	Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Nicola Epe, 159 Mott st	July 21, Aug. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Fashion Tucking Co., 123 West Houston st	Aug. 12, '10, Oct. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Flavilla Bros., 28 Prince st. (Giovanni Flavilla, partner)	Jan. 7, Jan. 30	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Forman Bros. Knitting Mills, 225 Humboldt st., Brooklyn (Julius Forman, partner).	Aug. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
French Fancy Novelty Co., 63 Powell st., Brooklyn (Nathan Morganstein, partner) — 2 cases	Sept. 21	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Fulton Foundry and Machine Co., 21–41 Furman st., Brooklyn (David Mesick, proprietor).	June 24, '10, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
J. Gennaro & Co., 227 East 106th st., (Joseph Gennaro, proprietor).	Sept. 2, '10, Oct. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Hyman Goldstein, 344 Chester st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Simon Green, 32 Morgan ave., Brooklyn	Aug. 4	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Green & Landasmar, 174–176 Allen st. (Adolph Landasmar, partner).	Aug. 17	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Greenberg & Ugelow, 1331 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn (Simon Ugelow, partner).	May 25, June 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Harlem Steam Laundry Co., 228–230 East 125th st.— 2 cases.	July 22, '10, Oct. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Hebrew Publishing Co., 85–87 Canal st	April 17, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
S. Herzlich & Son, 30 Delmonico pl., Brooklyn (Herman Herzlich, partner).	Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Hess Brothers, Inc., 500–514 West 30th st	Aug. 4	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Hinds & Co., 79–83 Eagle st., Brooklyn (Revillo Hinds, partner).	Aug. 17, '10, Oct. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Horwitz & Horwitz, 47–49 Mercer st. (Harry Horwitz, partner).	Nov. 19, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hudson Press, 101 West 39th st. (Edward J. O'Donnell, partner).	April 13, April 13	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	

* Reported as pending in December, 1911, Bulletin.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 70—Continued.				
New York City: Incandescent Supply Co., 468–472 West Broadway — 4 cases.	Aug. 12, '10, Oct. 3....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined $25 (1), $35 (1).	$60 00
Wm. Jackman's Sons, 11–23 West 32d st. (Charles A. Jackman, partner).	Oct. 18, Nov. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William J. Jaeger, 390 Hudson st.....	Nov. 11, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Benjamin Jaffe, 232 Wooster st.....	Dec. 30, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
"Juliet" 417 Sixth ave. (L. W. Marks & Co., proprietor)..	Nov. 18, Dec. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
S. Jurow & Co., 275 20th st., Brooklyn (Samuel Jurow, partner) — 3 cases.	Nov. 7, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1), fined $20 (2).	40 00
Katan & Nabass, 81–85 Washington st. (Azzy Katan, partner).	July 26.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Kestel & Knippert, 1009, rear Willoughby ave., Brooklyn (Lawrence Knippert, partner).	April 8, '10, Nov. 25...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Kip Brush Co., 447 Greenwich st.— 2 cases.....	Oct. 20, Dec. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Kiebold Press, 137–139 East 25th st.....	May 18, June 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Klein & Zschlaig, 155 Hope st., Brooklyn (John Klein, partner).	Aug. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Nathan A. Krischer, 121 Prince st.....	April 7, June 12.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Kunstler & Bros., 652 Broadway (Isidor Kunstler, partner).	Nov. 11, Nov. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
John Lackner Co., Eleventh ave. and 20th st., Queens (Alexander J. Lackner, manager).	Sept. 30, '10, Nov. 1...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Laffargue Co., 134th st. and Cypress ave.....	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 6....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Joseph Leder, 990 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.....	Sept. 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Morris Leibowitz, 68 Summit st., Brooklyn.....	July 18, '10, Dec. 9....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Phillip Leibowitz, 86 Sedgwick st., Brooklyn.....	April 7, June 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Henry Leichter, 87–89 Ridge st. (Louis Leichter, foreman)..	Jan. 6, Jan. 18.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Leidesdorf & Bertz, 631 Broadway (Max Bertz, partner)..	Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Madam Levenberg, 287 Grand st., Brooklyn (Nettie Levenberg, proprietor).	June 16.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Locasto & Co., 314 East 107th st. (Fred Locasto, partner)..	June 24, July 5.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
R. E. Lowe & Sons, 421 Rodney, st., Brooklyn (Arthur A Lowe, partner).	May 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	

Antonio Mancuso, 240 East 107th st.	Sept. 21, '10, Oct. 3.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Manhattan Press, 474–476 West Broadway	Aug. 12, '10, Oct. 13.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
S. Miraglia, 325 East 108th st.	May 31, '10, Oct. 10.	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Ph. Mordello & S. Arena Co., 231 East 111th st. (Mary Mendello, manager).—2 cases.	June 3, '10, Oct. 10.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Murphy & Stevenson, 782–796 Wythe ave., Brooklyn (Archie Geddis, superintendent).—2 cases.	May 6, May 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
National Meter Co., 42d st. and First ave., Brooklyn—3 cases.	Nov. 19, Nov. 29	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed (3).	
John A. Nelson, 320 Dreggs ave., Brooklyn	Aug. 5, '10, Oct. 7.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Newfeld Method, 382 Lafayette st.	Aug. 14, Sept. 11.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
New York Ferrotype Co., 168½ Delancy st. (Philip Prechap, president).	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
C. J. O'Brien, 227 William st. (Edward Jackson, supt.)	Dec. 20, Jan. 16.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Gaetano Pasquino, 228 East 107th st.	Sept. 15, '10, Oct. 31.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Pattberg Novelty Works, 79–81 Crosby st. (Philip Pattberg, Sr., manager).	Aug. 18, Sept. 6.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Joseph Perrino, 216 East 107th st.	Sept. 21 '10, Oct. 3.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ettore Pietrognoli, 2087 Second ave.	Sept. 21, '10, Oct. 3.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Planet Mills Mfg. Co., 325 Carroll st., Brooklyn (Daniel Dugan, foreman).	Nov. 18, Dec. 9	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Ramondo Ponzio, 428 East 13th st.	Aug. 4, '10, Oct. 24.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
B. Posner & Co., 88 Union ave., Brooklyn	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Prospect Shirt Co., 96–110 Prospect ave., Brooklyn (Edward Chudnoff, partner).	Aug. 3, '10, Nov. 21.	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Andrew R. Ewitz, 990 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
L. Robinson & Co., 220 36th st., Brooklyn (David H. Greenberg, partner).	Dec. 30, '09, Nov. 21.	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Samuel Rosenberg, 309–311 Grand st.	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Sam Rovner, 1620 St. Marks ave., Brooklyn	June 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Rubin Bros., 101–103 Green st. (Harry Rubin, partner)	Mar. 3, June 26	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
C. & H. Rush, 194 Riverdale ave., Brooklyn (Herman Rush, partner).	April 21, April 25	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Russell Uniform Co., 128 West 36th st. (Aaron B. Steiner, secretary and treasurer).	April 13, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Sahara Feather Co., 225 East 104th st.	Sept. 7, '10, Dec. 12.	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Jacob Salot, 130 Siegel st., Brooklyn	Aug. 4	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Louis Sametz, 430 Kent ave., Brooklyn—2 cases.	Aug. 23	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
E. Santangelo & Co., 220 E. 14th st. (Isador Yardusky, partner).	Jan. 24, Feb. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Schenberg, 192 McKibben st., Brooklyn	Aug 4, Sept. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Schleifer, 184 Siegel st., Brooklyn	Sept. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Julius Schmidt, 483–487 Sixteenth ave., Queens (Julius Brueninger, superintendent).	Oct. 4, Nov. 23	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Schubert Piano Co., 1–3 West 139th st.	July 1	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Sophie Schwartz, 334 East 101st st.	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 3.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Second Avenue Planing Mills, Second ave. and 11th st., Brooklyn (Abraham Barnet, proprietor).	Dec. 14, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

Offense, Locality, Defendant and Premises.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 70 — Concluded.				
New York City: Louis Shafter, 130 Siegel st., Brooklyn	Aug. 23	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Albert Sibek, 10 Forest st., Queens	Sept. 19, '10, Nov. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Bridgman Smith Co., 487 Kent ave., Brooklyn —2 cases	July 14	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Philip Spiegelman, 908 Flushing ave., Brooklyn	July 22, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Standard Suspender Trimming Co., 371 Canal st., (Samuel Goldsticker, manager) — 3 cases.	Aug. 12, '10, Oct. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	$25 00
Star Knitting Mills, 1083 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn (Max Lipschitz, proprietor).	Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Suarino & Stasano, 2414 Hughes ave., Bronx (Agatino Stasano, partner).	Aug. 19, Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Sugarman, 71 Mercer st	Nov. 19, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Todd & Co., 29–31 South 11th st., Brooklyn	Sept. 22, '10, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Uneeda Steam Laundry Co., 411–415 East 8th st	May 3, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Frank Vaccaro, 196 Siegel st., Brooklyn	June 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Samuel Wachtel, 314 Stockton st., Brooklyn	Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Vincent Wagner, 21 Forest st., Queens	Sept. 19, '10, Oct. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Wasler & Co., Southern Boulevard and Brown place	Sept. 13	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Weinstock & Brown, 643 Broadway (George Brown, partner)	Aug. 24	Special Sessions	Pending.	
B. Wiesner & Son, 164 McKibben st., Brooklyn (Bernard Wiesner, partner).	May 12, June 26	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Wilkinson Co., 1721 Eighth ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 25, Dec. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Wood-Shephard Varnish Co., 33–35 Wythe st., Brooklyn	Aug. 9, '10, Oct. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Newfane: Cruikshank Bros. Co. (Cito Comareto, foreman) — 2 cases.	Sept. 11, Sept. 12	Justice of Peace	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (2)	40 00
Niagara Falls: Wm. F. Stubbs, Cleveland ave	July 25, July 26	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Wagstaffe & Co., Sugar and Lafayette aves. (James W. Wagstaffe, secretary and treasurer) — 2 cases.	July 25, 26, Sept. 16	Police Court	Discharged (2).	
Norwich: Chenango Steam Laundry (H. H. Holmes, proprietor)	July 25, July 25	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
A. J. Dibble, N. Broad st	July 25, July 25	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Norwich Knitting Co. (Charles Murray, foreman)	July 25, July 25	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Oneonta: A. E. Nye, Chestnut st	Sept. 6, Sept. 6	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Rochester: Elizabeth Van Hoesen, 193 Park ave	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Syracuse: Edward J. Knapp Candle Co., 515 Free st. (George F. Hilsdorf, foreman).	Oct. 26, Nov. 11	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Employing child under 16 years of age more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., § 77.				
Baldwinsville: American Knife Co. (Addison J. Tooley, partner)	July 10, July 18	Justice of Peace	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Buffalo: John Burczynski, 179 Stanislaus st	May 4, May 9	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Daniel Minehan, 216 Franklin st	Mar. 27, Mar. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Peter Paul & Son, 136 Pearl st. (Peter Paul, partner)	April 12, April 13	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Cortland: Wickwire Bros., South Main st. (Arthur Stilson, superintendent).	July 24, Sept. 30	City Court	Discontinued.	
Gloversville: Elite Glove Co., 31 School st	Sept. 7, '10, Dec. 5	County Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
Hudson: Union Mills, Dept. H (Edward Herman, foreman) — 2 cases.	Nov. 29, Nov. 29	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (2)	40 00
Union Mills, Dept. U (Sidney Coons, foreman)	Nov. 29, Nov. 29	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Union Mills, Dept. U (Lisle Way, foreman)	Nov. 29, Nov. 29	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
New York City: Henry P. Adams & Co., 54 Leonard st. (Henry P. Adams, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Oct. 28, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
American Art Sign Co., 203 37th st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Oct. 18, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
American Ever Ready Co., 304–322 Hudson st	Nov. 11, Nov. 30	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
W. Aronstein & Bros., 253 36th st., Brooklyn (Jacob Aronstein, partner) — 3 cases.	Oct. 24, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Ballweg & Greenwald, 121–123 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn (John J. Ballweg, partner) — 2 cases.	Oct. 31, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
D. M. Balsam & Co., 130 Palmetto st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Sept. 21	Magistrate's Court	Pending (2).	
Samuel Barnet, 85–87 Varet st., Brooklyn	June 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Berkowitz Bros., 281 North 6th st., Brooklyn (Michael Berkowitz, partner).	Nov. 18, Nov. 25	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Joseph M. Bernstein Co., 645 Broadway	Sept. 8, Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
W. A. Bonnell Co., 132 Church st. (William A. Bonnell, proprietor).	Oct. 28, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Brodie Mfg. Co., 52 Ellery st., Brooklyn	Nov. 18, Feb. 3	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Brooklyn Silverplate Co., 626–630 Driggs ave., Brooklyn (Isaac Friedelson, partner) — 3 cases.	Nov. 10, Dec. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (3).	
Broom & Newman, 126 13th st., Brooklyn (Julius Bernstein, superintendent).	Oct. 20, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	30 00
Cascade Steam Laundry, 835 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	Oct. 31, Dec. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Robert Chapman Co., 1013 Grand st., Brooklyn	Nov. 7, Nov. 18	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Commercial Shirt Co., 627 Broadway	Nov. 11, Nov. 30	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Dominick Costaldo & Co., 355 East 105th st. (Ralph Di Fure, partner).	June 15, '10, Oct. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Damsky Co., 165–167 Mercer st. — 2 cases	Nov. 18, Dec. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (2)	40 00
Samuel Danziger, 639 Broadway — 2 cases	Nov. 11, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Jacob Dessner & Co., 626–630 Driggs ave., Brooklyn (Jacob Dessner, partner).	Nov. 10, Nov. 21	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Dix & Co., 131–135 Prince st. (Samuel Dix, manager)	June 2, '10, Oct. 10	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00
Wallie Dorr Co., 16–18 Reade st. (George S. Van DeWater, partner).	Oct. 28, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Factory Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 a. m. or after 5 p. m., § 77—Concluded.				
New York City: Eastern Confectionery Co., 1199–1201 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.	Nov. 5, Dec. 10.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	$20 00
Ehlers Bros., 141 Duane st. (Theodore Ehlers, partner)....	Oct. 28, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Theodore Eismann, Inc., 203 37th st., Brooklyn — 2 cases.	Oct. 20, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Jacob Flatow, 9 Pelham st.....	July 8, July 13.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
S. & M. Fussfeld, 813 Park ave., Brooklyn (Mary Fussfeld, partner).	Sept. 16.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Goldman & Kaufman, 468–476 17th st., Brooklyn (Isaac Goldman, partner).	Nov. 25, Feb. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Simon Green, 32 Morgan ave., Brooklyn.....	Sept. 20.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Richard Hammerly, 125 Judson ave., Jamaica, Queens (Elizabeth Hammerly, partner) — 3 cases.	Mar. 6, April 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Harlem Modern Steam Laundry Co., 543–549 East 116th st.	Feb. 17, Mar. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Harris Bros & Barnet, 546–548 Broadway (Samuel Barnet, partner) — 4 cases.	July 26, Aug. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (4).	
Moses H. Harris, 54 E. 23d st.....	July 1, July 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hatters' Supply Mfg. Co., 8–10 West 3d st. (Abraham Friedenberg, proprietor).	Sept. 8, Sept. 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
L. P. Henryson & Co., 82 Franklin st. (Louis P. Henryson, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Oct. 28, Jan. 9.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted (1); convicted; fined (1)..	25 00
W. A. Higgins & Co., 233 37th st., Brooklyn (Edward Vanderkar, superintendent).	Oct. 18, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Holland, 145 Roebling st., Brooklyn — 2 cases.....	Sept. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending (2).	
"Juliet," 417 Sixth ave. (L. W. Marks & Co., proprietor)....	Nov. 18, Dec. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kamer & Forman, 633 Broadway (Harry Kamer, partner)..	Sept. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Jacob Kaplon, 536 Broadway — 2 cases.....	Dec. 23, Jan. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Henry Katz, 60, rear, North 1st st., Brooklyn.....	Dec. 12, Jan. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kramer Bros. & Co., 127 Bleecker st. (Max Kramer, partner).	Nov. 11, Nov. 28.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	50 00
Ledgrin & Kaplan, 244 Ellery st., Brooklyn (David Ledgrin, partner).	Nov. 18, Dec. 29.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	

Lessem Paper Box Co., 319 Greenwich st. (Isidor Lessem, proprietor).	June 30, July 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Louis Lewit, 119–121 Bleecker st.— 2 cases	Nov. 18, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Lily of France Corset Co., 625 Broadway	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
London Feather Co., 183 East 107th st. (Frank Di Giacomo, manager) — 3 cases.	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); convicted; fined (1).	25 00
Melrose Embroidery Works, 941 Courtlandt ave., Bronx (Paul Robert, partner).	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Louisa Moossmann, 258, rear, Ellery st., Brooklyn	Nov. 18, Jan. 14	Special Sessions	Dismissed.*	
Morris Bros., 573 Broadway (Abram Morris, partner) — 3 cases.	Dec. 23, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (3).	
National Embroidery Co., 288 East 157th st., Bronx	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
New York Pad Co., 204 Greene st. (Henry S. Friedman, partner).	June 30, July 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Pacht, 20 Bogart st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Sept. 20	Magistrate's Court	Pending (2).	
Pearlman & Wolkoff, 402 East 104th st. (Salkind Wolkoff, partner).	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Chas. Salik, 256 Ellery st., Brooklyn	Sept. 16	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Herman Scheuer, 252 36th st., Brooklyn	Oct. 18, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Louis Schlesinger, 627 Broadway — 2 cases	Nov. 11, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Seidenstock & Kwestel, 10–12 Dodworth st., Brooklyn (Abraham Kwestel, partner) — 2 cases.	June 26	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Abraham Shapiro, 121 Rockaway rd., Queens	Sept. 19	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Frederick Sigrist, 12–14 Lexington ave., Brooklyn — 2 cases.	Nov. 5, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Trinity Undergarment Co., 42 West 15th st. (Max Rosenblum, proprietor).	July 27	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Israel Unterberg, 88–90 Franklin st.— 2 cases	Oct. 28, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Veit, Son & Co., 627–629 Broadway (Morris Veit, partner).	Sept. 15, Sept. 19	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Velleman & Co., 577–579 Broadway (Abraham Velleman proprietor) — 2 cases.	Nov. 18, Dec. 2	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Phil. Walcoff & Co., 632–634 Broadway (Harry Walcoff partner).	Sept. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Adolph Weinberger, 207 Floyd st., Brooklyn	Sept. 16	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Weinstein & Fabrikant, 275 20th st., Brooklyn (Bernard Fabrikant, partner) — 2 cases.	Nov. 7, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
William C. Zimmer, 16 Warren st	Oct. 28, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Niagara Falls: Francis Mfg. Co., Erie ave. (Wm. T. James, superintendent) — 2 cases.	June 30, June 30	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Rochester: Commercial Paper Box Co., Brown & Frankfort sts. — 3 cases.	March 18, May —	County Court	No indictment found by grand jury (3).	
Utica: Onbita Mills, Broad st. (Christian Greiner, foreman) — 2 cases.	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	

* Defendant died.

Table V.— Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation o the Factory Law — Concluded

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
III. CHILDREN—*Concluded.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age in bottling establishment, § 95.				
Buffalo: Buffalo Bottling Works, 1592 Genesee st. (Bernhard Vohwinkel, proprietor).	Jan. 20, Jan. 27.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
IV. WOMEN AND MINORS.				
Employing female minor under 21 after 9 p. m., § 77.				
New York City: Club Laundry, 44 West 44th st. (Henry G. Armington, manager) — 3 cases.	Dec. 16, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	$25 00
Employing females more than 10 hours a day, § 77				
Cohoes: William Moore Knitting Co.— 2 cases.....	Dec. 15, Jan. 5.....	Recorder's Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Victor Knitting Mills Co.— 3 cases.....	Dec. 15, Jan. 5.....	Recorder's Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	30 00
Troy: Wright's Health Underwear Co., 950 River st.— 3 cases..	Dec. 15, Jan. 4.....	Police Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (3).....	60 00
Utica: Oneita Mills, Broad st. (Christian Greiner, foreman)...	Oct. 27, Oct. 28.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Employing female more than 6 days a week, § 77.				
New York City: D. Auerbach & Sons, 334 West 39th st. (Joseph S. Auerbach, partner).	Dec. 23, Feb. 20.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
"Mirror," 360 Washington st.— 2 cases.....	Dec. 30, Jan. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	50 00
Employing female more than 60 hours a week, § 77.				
New York City: "Mirror," 360 Washington st.— 2 cases.....	Dec. 30, Jan. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	50 00
VI. WORKSHOPS IN TENEMENTS (SPECIAL).				
Permitting goods to be finished in unlicensed tenement house, §§ 100, 101.				
New York City: Albert Geller, 22 Sackett st., Brooklyn.....	June 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Schonberg Bros., 39 Debevoise st., Brooklyn (Samuel Schonberg, partner).	Dec. 15, Jan. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

VII. BAKERIES (SPECIAL).				
Failure to provide ventilating pipes over oven door and fire pit, § 111.				
New York City: Sabino Domaglio, 284 Mott st	Sept. 13	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Failure to plaster walls of bakeroom, § 112.				
New York City: *Max Heller, 417 West 35th st	May 3, '10, Oct. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Failure to provide new floor in bakeroom, § 112.				
New York City: *Isaac Marx, 81 Norfolk st	Jan. 3, Jan. 23	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Permitting water-closet to be within or directly connected with bakeroom, § 113.				
New York City: *Sundel Hyman, 570–572 Grand st	Aug. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
*Pincus B. Brown, agent, 142 Clinton st	Dec. 29, Jan. 10	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
*Louis Guida, 323 East 109th st	Aug. 7	Special Sessions	Pending.	
IX. WAGES.				
Failure to pay employees weekly, § 11.				
Horton: Luzerne Chemical Co.— 3 cases	Dec. 1, Dec. 7	Justice of Peace	†Judgment for plaintiff, $50 and costs (3).	150 00
Schuylerville and Mechanicville: Shanley-Morrissey, Incorporated.	June 11, '10	County Court	Pending.	
Failure to pay employees in cash, § 10.				
Schuylerville and Mechanicville: Shanley-Morrissey, Incorporated.	June 11, '10	County Court	Pending.	

* Owner but not occupier of building. † Civil case.

TABLE VI.— COMPLAINTS ALLEGING VIOLATION OF THE FACTORY LAW, AND DISPOSITION OF THE SAME.

SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT. (With reference to article or section of Labor Law violated.)	SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS. Sustained.	Not sustained.	Place complained of not found, closed, etc.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.	Anonymous complaints. (b)
I. ADMINISTRATION.						
Hours, schedule of, not posted (§ 77)		1		1		
Law not posted (§ 68)	2	2		4	3	
Total	2	3		5	3	
II. SANITATION AND SAFETY.						
1. Lighting:						
Halls, stairs or water closets not lighted (§§ 81, 88, 94)	25	6		31	31	22
Work rooms not lighted (§ 81)	3	7		10	7	3
2. Ventilation and overcrowding:						
Air space of 250 cu. ft. for each employee between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. not provided (§ 85)	1	1		2	2	7
Ventilation, proper and sufficient means of, not provided (§§ 86, 94)	13	13		26	18	18
3. Time allowed for meals:						
Noonday meal, 60 minutes not allowed (§ 89)		1		1		1
4. Cleanliness and sanitary conveniences:						
Dressing rooms:						
Dressing room not provided for females (§ 88)	6	1		7	5	7
Screens and doors not provided (§ 88)	1			1	1	
Halls and stairs:						
Unclean (§§ 62, 94)	4	1		5	5	6
Stairs not screened (§§ 80, 94)		1		1		
Wash rooms not provided (exclusive of foundries) (§§ 88, 94)	13	16		29	27	1
Washing facilities insufficient (§ 88)	7	2		9	5	3
Wash and dry room in foundry not provided (§ 88)	4			4		
Water closets:						
Not sufficient water closets (§§ 88, 94)	36	17		53	46	19
Not sufficient ventilation (§§ 88, 94)	9	3		12	9	2
Unclean water closets (§§ 88, 94)	17	3		20	14	21
Not sufficient water to flush water closets (§§ 88, 94)	4	1		5	4	3
Water closet in need of repairs (§§ 88, 94)	8			8	7	1
Water closet not screened (§§ 88, 94)	2	1		3	2	1
Separate water closets for females not provided (§§ 88, 94)	20	9		29	28	16
Water closets locked and use thereof not permitted (§§ 88, 94)	1			1	1	
Workrooms:						
Unclean workrooms (§§ 62, 84)	6	9		15	14	26
Painting or whitewashing necessary (§ 84)	1	1		2	1	
Unsafe floors (§§ 62, 84)	3	1		4	2	
Lack of heat in workrooms (§ 62)	1			1	1	9
Employees sleeping in workrooms (§ 62)	1	1		2	2	2
Running water not provided (§§ 88, 94)	2	3		5	5	15
Receptacle for refuse not provided (§ 84)		4		4	4	2
Sanitary cuspidors not provided (§ 84)	2			2	1	1
General sanitation						7
5. Dangerous machinery:						
Exhaust system not provided or repaired (§ 81)	31	17		48	31	12
Boiler unsafe (§§ 91, 94)	2	1		3		
Machinery not guarded (§ 81)	3	2		5		4
6. Elevators, hoistways, etc.:						
Elevator entrance not guarded (§§ 79, 94)	3			3	3	4
Elevator machinery not repaired (§§ 79, 94)	1	1		2	1	6
Elevator doors to be repaired (§§ 79, 94)	1			1	1	
Unsafe hoistway (§§ 79, 94)	1			1	1	1
7. Protection from fire:						
General or unspecified danger from fire (§§ 80, 82, 83, 94)	26	3		29	29	16
Doors and windows:						
Windows barred (§§ 80, 83, 94)	1	1		2	2	3
Doors locked during working hours (§§ 80, 94)	5	4		9	6	4
Doors opening inward (§§ 80, 94)	6	6		12	12	

b Investigated in the course of regular inspection; no special reports made by inspectors.

Table VI.— Complaints Alleging Violation of the Factory Law, and Disposition of the Same — Continued.

Subject of Complaint. (With reference to article or section of Labor Law violated.)	Special Investigations.					Anonymous complaints. (b)
	Sustained.	Not sustained.	Place complained of not found, closed, etc.	Total.	Therein New York City.	
II. Sanitation and Safety—*Concluded.*						
7. Protection from fire—*Concluded.*						
Fire escapes:						
Lack of fire escapes (§§ 82, 83, 94)	21	2		23	14	11
Obstructions to exits of fire escapes (§§ 82, 83, 94)	9	2		11	11	4
8. General safety:						
Unsafe buildings (§§ 90, 94)		2		2	1	3
Leaking roof (§§ 62, 94)	2	1		3	2	3
General repairs		1		1	1	
Handrails not provided (§§ 80, 94)						1
Unsafe scaffolding (§§ 18, 19)	9	2		11	11	
Failure to provide flooring in building in course of erection (§§ 19, 20)	2			2	2	
New treads to be put on stairs (§§ 80, 94)		1		1		
Repair stairs (§§ 80, 94)	3	4		7	7	5
Total	316	152		468	377	270
III. Children.						
Employment of children under 14 (§ 70)	2	5		7	5	12
Employment of children under 16 without Board of Health certificate (§ 70)	40	88	5	133	94	47
Employment of children under 16 more than 8 hours a day, or before 8 A. M. or after 5 P. M. (§ 77)	20	28	2	50	38	32
Employment of children under 16 on dangerous machinery (§ 93)	2			2		
Violation of Child Labor Law, details not specified		1		1	1	
Total	64	122	7	193	138	91
IV. Women and Minors.						
Employment of females more than 10 hours a day (§ 77)	3	2		5	3	3
Employment of females more than 6 days a week (§ 77)	1			1	1	1
Employment of females more than 60 hours a week (§ 77)	7	9		16	8	23
Employment of male minors under 18 between the hours of 12 P. M. and 4 A. M. (§ 77)	3			3	3	
Employment of male minors under 18 and women at polishing and buffing (§ 93)	5			5	1	1
Seats for women not provided (§ 17)	2	1		3	2	
Total	21	12		33	18	28
V. Laundries.						
Occupants sleeping in laundry (§ 92)						1
Repairs needed (§ 92)	2			2	2	2
Total	2			2	2	3
VI. Workshops in Tenements.						
Manufacturing in unlicensed tenement houses (§ 100)	2	8		10	10	54
Manufacturing under unsanitary conditions (§ 100)		2		2	1	
Total	2	10		12	11	54
VII. Bakeries and Confectioneries.						
Roof in need of repairs (§ 112)		1		1		
Dog in bakeroom (§ 112)	6			6	6	
Ashes and refuse in bakeroom (§ 112)	1			1	1	
Ashes and refuse in area of bakery (§ 112)	1			1	1	
Ceilings not 8 feet in height (§ 112)	7	3		10	7	
Ceilings or walls in need of repairs (§ 112)	20	7	2	29	29	2
Ceilings, walls, floors or utensils unclean (§ 112)	75	42	5	122	122	11
Ceilings or walls in need of painting or whitewashing (§ 112)	14	7		21	21	
Floor in need of repairs, cleaning or ciling (§ 112)	24	9		33	33	
Living in bakery (§ 113)	1			1	1	2
Plumbing defective (§ 111)	23	11	1	35	35	
Sink with running water not provided (§ 113)	3	3		6	5	2

b Investigated in the course of regular inspection; no special reports made by inspectors.

Table VI.— Complaints Alleging Violation of the Factory Law, and Disposition of the Same — Concluded

Subject of Complaint. (With reference to article or section of Labor Law violated.)	Special Investigations.					Anonymous complaints. (b)
	Sustained.	Not sustained.	Place complained of not found, closed, etc.	Total.	Thereof in New York City.	
VII. Bakeries and Confectioneries—*Concluded.*						
Sink or flushing in need of cleaning or repairing (§ 112)	7	2		9	9	1
Sleeping in bakery (§ 113)	1	2		3	3	1
Storage of clothes in bakeroom (§ 112)	2	3		5	5	
Ventilation not provided (§ 111)	5	11		16	13	6
Walls or ceiling in need of plastering (§ 112)	8	6	1	15	15	
Water closet connected directly with bakeroom (§ 113)	40	19		59	59	1
Cleanliness not maintained (§ 112)	12	5		17	8	2
Total	250	131	9	390	373	28
VIII. Wages.						
Non-payment of wages weekly (§ 11)	1	2		3		
Non-payment of wages in cash (§ 10)	1	1		2		
Total	2	3		5		
IX. Miscellaneous.						
Conditions not within the provisions of the Factory Law			13	13	7	4
General violation of the Factory Law (including complaints without particulars)	3	3		6	5	11
Total	3	3	13	19	12	15
Grand Total	662	436	29	*1127	§934	†489

b Investigated in the course of regular inspection; no special reports made by inspectors.

§ The number of separate communications was 694. Included therein were 157 which covered more than one subject (108 covered two, 35 covered three, 8 covered four, 2 covered six, 2 covered seven, 1 covered eight and 1 covered ten subjects).

† The number of separate communications was 413. Included therein were 55 which covered more than one subject (44 covered two, 5 covered three, 3 covered four, 2 covered five and 1 covered six subjects).

* The number of separate communications was 831. Included therein were 194 which covered more than one subject (134 covered two, 43 covered three, 8 covered four, 1 covered five, 4 covered six, 2 covered seven, 1 covered eight and 1 covered ten subjects).

TABLE VII.—NUMBER, AGE AND SEX OF PERSONS REPORTED INJURED IN FACTORIES, MINES, QUARRIES, AND BUILDING AND ENGINEERING WORK, BY INDUSTRIES.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES.							
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.							
1. Stone:							
a. Crushed stone	M	2			30	6	36
b. Cut stone	"	(1) 8		5	72	16	93
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	(1) 10		5	102	22	129
	F				*1*		*1*
2. Miscellaneous Mineral Products:							
a. Asbestos, graphite, etc.	M	1		8	(1) 110	2	(1) 120
	F		*1*	*7*	*10*		*18*
b. Abrasives	M	1		3	19		22
	F				*2*		*2*
Total	M	2		11	(1) 129	2	(1) 142
	F		*1*	*7*	*12*		*20*
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster:							
a. Asphalt	M	(2) 2			53	3	56
b. Cement and lime	"	1		1	(4) 79	(1) 2	(5) 82
c. Plaster	"	2		3	(3) 98	2	(3) 103
d. Sifted sand and mortar	"	(1) 2			(3) 31		(3) 31
e. Artificial stone	"				5		5
f. Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	"				2	1	3
Total	M	(3) 7		4	(10) 268	(1) 8	(11) 280
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery:							
a. Building brick	M	(2) 5			(3) 41	7	(3) 48
b. Terra cotta and fire-clay products	"	1			37	4	41
	F				*1*		*1*
c. Pottery products	M	1	1	1	15	2	19
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	(2) 7	1	1	(3) 93	13	(3) 108
	F				*2*		*2*
5. Glass:							
a. Building glass	M	1			9	4	13
b. Beveled glass and mirrors	"			3	36		39
	F				*2*		*2*
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware	M	2		3	30		33
	F			*1*	*3*		*4*
d. Bottles and jars	M				11		11
Total	M	3		6	86	4	96
	F			*1*	*5*		*6*
Total — Group I	M	(6) 29	1	27	(14) 678	(1) 49	(15) 755
	F		*1*	*8*	*20*		*29*
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.							
1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones:							
a. Silver and plated ware	M	3	1	(1) 11	98	5	(1) 115
	F			*4*	*3*		*7*
b. Gold and silver refining	M				14		14
d. Gold and silver watch-cases	"				3		3
e. Jewelry, gold pens, etc.	"			1	5		6
Total	M	3	1	(1) 12	120	5	(1) 138
	F			*4*	*3*		*7*

Table VII. — Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued*.							
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES —*Continued*.							
2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.:							
a. Smelting and refining	M	(1) 6			(2) 163	7	(2) 170
b. Copper work	"	2		1	19	1	21
c. Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	"	2	3	18	117	23	161
	F				*7*		*7*
d. Gas and electric fixtures	M		1	11	(1) 48	7	(1) 67
e. Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	"	5		19	(1) 343	18	(1) 380
	F			*4*	*26*	*2*	*32*
f. Sheet metal work	M	44	4	81	(2) 935	(1) 37	(3) 1,057
	F	*2*		*25*	*166*	*1*	*192*
g. Metal goods not elsewhere classified	M	7	1	18	137	15	171
	F			*12*	*21*		*33*
Total	M	(1) 66	9	148	(6) 1,762	(1) 108	(7) 2,027
	F	*2*		*41*	*220*	*3*	*264*
3. Iron and Steel Products:							
a. Ore crushing, etc	M				8		8
b. Pig iron	"	12		2	(4) 613	(1) 13	(5) 628
	F				*1*		*1*
c. Rolling mills and steel works	M	(2) 45		32	(16) 1,432	43	(16) 1,507
	F	*1*		*2*	*7*		*9*
d. Bridge and structural iron	M	2		25	(2) 559	(1) 22	(3) 606
g. Hardware not elsewhere classified	"	(1) 3	7	35	(1) 877	16	(1) 935
	F	*1*		*11*	*35*		*46*
h. Cutlery	M	8	4	7	89	21	121
	F			*2*	*6*	*1*	*9*
i. Tools and dies	M	4	1	13	99	3	116
	F				*2*	*1*	*3*
k. Fire arms	M	1	1	5	57		63
	F				*2*		*2*
m. Metal furniture	M	4		17	(2) 200	13	(2) 230
	F			*1*	*3*		*4*
n. Wire work not elsewhere classified	M	2	2	16	80	3	101
	F			*2*	*3*		*5*
p. Car wheels and railway equipment	M	9		15	564	22	601
q. Architectural and ornamental iron work	"	4		2	(1) 157	15	(1) 174
r. Cooking and heating apparatus	"	11	2	27	(1) 963	24	(1) 1,016
s. Typewriting and registering machine	"	1		15	213	4	232
	F			*6*	*21*		*27*
t. Stationary engines, boilers, etc.	M	19	3	26	644	35	708
u. Machinery not elsewhere classified	"	33	2	74	(7) 1,325	56	(7) 1,457
	F			*1*	*1*		*2*
v. Castings	M	23	3	26	(3) 1,012	62	(3) 1,103
	F			*1*	*1*		*2*
Total	M	(3) 181	25	337	(37) 8,892	(2) 352	(39) 9,606
	F	*2*		*26*	*82*	*2*	*110*
4. Electrical Apparatus:							
a. Telegraph, telephone and fire alarm apparatus	M			19	508	5	532
	F			*4*	*56*	*1*	*61*
b. Incandescent lamps	M				8		8
	F			*2*	*2*		*4*

Table VII.—Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*							
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES —*Concluded.*							
4. Electrical Apparatus—*Concluded.*							
c. Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	M	26	4	89	(3) 2,233	32	(3) 2,358
	F	*1*		*19*	*76*	*2*	*97*
Total	M	26	4	108	(3) 2,749	37	(3) 2,898
	F	*1*		*25*	*134*	*3*	*163*
5. Vehicles:							
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs	M	7		1	(1) 97	13	(1) 111
b. Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	"			1	4	4	9
c. Cycles	"	1		1	8		9
d. Motor vehicles	"	(1) 7	2	34	(2) 1,429	79	(2) 1,544
	F				*1*		*1*
e. Cars	M	1			79		79
f. Locomotives	"	(1) 1		(1) 34	(3) 2,516	11	(4) 2,591
g. Railways repair shops	"	(1) 56	1	124	(21) 5,662	116	(21) 5,903
Total	M	(3) 73	3	(1) 195	(27) 9,825	223	(28) 10,246
	F				*1*		*1*
6. Boat and Ship Building	M	(1) 9	4	(1) 20	(4) 574	37	(5) 635
7. Agricultural Implements	M	18		(1) 16	(2) 776	20	(3) 812
	F				*2*		*2*
8. Instruments and Appliances:							
a. Professional and scientific instruments	M	1	1	8	67	9	85
	F		*3*	*5*	*7*	*2*	*17*
b. Optical and photographic apparatus	M		4	19	226	7	256
	F		*1*	*1*	*29*		*31*
c. Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc	M	3	1	4	142	5	152
	F			*1*	*6*		*7*
d. Clocks and time recorders	M				14		14
e. Scales, meters, phonographs, etc.	"	2		2	37	1	40
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	6	6	33	486	22	547
	F		*4*	*7*	*43*	*2*	*56*
9. Sorting Old Metals	M			1	39	3	43
Total—Group II	M	(8) 382	52	(4) 870	(79) 25,223	(3) 807	(86) 26,952
	F	*5*	*4*	*103*	*485*	*19*	*632*
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
1. Saw Mill Products	M	5		1	(4) 63	13	(4) 77
2. Planing Mill Products:							
a. House trim	M	(2) 38	2	26	(5) 672	(1) 50	(6) 750
	F				*1*		*1*
b. Packing boxes, crates, etc	M	5	1	14	108	3	131
	F				*1*		*1*
c. Cigar and fancy wood boxes	M		(1) 1	2	21		(1) 24
Total	M	(2) 43	(1) 4	42	(5) 801	(1) 53	(7) 935
	F				*2*		*2*
3. Cooperage	M	1	1	1	61	4	67

Table VII.—Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

Industry.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	Age of Employees Injured in Accidents October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911. Reported Prior to November 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES—*Continued.*							
III. Wood Manufactures—*Concluded.*							
4. Wood, Turned and Carved:							
a. Canes, umbrella sticks, etc	M				1		1
c. Wooden toys and novelties	"	3		3	(1) 38	1	(1) 42
e. Other articles and appliances of wood	"	2		11	128	(1) 26	(1) 165
Total	M	5		14	(1) 167	(1) 27	(2) 208
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work:							
a. Furniture and upholstery	M	12	1	34	(2) 357	38	(2) 430
	F	*1*			*1*	*1*	*2*
b. Caskets	M			2	(1) 22	4	(1) 28
	F			*2*	*1*		*3*
c. Store, office and kitchen fixtures	M	4		21	(1) 220	4	(1) 245
	F			*2*	*3*		*5*
d. Mirror and picture frames	M			1	10		11
	F				*1*		*1*
e. Other cabinet work	M	2		4	(1) 49	3	(1) 56
Total	M	18	1	62	(5) 658	49	(5) 770
	F	*1*		*4*	*6*	*1*	*11*
6. Pianos, Organs, Etc	M	12	(1) 3	12	(3) 158	28	(4) 201
	F		*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*4*
7. Brooms, Cork, Etc.:							
a. Pulp and fiber goods	M				23		23
	F				*3*		*3*
b. Mats and woven goods	M				3	1	4
c. Brooms	"		1	1	1	2	5
d. Articles of cork	"	1			21	2	23
	F			*1*	*3*		*4*
e. Pipes (smoking)	M			1	19	1	21
f. Fireproofing lumber	"				(1) 5		(1) 5
Total	M	1	1	2	(1) 72	6	(1) 81
	F			*1*	*6*		*7*
Total—Group III	M	(2) 85	(2) 10	134	(19) 1,980	(2) 185	(23) 2,309
	F	*1*	*1*	*6*	*15*	*2*	*24*
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.							
1. Leather	M		1	3	(2) 104	3	(2) 111
	F			*2*			*2*
2. Furs and Fur Goods	M	1		5	41	1	47
	F			*2*	*2*	*1*	*5*
3. Leather and Canvas Goods:							
a. Belting, washers, etc	M		1		9		10
	F			*3*	*3*	*1*	*7*
b. Saddlery and harness	M		1		(1) 15	2	(1) 18
	F			*2*	*1*		*3*
c. Traveling bags and trunks	M		1	4	9		14
d. Boots and shoes	"	8	6	31	(2) 220	9	(2) 266
	F	*1*	*4*	*15*	*27*	*2*	*48*
e. Gloves and mittens	M	3			8	1	9
	F				*1*		*1*
f. Fancy leather goods	M	1	1		(1) 5		(1) 6
	F				*3*		*3*
g. Canvas and sporting goods	M			1	2		3
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	12	10	36	(4) 268	12	(4) 326
	F	*1*	*4*	*20*	*36*	*3*	*63*

Table VII.—Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

Industry.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	Age of Employees Injured in Accidents October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911. Reported Prior to November 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*							
IV. Leather and Rubber Goods—*Concl'd*							
4. Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods	M	1	1	7	99		107
	F		*1*	*2*	*10*		*13*
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Hair, Etc.:							
a. Pearl buttons, handles, etc	M	2		1	24	1	26
	F			*2*	*13*		*15*
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc	M		3	5	109	4	121
	F			*3*	*11*	*2*	*16*
c. Brushes	M			1	(1) 12	1	(1) 14
Total	M	2	3	7	(1) 145	6	(1) 161
	F			*5*	*24*	*2*	*31*
Total — Group IV	M	16	15	58	(7) 657	22	(7) 752
	F	*1*	*5*	*31*	*72*	*6*	*114*
V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.							
1. Drugs and Chemicals:							
a. Proprietary medicines	M	1		6	11	3	20
	F			*1*	*5*		*6*
b. Sodas and other alkalies	M	12		17	(2) 983	(1) 35	(3) 1,035
	F			*5*	*4*		*9*
d. Other chemicals and drugs	M	(1) 10		(1) 21	(6) 562	28	(7) 611
	F		*1*	*4*	*13*	*1*	*19*
Total	M	(1) 23		(1) 44	(8) 1,556	(1) 66	(10) 1,666
	F		*1*	*10*	*22*	*1*	*34*
2. Paints, Dyes and Colors:							
a. Paint, varnish, etc	M	4		3	49	8	60
	F			*1*	*2*		*3*
b. Dyes, colors and inks	M	1		2	(1) 24	2	(1) 28
	F		*1*		*1*		*2*
c. Lead pencils and crayons	M	1		3	16	1	20
	F			*6*	*13*	*1*	*20*
Total	M	6		8	(1) 89	11	(1) 108
	F		*1*	*7*	*16*	*1*	*25*
3. Wood Alcohol and Essential Oils	M				(2) 23	(2)	(4) 23
4. Animal Oil Products	M	4		2	(3) 31	(1) 6	(4) 39
5. Mineral Oil Products	M	10		5	(1) 79	5	(1) 89
	F			*2*	*5*		*7*
6. Soap Perfumery and Cosmetics	M	3	1	8	(4) 113	3	(4) 125
	F			*6*	*5*	*1*	*12*
7. Miscellaneous Chemical Products:							
b. Starch	M	1		2	47		49
c. Glue, mucilage, etc	"	3			23		23
d. Fertilizers	"			2	(1) 105	1	(1) 108
	F				*3*		*3*
e. Matches and explosives	M	(1) 1		4	68		72
	F		*1*	*1*	*10*		*12*
f. Celluloid and other plastics	M				1		1
Total	M	(1) 5		8	(1) 244	1	(1) 253
	F		*1*	*1*	*13*		*15*
Total — Group V	M	(2) 51	1	(1) 75	(20) 2,135	(4) 92	(25) 2,303
	F		*3*	*26*	*61*	*3*	*93*

Table VII.— Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16-18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*							
VI. PAPER AND PULP.							
1. Pulp and Paper	M	(1) 37	2	32	(21) 1,464	68	(21) 1,566
	F			*1*	*6*	*1*	*8*
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.							
1. Type and Printers' Materials	M				1		1
2. Paper Goods:							
a. Paper boxes and tubes	M	1	4	43	142	13	202
	F		*4*	*56*	*81*	*17*	*138*
b. Paper bags and sacks	M	4		2	53	1	56
	F	*1*		*5*	*9*		*14*
c. Other paper goods	M	3		8	64	7	79
	F		*3*	*12*	*22*	*2*	*39*
Total	M	8	4	53	259	21	337
	F	*1*	*7*	*53*	*112*	*19*	*191*
3. Printing and Book Making:							
a. Printing and publishing	M	11	8	68	(2) 408	(2) 50	(4) 534
	F	*3*		*11*	*38*	*2*	*51*
b. Bookbinding and blank-book making	M		1	12	56	8	77
	F		*3*	*8*	*22*	*5*	*38*
c. Lithographing and engraving	M	5	1	17	(1) 105	(1) 7	(2) 130
	F			*5*	*12*	*1*	*18*
d. Games and novelties	M			1	9	4	14
	F			*2*			*2*
Total	M	16	10	98	(3) 578	(3) 69	(6) 755
	F	*3*	*3*	*26*	*72*	*8*	*109*
4. Wall Paper	M	1	1	2	7	1	21
5. Photography	M			1	1		2
Total — Group VII	M	25	15	154	(3) 856	(3) 91	(6) 1,116
	F	*4*	*10*	*79*	*184*	*27*	*300*
VIII. TEXTILES.							
1. Silk and Silk Goods	M	2		12	30	10	52
	F		*1*	*12*	*24*	*7*	*44*
2. Wool Manufactures:							
a. Carpets and rugs	M	2	1	13	(3) 138	4	(3) 156
	F		*1*	*7*	*67*	*2*	*77*
b. Felt and felt goods	M	1		1	25	1	27
	F				*3*		*3*
c. Woolens and worsteds	M	2	2	14	(1) 157	4	(1) 177
	F	*1*	*1*	*4*	*35*	*5*	*45*
Total	M	5	3	28	(4) 320	9	(4) 360
	F	*1*	*2*	*11*	*105*	*7*	*125*
3. Cotton Goods	M	5	4	26	329	9	368
	F	*1*		*14*	*75*	*3*	*93*
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods	M	15	4	43	(1) 339	17	(1) 403
	F	*1*	*4*	*27*	*120*	*9*	*160*

Table VII.— Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

Industry.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	Age of Employees Injured in Accidents October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911. Reported Prior to November 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*							
VIII. Textiles—*Concluded.*							
5. Other Textiles of Silk, Wool or Cotton:							
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc	M	1	1	9	115	8	133
	F			*3*	*20*		*23*
b. Upholstery goods	M				10	2	12
	F			*3*	*7*		*10*
c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	M		1	3	13		17
	F		*1*	*11*	*18*	*3*	*33*
Total	M	1	2	12	138	10	162
	F		*1*	*17*	*45*	*3*	*66*
6. Flax, Hemp and Jute Manufactures	M	11	1	17	(9) 75	5	(9) 98
	F			*14*	*37*		*51*
7. Oilcloth, Window Shades, Etc	M		1	5	113	9	128
	F			*6*	*8*	*1*	*15*
Total — Group VIII	M	39	15	143	(14) 1,344	69	(14) 1,571
	F	*3*	*8*	*101*	*414*	*30*	*553*
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.							
1. Men's Garments and Furnishings:							
a. Tailoring	M	3	1	2	52	(2) 8	(2) 63
	F		*2*	*6*	*24*	*3*	*35*
b. Shirts, collars and cuffs	M	5	2	21	103	(1) 10	(1) 136
	F	*1*	*2*	*16*	*60*	*10*	*88*
c. Men's neckwear	M			1	2		3
	F			*1*	*4*		*5*
d. Suspenders and other furnishing goods	M				1		1
Total	M	8	3	24	158	(3) 18	(3) 203
	F	*1*	*4*	*23*	*88*	*13*	*128*
2. Women's Garments and Furnishings:							
a. Dress making	M	(1) 1		3	(1) 17	(19)* 20	(20) 40
	F		*1*	*2*	*21*	*(127)* 138*	*(127) 162*
b. Women's white goods	M		1	3	5	3	12
	F		*2*	*5*	*9*	*2*	*18*
c. Infant's wear	"			*1*	*1*		*2*
d. Ladies' neckwear, etc	M				1		1
e. Corsets, garters, etc	"				2		2
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	(1) 1	1	6	(1) 25	(19) 23	(20) 55
	F		*3*	*8*	*32*	*(127) 140*	*(127) 183*
3. Men's Hats and Caps	M			5	36	2	43
	F			*3*	*4*	*1*	*8*
4. Women's Headwear:							
a. Artificial feathers and flowers	M			2	4		6
b. Millinery	"	1		1	3		4
	F			*1*	*6*		*7*
Total	M	1		3	7		10
	F			*1*	*6*		*7*

* Killed in Asch Building fire.

Table VII.— Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

Industry.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	Age of Employees Injured in Accidents October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911. Reported Prior to November 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*							
IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.— *Concluded.*							
5. Miscellaneous Needle Work:							
a. Curtains, embroideries, etc	M			1	6	1	8
	F			*7*	*10*	*1*	*18*
c. Umbrellas and parasols	M				2		2
Total	M			1	8	1	10
	F			*7*	*10*	*1*	*18*
6. Laundering, Custom Dyeing, Etc.:							
a. Laundries (non-Chinese)	M	1		(1) 2	(1) 31	2	(2) 35
	F	*4*		*7*	*18*	*5*	*30*
b. Cleaning and dyeing	M	1			6	(1) 3	(1) 9
	F				*1*		*1*
Total	M	2		(1) 2	(1) 37	(1) 5	(3) 44
	F	*4*		*7*	*19*	*5*	*31*
7. Clip Sorting	M				1	1	2
	F			*1*			*1*
Total—Group IX	M	(1) 12	4	(1) 41	(2) 272	(23) 50	(26) 367
	F	*5*	*7*	*50*	*159*	*(127) 160*	*(127) 376*
X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.							
1. Groceries:							
a. Flour and other cereal products	M	1		2	(5) 209	8	(5) 219
	F				*3*		*3*
b. Sugar and molasses refining	M	(1) 12		3	(2) 517	6	(2) 526
	F				*7*		*7*
c. Fruits and vegetables canning and preserving	M	4		4	(1) 112	6	(1) 122
	F	*2*	*2*	*2*	*15*	*2*	*19*
d. Coffee and spices roasting and grinding	M				2		2
	F				*3*		*3*
e. Groceries not elsewhere classified	M	2		1	(1) 74	3	(1) 78
	F	*1*		*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*
Total	M	(1) 19		10	(9) 914	23	(9) 947
	F	*3*	*2*	*3*	*27*	*3*	*35*
2. Provisions	M	(1) 5		6	(3) 280	22	(3) 308
	F			*1*	*7*		*8*
3. Dairy Products	M	4		5	(2) 103	9	(2) 117
	F				*7*	*1*	*8*
4. Bakery Products, Confectionery, Etc.:							
a Macaroni and other food pastes	M	2		1	7	5	13
	F			*1*			*1*
b. Crackers and biscuits	M	2	1	29	328	4	362
	F			*20*	*49*		*69*
c. Bread and other bakery products	M	(1) 3		(1) 1	(1) 50	12	(2) 63
	F			*1*	*4*	*1*	*6*
d. Confectionery and ice cream	M	2		7	50	10	67
	F	*1*	*1*	*2*	*13*	*2*	*18*
Total	M	(1) 9	1	(1) 38	(1) 435	31	(2) 505
	F	*1*	*1*	*24*	*66*	*3*	*94*

Table VII.— Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
A. FACTORIES — *Concluded.*							
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO — *Concluded.*							
5. Beverages:							
a. Artificial ice	M	3			38	(1) 4	(1) 42
b. Cider, grape juice, etc	"	1		1	33	2	36
c. Mineral and soda water	"	(1) 1	1	4	44	14	63
	F			*1*	*2*		*3*
d. Malt	M				13	(1) 6	(1) 19
e. Malt liquors	"	(1) 6		10	(10) 339	(3) 35	(13) 384
f. Vinous and distilled liquors	"			1	2		3
g. Miscellaneous bottling	"				2	1	3
Total	M	(2) 11	1	16	(10) 471	(5) 62	(15) 550
	F			*1*	*2*		*3*
6. Tobacco Products:							
a. Tobacco and snuff	M	1		3	1		4
b. Cigars	"		1	2	17	1	21
	F			*1*	*1*	*1*	*3*
c. Cigarettes	M	1		1	(1) 155		(1) 156
	F			*41*	63	*1*	*105*
Total	M	2	1	6	(1) 173	1	(1) 181
	F			*42*	*64*	*2*	*108*
Total — Group X	M	(5) 50	3	(1) 81	(26) 2,376	(5) 148	(32) 2,608
	F	*4*	*3*	*71*	*173*	*9*	*256*
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.							
1. Water	M				13	1	14
	F				*1*		*1*
2. Gas	M	13		2	(4) 738	(1) 20	(5) 760
	F	*2*			*1*		*1*
4. Electric Light and Power	M	(3) 15	1	6	(13) 745	42	(13) 794
5. Steam Heat and Power	"				(1) 12	(1) 2	(2) 14
6. Garbage Disposal, Etc	"	(1) 8			45	1	46
Total — Group XI	M	(4) 36	1	8	(18) 1,553	(2) 66	(20) 1,628
	F	*2*			*1*		*1*
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
1. Carpenters' Shops	M	1		1	3	2	6
2. Paint Shops	"				5		5
3. Plumbers' Shops	"				2	2	4
Total — Group XII	M	1		1	10	4	15
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.							
1. Elevators in Tenant Factory Buildings	M		1		(2) 6	2	(2) 9
2. Warehousing and Cold Storage	"	1			2		2
Total — Group XIII	M	1	1		(2) 8	2	(2) 11
Total — Factories	M	(29) 764	(2) 120	(7) 1,624	(225) 38,556	(43) 1,653	(277) 41,953
	F	*25*	*42*	*476*	*1,590*	*(127) 248*	*(127) 2,356*
B. MINES AND QUARRIES.							
1. Mines	M	(1) 36		3	(17) 405	22	(17) 430
2. Quarries	"	(1) 19	1	2	(3) 417	(1) 21	(4) 441
Total	M	(2) 55	1	5	(20) 822	(1) 43	(21) 871

Table VII.—Number, Age and Sex of Persons Reported Injured in Factories, Mines, Quarries, and Building and Engineering Work, by Industries — Concluded.

(Figures in parentheses indicate fatal cases.)

INDUSTRY.	Sex.	Accidents before Oct. 1, 1910, reported after Nov. 1, 1910.	AGE OF EMPLOYEES INJURED IN ACCIDENTS OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. REPORTED PRIOR TO NOVEMBER 1, 1911.				
			Under 16 yrs.	16–18 yrs.	18 yrs. +	Not stated.	Total.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.							
I. EXCAVATING.							
1. Open Excavations:							
a. Aqueducts	M		1	17	(30) 734	13	(30) 765
b. Canals	"		1	(1) 11	(23) 1,082	(5) 339	(29) 1,433
c. Foundations	"			1	(3) 370	(2) 27	(5) 398
1. Concrete	M				(1) 215	(1) 12	(2) 227
2. Piling	"			1	(2) 155	(1) 15	(3) 171
d. Other	"		1	8	(17) 885	(1) 89	(18) 983
Total	M		3	(1) 37	(73) 3,071	(8) 468	(82) 3,579
2. Shafts and Tunnels:							
a. Aqueducts	M	(3) 59		9	(30) 1,500	(1) 129	(31) 1,638
b. Subways	"		1	1	(7) 700	(1) 139	(8) 841
c. Other	"	(1)		3	(6) 812	14	(6) 829
Total	M	(4) 59	1	13	(43) 3,012	(2) 282	(45) 3,308
3. Dredging	M				(1) 16		(1) 16
Total—Group I	M	(4) 59	4	(1) 50	(117) 6,099	(10) 750	(128) 6,903
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK.							
1. Iron and Steel	M		1	5	(17) 808	(7) 170	(24) 984
2. Masonry	"			10	(22) 1,070	(5) 216	(27) 1,296
3. Concrete	"		1	13	(9) 1,153	(10) 111	(19) 1,278
4. Wood	"		1	2	(9) 562	43	(9) 608
5. Structural Work (Branch not Specified)	"		1	3	(5) 241	(2) 49	(7) 294
Total—Group II	M		4	33	(62) 3,834	(24) 589	(86) 4,460
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING.							
1. Roofing (Except Sheet Metal)	M				(11) 34	4	(11) 38
2. Sheet Metal Work	"			5	(7) 77	(1) 12	(8) 94
3. Wood Finishing	"			1	(1) 13	(1) 5	(2) 19
4. Glazing	"			2	15	2	19
5. Tile Laying, Mantel-setting, Etc	"				4		4
6. Painting and Decorating	"			2	(10) 117	(2) 37	(12) 156
7. Plumbing, Piping, Etc	"			(1) 6	(5) 346	(2) 56	(8) 408
8. Electrical Wiring and Installation	"			8	(23) 562	(1) 66	(24) 636
9. Installation of Machinery, Boilers, Elevators, Etc	"			2	(6) 188	12	(6) 202
Total—Group III	M			(1) 26	(63) 1,356	(7) 194	(71) 1,576
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING	M				(6) 100	12	(6) 112
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS.							
1. Road Making and Paving	M			1	(6) 226	(1) 15	(7) 242
2. Railroad Construction	"		1	(1) 6	(35) 1,692	(4) 124	(40) 1,823
3. Dock Building	"			(1) 5	(3) 244	9	(4) 258
a. Piers	M				39	4	43
b. Dry docks	"			(1) 5	(3) 205	5	(4) 215
Total—Group V	M		1	(2) 12	(44) 2,162	(5) 148	(51) 2,323
Total—Building, Etc	M	(4) 59	9	(4) 121	(292) 13,551	(46) 1,693	(342) 15,374
Grand Total	M	(35) 878	(2) 130	(11) 1,750	(537) 52,929	(90) 3,389	(640) 58,198
	F	*25*	*42*	*476*	*1,590*	*(127) 248*	*(127) 2,356*
	T	(35) 903	(2) 172	(11) 2,226	(537) 54,519	(217) 3,637	(767) 60,554

TABLE VIII.—PARTICULARS OF FATAL ACCIDENTS.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES.			
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.			
1. Stone.			
b. Cut stone.			
*Laborer	18+	M	Raised one end of marble block which toppled over on him causing death.
2. Miscellaneous Mineral Products.			
a. Asbestos, graphite, etc.			
Foreman	55	M	Was tightening nut on clutch when briquetting machine was started catching his hand and throwing him over machine. Four ribs on left side were broken and his head and palm of right hand were cut. Died two days after accident.
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster.			
a. Asphalt.			
*Laborer	38	M	Taking care of asphalt melting tanks, he fell into tank half full of hot asphalt. Died from burns.
*Laborer	40	M	Standing on mixing floor looking up elevator shaft while elevator was stopped at floor above; signal was given and elevator descended, striking man, pinning him between floor of mixing platform and elevator. Died from cut head and internal injuries.
Laborer	44	M	Was feeding the coal crusher through a grating and used his foot to force coal through the grating. His foot caught in the rolls of the crusher causing injuries which necessitated the amputation of his leg above the knee. The man died the next day.
b. Cement and lime.			
Laborer	54	M	Found lying face down between crusher and loading track for crusher. He died shortly after being found. Cause of death not known.
Machinist	35	M	In order to move an overhead trolley along its track he fastened a rope to it. The other end of the rope he threw over a revolving line shaft where it caught. While trying to loosen the rope the man was caught, whirled around the shaft and thrown to the floor with great force, breaking his arm and crushing his chest. He died the next day.
Millwright helper	24	M	Injured man was working on coal elevator over the coalpit. He lost his balance and fell to the bottom of the pit fracturing his skull. He died the next day.
Tunnelman	35	M	Uncovered conveyor so that he could feed machine faster. He lost his balance and fell into conveyor where both legs were severed at the hips. Died seven hours later.
c. Plaster (wall and land).			
Charging mixer	30	M	Man fell into the bin and was smothered to death by its contents.
Deck hand	46	M	Was caught by a loose line on a steam lighter, pulled against the "bit" and squeezed, causing internal injuries which resulted fatally.
Miller	57	M	The man was found dead, his neck, shoulder, and ankle being broken. Cause of accident is unknown.
d. Sifted sand and mortar.			
*Laborer	45	M	In boat, was placing clam shell bucket unloading gravel from boat when bucket swung against him crushing him against bulkhead. Died from fractured wrist, collar bone, ribs and punctured lung.
Brakeman	33	M	Man was standing on truss rod on the side of car. His foot slipped causing him to fall under the car; wheel ran over his head causing instant death.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910.
† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS — *Concluded.*			
3. Lime, Cement and Plaster — *Concluded.*			
d. Sifted sand and mortar — *Concluded.*			
Engineer	55	M	Supposed to have been caught by slack part of hip rubber boots on knuckle joint on shaft and whirled around shaft. Died from fractured skull and legs.
Laborer	28	M	Instead of using the walk which led to an elevated lime crusher, the man walked up a plank, probably lost his balance and struck his head against a fly wheel causing instant death.
4. Brick, Tile and Pottery.			
a. Building brick.			
Cart driver	27	M	Injured person was placing lumps of clay on top of his cart. Somehow fell to the ground, breaking his back. Death resulted twenty-seven days later.
Laborer	42	M	A piece of clay fell from clay bank, struck man and broke his neck.
*Laborer	18+	M	Sprocket wheel on sand screen broke and a piece of casting fell and hit him on top of head. Killed from compound depressed fracture of skull.
Trucker	42	M	Clay bank gave way crushing man against cart. He received internal injuries which caused death.
*(Occupation not stated)	18+	M	Was helping employee falling a bank of clay and was standing on top of bank falling with the bank. Covered by clay and smothered.
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.			
1. Gold, Silver and Precious Stones.			
a. Silver and plated ware.			
Pick up work	17	M	Was taking work from back of roll mill and reached over a pair of gears which caught his jumper and wound him around the jack shaft. He received some small cuts and both legs were broken off above ankle. Injured man died in hospital.
2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.			
a. Smelting and refining.			
Assistant electrician	20	M	Tried to fill a water rheostat with water before the feeder switch had been thrown out. His hand came in contact with a jar at 11,000 volts potential which killed him instantly.
*In electrolytic department	24	M	Was suffocated by breathing sulphuretted hydrogen evolved by apparatus of which he had charge.
Laborer	22	M	Fell into hole formed by coal dropping into chute, slipping down on coal, slightly frozen, which collapsed and covered the man, causing death.
d. Gas and electric fixtures.			
(Occupation not stated)	21	M	Climbed up elevator cable and was unable to land from cable; had to slide down again and lost hold, falling to death.
e. Brass and bronze ware, n. e. c.			
Lathe hand	42	M	Stumbled and fell, striking head on hand roller and on floor. Died from cerebral hemorrhage.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES— *Continued.*			
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES—*Continued.*			
2. Copper, Lead, Zinc, Etc.—*Concl'd.*			
f. Sheet metal work.			
Laborer	34	M	Getting coal from coal bin on side of spur track, crossed track and was hit by last car of a string bumped by an engine at other end. Dragged between wheel and car frame and killed.
Press hand	31	M	Operating power drawing press; casting around crank shaft broke and a piece falling hit man on head. Died on same day of injury.
Truckman	18+	M	Pile of sheet steel fell on man, crushed head causing death.
3. Iron and Steel Products.			
b. Pig iron.			
Cast house helper	22	M	While drawing cinders with tongs, lost balance and fell into cinder pit. Scalded to death.
Fireman and brakeman	18+	M	Riding on front end of gondola car, fell off and run over. Leg cut off and cuts on back resulting fatally.
Laborer, helper in stock house	22	M	Man was scooping ore into ore barrow and when ore started to slide, was buried and suffocated.
Laborer (riggers)	22	M	Man in rigging gang swinging cables on crane, was hit by boom suddenly falling which was suspended by own power about 8 feet above ground. Rupture of abdomen and bodily lacerations caused death.
Loader	45	M	Blocking wheels of cars; in going between cars, just before coming together, caught between drawheads. Crushed abdomen caused death.
c. Rolling mills and steel works			
Buggy man	27	M	Handle of buggy gave a quick turn, catching man in stomach, causing death. Was putting large ingot in furnace and didn't run buggy to furnace door straight.
Carpenter	25	M	Repairing roof, slipped and fell to ground, causing fracture of base of skull and dislocated hip resulting in death.
Engineer	50	M	Strap on connecting rod at cross head broke, letting piston through and knocking out head of cylinder, which let steam into room, scalding the man to death.
Engineer	60	M	While cleaning out gutter of glass skylight on roof, stepped on the glass which didn't sustain him. Fall of about 15 feet resulted fatally.
Helper	26	M	Tuyere blew out and flames set fire to clothing resulting in 2d-3d degree burns of entire body, causing death.
Helper	30	M	Flames from blow hole burned body, causing death.
Helper	28	M	Ash hoist counterweight hit him on head, fracturing skull.
Helper in gas plant	30	M	Overcome by gas in gas producer, fell over on torch and burned to death.
Laborer	24	M	Flames from cupola burned body, causing death.
Laborer	50	M	Was loading ingots on canal bank on to wheelbarrow when he fell into canal and was drowned.
Laborer	35	M	While whitewashing was caught by revolving shaft and killed instantly.
*Laborer	32	M	Door fell off car striking chest. Died a week later of ruptured pancreas.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES—*Continued.*			
3. Iron and Steel Products—*Cont'd.*			
c. Rolling mill and steel works —*Concluded.*			
Millwright helper	23	M	Was on charging crane tightening nuts on mechanical brake and lost his balance. Fall to ground caused fracture at base of skull resulting in death.
Sailor	43	M	Line supporting scaffold came untied allowing scaffold to fall. Fracture of skull resulting fatally.
Scrapman	33	M	Struck by coke larry. Fractured ribs punctured lungs, causing death.
Stand pipe man	39	M	Struck by passing coal larry and killed.
*Welder	26	M	Explosion of an oxygen generator killed man.
(Occupation not stated)	42	M	In reaching ore bin lever, caught in gears. Arm, thigh and pelvis crushed, causing death.
d. Bridge and structural iron.			
Laborer	68	M	While spudding one of 4 girders standing side by side, when crane picked up one of them, the other three tipped over and he was caught under the one he was working on. Crushed chest caused instant death.
Machinist	18+	M	In loosening hanger of shafting while same was in motion, he slipped and was picked up by shafting and whirled to death.
Punch hand	42	M	In closing throttle of eight horse power engine driving punch at closing time, his overcoat was drawn into governor belt and was wound around small pulley attached to crank shaft. Arm amputated, rib broken, death resulted.
g. Hardware, n. e. c.			
*Grinder	34	M	Struck in back by piece of bursting emery wheel and killed.
Machinist	55	M	Filing brass, caught finger on work; blood poisoning set in resulting in death about three weeks later.
m. Metal furniture.			
Laborer	18	M	Was holding carboy of vitriol on truck, pulled by fellow workman; in crossing door threshold on stand, carboy tipped off and broke. Vitriol burned arms and head. Died later from injury.
Watchman	53	M	Fire in building; body found in boiler room apparently drowned. Not known just how life was lost.
q. Architectural and ornamental iron work.			
Ironworker's helper	25	M	Grinding piece of iron called a patch which caught between table of grinding machine and wheel, causing wheel to break. Flying piece struck him on head causing death.
r. Cooking and heating apparatus.			
Laborer	38	M	Cleaning floor between milling machine and planer, in stepping aside to allow fellow employee to pass, he stepped between casting and head of planer. Left side crushed; died from shock and internal hemorrhage.
u. Machinery, n. e. c.			
Coremaker, elevator manufactory	27	M	Rolling over core on bed, caught tip of finger. Death certificate: shock from crushing of finger due to falling iron.
Assistant foreman, elevator manufactory	47	M	In pouring metal in mould, metal broke out of mould and caught man. Died from burns.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES—*Continued.*			
3. Iron and Steel Products—*Concl'd.*			
u. Machinery, n. e. c.—*Concl'd.*			
Foundry helper, elevator manufactory	22	M	In pouring metal in mould, metal broke out of mould and caught man. Died from burns.
Molder, elevator manufactory	40	M	In pouring metel in mould, metal broke out of mould and caught man. Died from burns.
Molder, elevator manufactory	52	M	In pouring metal in mould, metal broke out of mould and caught man. Died from burns.
Laborer, foundry and machine shop	45	M	Covering plate for mould being hoisted on crane, when supporting slings lost hold, dropping plate on man. Died from crushes and internal injuries.
Pipe cutter, auto-sprinkler plant	45	M	Clothes being oily caught fire from paper used as torch. Lower part of body burned, resulting in death three days after.
v. Castings.			
Furnace helper	55	M	After securing crane to go to northwest doors of shop to pick up a ladle, while working along under crane, operator ran through switch causing it to run off "T" rail and fall to ground striking man, crushing him, causing death.
Iron chipper	54	M	Cast iron columns turned over on him as he was pulling chain from under same. Internal injuries caused death.
Oiler	38	M	Was removing broken belt from pulley on idle shaft, clothing came in contact with end of active shaft just below idle shaft. Compound fracture of humerus of left arm. Died four months later from blood poisoning.
4. Electrical Apparatus.			
Crane follower	31	M	Riding on casting being moved by crane from car to boring mill; when in transit hook suspended from two cables slipped from diaphragm, causing diaphragm to drop from horizontal to vertical; man riding on casting slipped between cable and diaphragm near hook. Died from crushes and internal injuries.
Laborer	34	M	Crossing railroad track, was crushed between bumper post and end of box car being coupled at other end of train.
Rigger	35	M	Stepping from crane truck on to girder, slipped and reached for a support, missed it and fell, leg fractured; death certificate: pulmonary embolism following fracture of legs.
5. Vehicles			
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs			
Blacksmith	18+	M	Riding on elevator when drum broke; elevator fell and man was crushed by falling counterweight.
d. Motor vehicles.			
Helper	18+	M	Greasy clothing caught fire from match struck to light cigarette. Died from burns.
Repairing automobiles	28	M	Blowing up a plumber's fire pot with a compound foot pump, air pressure burst gas tank throwing gas on clothes which ignited. Death hastened by burns.
*Vulcanizing tubes	22	M	Gasoline burner used to heat vulcanizer exploded. Man died from burns.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES—*Continued.*			
5. Vehicles—*Continued.*			
e. Cars.			
Hooker on	23	M	On placing load of angles on trestle at punch No. 4, the trestle tilted allowing load to fall as far as slack on chains permitted, catching him between wall and load. Died from crushed skull.
f. Locomotives.			
Driller	38	M	While drilling hole in end of eccentric rod, when drill was nearly through, it caught on a burr and swung other end of rod around which was not clamped to table of machine and hit man fracturing fifth rib causing death.
*In charge of boiler testing	70	M	Standing on ladder closing lever which was not finished and fastened. Pressing hard against no resistance, he lost balance and fell. Died from fracture of skull.
Pipe helper	17	M	Caught on end of revolving shaft and thrown to floor from ladder. Arm amputated; legs fractured causing death.
Running wire straightening machine	20	M	Replacing belt on pulley in motion; caught by line shaft. Leg torn off; head crushed causing death.
g. Railway repair shops.			
Boilermaker's helper	32	M	Holding on electric light leader, received shock and slid to ground from engine on which he was working. Killed by electricity.
Boilermaker's helper	22	M	Clothing came in contact with revolving shaft on pneumatic air motor. Neck broken, causing death.
Car inspector	29	M	Was coming out of inspector's shanty and evidently stepped in front of pusher engine backing up. Killed.
Car repairer	54	M	In stepping from derrick car to truck car, foot slipped and he fell between the two cars striking head and right side on arch iron of truck. Ribs broken and head lacerated, causing death a month later.
Car repairer	39	M	Repairing freight car, jacked up on horses, and while tightening body bolster, the two outside legs of a horse sank into ground pinning man under car. Skull fractured causing death.
Car repairer	22	M	While putting cans of bleach into car from platform, fell off platform and a can fell on him. Internal injuries resulted in death.
Carpenter's helper	18	M	Working between cars, when one car was suddenly bumped by another, causing man to be caught between cars. Injuries resulted in death.
Engine wiper	21	M	Shoveling ashes from ash pit, hit by engine moving from ash pit to coal chutes and run over. Decapitated and body crushed causing death.
Fire cleaner	30	M	While cleaning fire, he was overcome by heat and died shortly afterwards.
General repair man	50	M	Died from extreme heat.
Helper (bridge shop)	28	M	Had placed time slip in electric switch box and while attempting to reach in and get it, allowed his hand to come in contact with switch. Killed by electricity.
Laborer	24	M	Engine moving back suddenly, caused by steam in cylinders, struck car of dirt on which was man. Cable of unloading plow tightened, caught man and threw him to ground killing him.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES— *Continued.*			
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES— *Concluded.*			
5. Vehicles—*Concluded.* g. Railway repair shops—*Concluded.*			
Laborer in round house...	39	M	Engine struck man, cutting off legs, causing death.
Laborer.....	44	M	Man crawled under cars and was killed.
Machine hand helper.....	38	M	Taking timber off machine, when piece of scrap timber from outside of piece caught in some manner on top of saw and was thrown and hit man, breaking jaw which caused death.
*Machinist (night engine house).....	34	M	Found in engine house with knee cap broken. Died three days later.
Machinist's apprentice....	21	M	Hand came in contact with electric switch. Killed by electricity.
Machinist's helper.....	37	M	Caught between two engines while passing between. Body squeezed causing death.
Nut tapper.....	30	M	While regulating oil feed on nut tapper, clothing caught on spindle, which drew him into machine and caused death.
Pumper.....	65	M	Tank on roof of pump house burst and weight of water caused roof to give way. Man was struck by debris; head and body cut and bruised and internal injuries caused death.
Shop foreman (assistant)..	34	M	Lost balance and fell from roof of car to concrete floor. Skull fractured; died instantly.
Turntable man.....	54	M	After giving signals to back up, man ran between engine and car and was squeesed. Contusions of abdomen and internal injuries resulted in death.
6. Boat and Ship Building.			
Carpenter's helper.....	44	M	Planks being swung over side of boat by winch, slipped through sling and fell to dock, hitting man, fracturing skull and legs causing death.
Helper.....	17	M	Fall from deck to tank top on steamer caused death.
Holder on.....	39	M	Gas from forges in hold of ship sickened man, causing death.
*Mill man.....	69	M	On sawing machine, when material kicked back, hitting him on breast causing death.
Stage builder.....	..	M	While building stages, he was burned on neck by ashes from forge emptied by iron workers upon him. Erysipelas developed resulting in death about three weeks later.
Watchman.....	20	M	While watching on boat, it is presumed he fell overboard into dry dock. Fractured skull caused death.
7. Agricultural Implements.			
Elevator hand.....	17	M	Head projecting out of elevator was crushed between car and floor beam causing death.
Laborer.....	28	M	While piling pig iron, pile fell on him causing death.
Trainman.....	25	M	Fell from running board of switching engine. Run over; leg amputated causing death.
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.			
1. Saw Mill Products.			
Laborer.....	68	M	Board caught saw throwing man against saw, causing amputation of legs and other cuts resulting in death.
Overseer.....	48	M	Standing behind edger, was hit by edging thrown back by saw. Intestines pierced causing death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES— *Continued.*			
1. Saw Mill Products—*Concluded.*			
Tail sawyer	33	M	Probably stumbled and fell against saw, cutting off leg causing death.
Unloading logs	38	M	While unloading logs from car, one fell on him crushing him to death.
2. Planing Mill Products.			
a. House trim.			
Electrician	22	M	Was winding tape on a 2,400 volt wire and neglected to pull the knife switch. Electrocuted.
*Foreman	55	M	Stumbled and threw out hand to save himself. Hand caught in gears of sanding machine and arm drawn in and badly mangled. Died of pneumonia five days later.
Helper	21	M	While taking logs from steam tanks, he slipped and fell in. Scalded to death.
*Lathe machine runner	55	M	Put lathe bolt on machine so it hit saw, being thrown back hitting man on left side. Died from chronic heart trouble, death being hastened by accident.
Laborer	18+	M	Deceased was in sawdust tower starting sawdust which had become blocked. Supposed to have fallen into chute and was suffocated.
Laborer	27	M	Was loading large doors on flat car when doors already stacked up on car toppled over on him. Killed.
Sawyer	21	M	Working on rip saw from which wood flew, hitting man in abdomen, resulting in death.
Sawyer	72	M	Sawing board, pushed hand against saw, severing thumb and finger. Died in hospital under ether.
c. Cigar and fancy wood boxes.			
Sweeper	15	M	Looking down elevator shaft, head thrust in shaft was hit by descending counterweight. Fractured skull resulted in death.
4. Wood Turned and Carved.			
c. Wooden toys and novelties.			
Night watchman	40	M	Fire in building. Man was suffocated.
e. Other articles and appliances of wood.			
Laborer	45	M	Caught on revolving shaft going around with shaft striking head against machine and floor. Fractured skull resulted in death.
5. Furniture and Cabinet Work.			
a. Furniture and upholstery.			
Helper	55	M	Cord fastened to overhead switch broke when man pulled it to turn switch; hand flew back into side gears of garnet machine. Thumb and finger lacerated, blood poisoning set in causing death about two weeks after.
Teamster	54	M	Died from cerebral hemorrhage. Man started to get on seat of wagon when he was heard to call, whoa! He was found lying in rear of front wheel which was turned at right angles to wagon. Not known whether man fell or whether death was due to natural causes.
b. Caskets.			
Lumber piler	35	M	While transferring lumber in car from kiln to yard, a board dropped off car, hitting man. Fractured skull caused death.
c. Store, office and kitchen fixtures.			
Laborer	45	M	While going to take temperature in log tank, slipped and fell in tank with water at 130 to 140 degrees causing death.
Sawyer	51	M	Dropped board on saw; it flew back and hit him in diaphragm causing death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES— *Concluded.*			
6. Pianos, Organs, Etc.			
Helper in plating dep't...	15	M	Fooling, fell in vat of cyanide of potassium. Died in hospital.
Machine hand.....	27	M	Part of plank caught in tooth of saw flying back hitting man in stomach. Contusions of abdomen resulting fatally.
Watchman.....	63	M	Fire in building; man burned to death.
Watchman.....	55	M	Fall down elevator shaft killed him.
7. Brooms, Cork, Etc.			
f. Fireproofing lumber.			
Dye maker and engineer..	37	M	Shortly after starting engine, found dead, killed outright.
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.			
1. Leather.			
Foreman.....	43	M	Burned to death in fire following explosion.
Laborer.....	46	M	Building burned and he was caught and burned to death.
3. Leather and Canvas Goods.			
b. Saddlery and harness.			
(Occupation not stated)...	62	M	Carrying box up stairs, box caught, causing man to lose balance. Fell backwards, fracturing skull, causing death.
d. Boots and shoes.			
Elevator runner.....	20	M	Body caught between floor and elevator, causing internal injuries resulting in death.
Laborer.....	22	M	Regular operator was instructing new man how to start motor. Deceased came up and placed hand on side of starting box; at same time starting lever was pushed ahead. Man was electrocuted.
f. Fancy leather goods.			
Tanner.....	48	M	Stepped off elevator while in motion and was killed.
5. Articles of Pearl, Horn, Bone, Etc.			
c. Brushes.			
Fireman and general helper	48	M	Ran nail in instep of foot. Died from lockjaw.
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.			
1. Drugs and Chemicals.			
b. Sodas and other alkalies			
Centrifugal operator's helper.....	23	M	Tried to move spray nozzle, while machine was running, with a piece of pipe. Pipe slipped, struck whirling basket, shoving end against injured man's stomach; two ribs broken and spleen ruptured. Died two days later.
Machine helper.....	24	M	Fell about 8 feet off a scaffold, striking side against plug cock. Internal injuries caused death.
Pipe fitter.....	18+	M	Man standing on platform holding 110 volt 16 candle power lamp, fell into pit. When picked up was dead. Cause uncertain. May have been electrocuted.
d. Other chemicals and drugs.			
Carpenter and millwright.	31	M	Repairing floor over large valve in dust collecting pipe from furnace gas system; overcome by gas from valve. Didn't regain consciousness.
General utility man.....	28	M	Received burns resulting fatally, in fire and explosion.
Laborer.....	28	M	While washing out mud in settling tank was overcome with hydrogen sulphide gas.
Lead burner.....	28	M	Overcome with hydrogen sulphide gas when going into settling tank to rescue fellow workman.
Carpenter's helper.....	42	M	Overcome with hydrogen sulphide gas when going into settling tank to rescue fellow workman.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.— *Continued.*			
1. Drugs and Chemicals—*Concluded.*			
d. Other chemicals and drugs— *Concluded.*			
Millwright	28	M	Hoisting gear of hand power crane broke as it was lifting wheel from its bearing. Man hit by falling wheel; right arm and part of chest torn from body, causing death.
*Running emery wheel	40	M	Man threw belt off from other machinery to get more speed; wheel broke, hitting man on chest.
Shipping department man	17	M	Found beside engine fly-wheel; supposed to have been hit by same. Died from injuries one-half hour later.
2. Paints, Dyes and Colors.			
b. Dyes, colors and inks.			
Laborer	34	M	Raised semi-automatic doors and looked down shaft to locate elevator; was struck by descending elevator and instantly killed.
3. Wood Alcohol and Essential Oils.			
Steam fitter, running the stills, acetone plant	22	M	Died from burns received from fire followed by explosion.
Steamfitter, acetone plant	..	M	Received burns and broken arm in fire followed by explosion.
Steamfitter's helper, acetone plant	..	M	Received burns in fire followed by explosion.
Superintendent, acetone plant	26	M	Killed by explosion following fire.
4. Animal Oil Products.			
Carpenter	..	M	Started blower; was caught on shaft and killed
Cellar man	42	M	Man backed into elevator hole with loaded truck, falling to cellar, causing death.
Foreman	40	M	Clamp broke on door of rendering tank opening. Contents of tank escaping scalded man, causing death.
Laborer	35	M	Died from burns received from falling into vat of hot grease.
5. Mineral Oil Products.			
Laborer	39	M	Fixing swing pipe in oil well, overcome with ga ,
6. Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics.			
Dock laborer	26	M	Tried to jump off ascending elevator and was caught between elevator and gate. Compound fracture of skull resulted in death.
Foreman, alkali department	40	M	Lowering swinging suction into tank of alkali, using a letter S hook. Hook caught him on back of neck, causing him to fall into alkali. Caustic lye burns resulted in death.
Laborer, dye house	37	M	Found lying on floor with compound fracture of skull. Supposed to have fallen from ladder used in inspecting tanks. Died without regaining consciousness.
Steamfitter	27	M	Used torch while inside of tank car. Gas exploded. Burns caused death.
7. Miscellaneous Chemical Products.			
d. Fertilizers.			
Trimmer	27	M	On going to assistance of fellow laborer overcome by ammonia gases, he was asphyxiated.
e. Matches and explosives.			
*Teamster	64	M	Riding on top of load drawn from yard to dock, fell off under wheel. Chest crushed, causing death.
VI. PAPER AND PULP.			
Acid maker	19	M	Acid tank fell through roof, spilling acid down through plant. To escape, man jumped from platform to floor. Inhaled fumes and dislocated hip, causing death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
VI. PAPER AND PULP—*Continued.*			
Band sawyer	25	M	Loading log on carriage. End of log farthest from him was on carriage, other end on roll way. Moving carriage ahead to adjust log, end of log struck him, pressing down the feed lever, causing log to shoot ahead, throwing him over on saw frame. Log passed over him, breaking ribs and causing internal injuries resulting in death.
Beaterman	43	M	Belt was slipping and man was putting on lagging to take up slack when his hand was caught, drawing right arm between belt and shaft and tearing it off above elbow. Died from shock and loss of blood.
Fireman	50	M	In opening blow-off, probably opened it too quickly; the reaction causing blow-off pipe to fly up and hit him on head, also scalding him. Died from burns and blow on head.
Fourth hand	31	M	Attempting to stop reel, arm was caught and he was drawn between reels. Skull crushed and killed.
Foreman, sulphite mill (night)	46	M	While arranging to blow number three digester from bottom, the yoke on hand hole broke and the stock blew out on him. Killed almost instantly.
Grinderman	30	M	Struck by stick of wood from wood room above; finger broken. Death certificate: septicemia (injured in paper mill).
Laborer	26	M	Wheeling lime and refilling slackers; on going in with load he slipped under railing of platform and fell to floor. Fractured skull caused death.
Laborer	19	M	Took end of wire in hand; climbed up on railing surrounding sprocket wheel and took hold of chain. An explosion occurred throwing him to floor with wire around him. Electrocuted.
Laborer	70	M	Hit by barrel of rubbish thrown out of door by fellow employee. Depressed fracture of skull caused death.
Lay boy	19	M	Passing paper between dryer felt and roll, left hand caught drawing man in between dryer felt, carrier roll and dryer, killing him.
Machine tender	40	M	Man caught by floor pulley on drier of paper making machine, wedging him between pulley and floor. Top of head torn off, head and trunk crushed, arm torn loose, resulting in death.
Millwright	64	M	Pipe filled with rosin and plugged was being heated to bend, when it exploded. Died about two weeks after accident from burns.
Oiler	27	M	Oiling box on shaft and his jacket was caught; whirled around shaft. Ribs broken, lung punctured and legs injured, causing death.
Oiler	18	M	While oiling machinery near shaft on first press drive on small paper machine, his clothing was caught in shaft. Head badly bruised and cut caused death.
*Oiler and machinist's helper	58	M	Repairing grinder water wheel gear, when gear dropped on man. Died from crushed ribs, fractured breast bone and shock.
Repair man	45	M	Working on engine when side of hot water heater gave way. Died from burns.
Repair man	32	M	While repairing coal conveyer, fell from plank into pit. Autopsy showed fall due to hemorrhage of lungs, resulting in death.
Third hand	22	M	Putting paper on reels, head caught between reels of paper machine. Broken neck caused death.
Yardman	45	M	Fell into mill pond and was drowned.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
VI. PAPER AND PULP—*Concluded.*			
(Occupation not stated)	39	M	Probably struck by bolt joining together ends of revolving belt and protruding about one-half inch. Fractured skull resulted in death.
(Occupation not stated)	24	M	Stepping from tug to steamer, he fell into river and was drowned.
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.			
3. Printing and Book Making.			
a. Printing and publishing.			
Ashman	18+	M	Looked down elevator shaft; hit on head by descending elevator; head crushed between elevator and floor causing death.
Elevator man	33	M	Crushed by elevator, receiving injuries of leg, arm and groin, resulting in death.
Plate man	50	M	Thrust splinter into thumb; died of blood poisoning about three weeks later.
Pressman	18+	M	Caught arm between first impression cylinder and form ink roller; arm badly lacerated; died one week later.
c. Lithographing and engraving			
Laborer	..	M	Elevator stopped between floors to move box which threatened to catch on top of door opening. Man fell off elevator, rolling between edge of elevator and fire door, dropping to basement. Instantly killed.
Stone grainer	32	M	Was affected with a hernia; ruptured it by lifting. Operated on and died.
VIII. TEXTILES.			
2. Wool Manufactures.			
a. Carpets and rugs.			
Box boy	21	M	Cleaning drum carriage which was stopped; in some unknown way head was caught between drum cylinder and frame. Head crushed resulting in death.
(Occupation not stated)	60	M	Found lying at bottom of elevator shaft with the elevator stopped at floor above. Died from injuries; hemorrhage of ivory of brain, fracture of bone of face, cut over eye.
Machinist	45	M	Dipping soap solution in a pail out from soap solution tank preparatory to washing shirt, he fell in tank. Died about two weeks later from burns.
c. Woolens and worsteds.			
Millwright	64	M	Reaching over shaft to nail stick on which to tie his line for extending new shaft, coat was entangled; man was wound around shaft and instantly killed.
4. Hosiery and Knit Goods.			
Watchman	70	M	Left leg caught between elevator and floor, was badly mangled causing death.
6. Flax, Hemp and Jute Manufacture.			
Coal passer	46	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Coal passer	29	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Chief engineer	38	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Fireman	33	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Head mason	53	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Iron worker	29	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Steam fitter	37	M	Bottom head of boiler blew out and killed man.
Laborer	54	M	While working in yard, dropped dead from heat apoplexy.
Machine oiler	25	M	Opened guard gate to oil studs on which gears run. Oiling while machine was running, he caught hand between intermediate and worker gears of breaker card. Fractured and lacerated finger; died of lockjaw about three weeks later.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.			
1. Men's Garments and Furnishings.			
a. Tailoring.			
Driver	18+	M	In helping to lift case, feet slipped and he fell to basement. Died from internal injuries.
Tailor	18+	M	Explosion of oil stove. Died from burns.
b. Shirts, collars and cuffs.			
Laborer	46	M	While passing rods out of a door to man below, he fell 16 feet to ground and was instantly killed.
2. Women's Garments and Furnishings.			
a. Dress making.			
*Presser	..	M	Fell through elevator shaft and was killed.
Presser	28	M	Was found under skylight, dead.
Shirt waist makers (146 in number—‡19 males, 127 females)	..	‡	Killed in factory fire in Asch Building in New York City.
6. Laundering, Custom Dyeing, Etc.			
a. Laundries (non-Chinese).			
Bundle boy	16	M	Jumping on elevator in motion, he was caught between elevator and door. Head and body crushed causing death.
Helper — wash floor	37	M	Soap boiled over covering man. Died of burns.
b. Cleaning and dyeing.			
Cleaner	18+	M	Naphtha on hands caught fire; he jumped into vat of hot water to extinguish fire. Died of burns.
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.			
1. Groceries.			
a. Flour and other cereal products.			
Fireman	39	M	Boiler tube blew out. Died of burns.
Laborer	47	M	Suffocated in bin of grain.
Laborer	21	M	While helping move empty cars, was caught between bumpers and badly squeezed causing death.
Oiler	20	M	Found lying on floor of engine-room basement with neck broken. Probably hit by piston rod of engine and instantly killed.
Sweeper	19	M	Clothing caught on perpendicular shaft. Whirled around shaft and killed.
b. Sugar and molasses refining.			
Oiler	50	M	While putting in cooler pipes, loose sleeve of jumper caught in chain wheel of hopper; man was whirled to death before power could be turned off.
*Rigger and engine driver.	35	M	Jumped from dock to coal boat; struck side of boat; fell in and was drowned.
Truck driver	42	M	Fell from truck and wheel ran over him; passing over stomach causing death.
c. Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.			
Foreman	33	M	Clothes caught in revolving shaft. Leg, shoulder and skull factured resulting in death.
e. Groceries, n. e. c.			
Carpenter, yeast plant	37	M	Man climbed ladder from bin to floor, and while he had one leg over top of bin ready to get on floor, he fell backwards to bottom of bin. Broken spine caused death.
2. Provisions.			
Electrician	37	M	Ladder slipped and man fell off onto a beef hook. Thigh lacerated; blood poisoning set in resulting in death.

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† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.
‡ Occupation taken from newspaper account.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO— *Continued.*			
2. Provisions—*Concluded.*			
Elevator runner	..	M	Found dead in elevator shaft with fractured skull and neck. Sent to repair cable.
Engineer	58	M	Coming down ladder, fell and lacerated shin and lip. Blood poisoning set in causing death in about ten days.
Engineer	40	M	Man went into rendering tank sealed by government. Found some time later, drowned.
3. Dairy Products.			
Stable man	40	M	Kicked by horse and killed.
(Occupation not stated)	59	M	Unloading can of milk from sleigh to platform, slipped from board and fell with can of milk on top of him. Skull split open resulting in death.
4. Bakery Products, Confectionery, Etc.			
c. Bread and other bakery products.			
Baker	38	M	Cleaning dough mixer while in motion, hand was caught and he was pulled into machine. Killed.
*Baker	33	M	Boiler exploded in room next to bakery. Scalded to death by steam.
Helper	17	M	Explosion and fire in building. Man hit by falling timbers, causing internal injuries and burns resulting in death.
5. Beverages.			
a. Artificial ice.			
Coal passer	18+	M	Cleaning out end of boiler feed pump, he was hit by plunger, fracturing skull which resulted in death.
c. Mineral and soda waters.			
Peddler	35	M	Unloading steel tank of carbonated water, dropped it in cellar causing explosion; hit in abdomen by flying parts causing death.
d. Malt.			
Laborer	18+	M	Found dead in malthouse. Cause of death unknown.
e. Malt liquors.			
Bottling machine operator	30	M	While adjusting top on beer bottling filling machine he slipped and fell about three feet. Internal injuries resulting fatally.
Brewer	32	M	Opened door on third floor of storehouse, lost balance and fell about twenty feet breaking neck which resulted fatally.
Brewery worker	18+	M	Cleaning outside of machine, man took off cover and put hand on bucket conveyor while running. Hand was caught and wrist fractured. Man died from shock of injury.
Brewery worker	46	M	Coming up on elevator when foot was caught between floor and elevator and crushed badly. Amputated; gangrene set in causing death.
Brewery worker	46	M	Walking in cellar when he tripped over line of hose, breaking leg. Died three days later.
Driver	50	M	Loading wagon lifting a half barrel with fellow workman, latter let go and all the weight fell on one man. Complained of severe pain in stomach; was taken home and died.
Driver	33	M	Man attempted to stop team by headstall; was thrown to curb by team. Fractured skull caused death. Man had been discharged and took hold of team to prevent it being taken to barn.
Engineer (night)	31	M	Opening blow off valve when the pipe stripped out of drum and the escaping steam scalded him to death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Continued.*			
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO— *Concluded.*			
5. Beverages—*Concluded.*			
e. Malt liquors—*Concluded.*			
In charge of fermenting room	31	M	Cable of elevator broke while man was riding on elevator. One leg cut off, other partially severed; injuries caused death.
*Oiler	18+	M	Slipped and fell striking head on concrete floor. Died from fractured skull.
Painter	35	M	Standing on pipe to paint cross bar, thread stripped from his weight causing him to fall on flywheel, not in motion, fracturing rib and internal injuries. Died from pulmonary embolism.
Pipe fitter	..	M	Fell off scaffolding. Left leg broken and internal injuries, resulting in death.
Stableman	45	M	Fell from ladder. Skull fractured causing death.
Varnishing casks	18+	M	Varnishing inside of vats; complained of dizziness, went to bed and died shortly after.
6. Tobacco Products.			
c. Cigarettes.			
Operator, tobacco cutting machine	33	M	Putting belt on pulley of driving shaft, he caught hand in pulley, tearing arm off below elbow, tearing ear and cutting head. Died about two weeks later.
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.			
2. Gas.			
Carpenter's helper	..	M	Slipped off wooden horse. Internal injuries and shock. Died about a week later.
Gas maker	50	M	Overcome by heat and died.
Gas fitter	27	M	In setting new meter opened gas cocks, forcing out quantity of condensation in pipe which saturated clothing. Liquid was ignited by stepping on match. Burns resulted in death.
Gas maker's helper	29	M	While shifting valves on connections to steel purifiers, explosion occurred bursting purifier and connections. Man was thrown into flames and burned to death.
Stationary engineer	69	M	Fell off platform of gas holder to ground, over railing. Fractured skull caused death.
4. Electric Light and Power.			
Ash handler	23	M	Started electric locomotive, evidently turning controller wrong way; cars backed up instead of going forward, crushing body between locomotive and ash chute. Killed.
Boiler cleaner and fireman	60	M	Man fell to floor of boiler room while climbing down from manhole of boiler to scaffold. Broken neck caused death.
*Dynamo man	25	M	Was sent to oil bearings on 125 volt, 3-horse-power motor running window fan. Was picked up dead 40 feet away from fan.
*Electrician	25	M	Working on column tightening up turn buckle; he fell off, causing death.
Fitter	30	M	Pumping drips; when going to empty drip-wagon, he found outlet cock frozen. While thawing this out with red hot iron instead of through top inlet of tank, both ends of tank were blown out by explosion. Ankle broken and leg severely burned, causing death about a week later.
Foreman, dynamo tender	50	M	Taking off disconnection switch from a main bus of high tension machine, instead of hooked stick provided, man used small piece of wood. Received severe shock resulting in death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
A. FACTORIES — *Concluded.*			
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER— *Concluded.*			
4. Electric Light and Power—*Concluded.*			
*Helper	19	M	Evidently climbed step ladder and in some way came in contact with high voltage connections and killed.
Helper — sub-station	26	M	Ascending ladder in switch room, took hold of wires 9 feet above floor. Died from burns.
Operator — sub-station	52	M	One leg on 33,000 volt tension line blew out. Operator reaching up, took hold of fuse wire, while standing on floor instead of on insulated platform. Instantly killed.
Operator — sub-station	25	M	While inspecting damaged potential transformer, man came into contact with 30,000 volt bus. Electrocuted.
Operator and wireman's helper	44	M	Man painting wall was found on top of frame back of switchboard. Electrocuted.
Pipe fitter	42	M	After making repairs to steam pipe, man turned on steam from valve located about 11 feet above floor. Pipe burst. Man found with head crushed and scalded to death.
Station operator	27	M	While working on dead bus, man came in contact with switch jaw 12 feet away carrying 11,000 volts 25 cycle alternating current. Electrocuted.
Station operator	48	M	While synchronising rotary converter with other machines, he received fatal burns.
Stoker operator	24	M	Water tube of boiler burst. Man died from burns.
Troubleman	18	M	Turned on current for purpose of replacing burned out street lamp. Returning after work to transformer house, he apparently reached over insulation on plug switches, receiving shock which caused death.
5. Steam Heat and Power.			
Fireman	21	M	Killed when boiler exploded.
Laborer	..	M	Fell down flight of stairs and was killed.
6. Garbage Disposal, Etc.			
*Press tender	21	M	Digester exploded, man hit and killed by debris.
XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. Elevators in Tenant Factories.			
Elevator operator	32	M	Lost control of elevator and tried to jump as car passed landing. Was caught between cage and floor and killed.
Engineer	40	M	While attaching new cable, elevator moved up and crushed him between top of elevator and roof, causing death.
B. MINES AND QUARRIES.			
MINES.			
Driller and shooter, gypsum	48	M	Was tamping hole and had charge in it and most of tamping when it exploded, severing leg and hand, driving hole in chest and causing other injuries resulting fatally.
Loading cars, gypsum	40	M	Killed by a piece falling from roof of mine.
Miner, gypsum	35	M	Died from gas poisoning.
Miner, gypsum	28	M	Died from gas poisoning.
Miner, gypsum	24	M	After firing holes, inspected same and found roof was bad and props blown out in blasting. While sounding roof or endeavoring to take down a loose piece, same fell, killing him instantly.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
B. MINES AND QUARRIES — *Concluded.*			
MINES—*Concluded.*			
Drill helper, iron	49	M	Machine ran into a missed hole, causing explosion, killing man.
Drill helper, iron	24	M	Riding from surface into mine on skip car when brakeman in power house lost control of car, which ran to bottom at unusual high rate of speed. As it struck, bail fell over on man, breaking neck, killing him.
Laborer, iron	37	M	Riding on front of car which jumped rail pinning man between car and track. Neck and leg broken and body bruises causing death.
Laborer, iron	27	M	Killed by fall of ore from a pillar.
Laborer, iron	31	M	Killed by fall of ore from a pillar.
Light hole man, iron	35	M	While taking portable forge to top of light hole of shaft house, car was pulled up so far that his head struck cross beam and leg caught between car and shear wheel. Fractured head and contused leg, resulting in death about two weeks after.
Miner, iron	22	M	Riding on bail of car, fell off in front of car and run over. Fracture of spine, paralysis of lower limbs, cut scalp, causing death about six months later.
Pit boss, iron	42	M	Chunk falling from wall above fractured man's neck, arm and leg, causing death.
*Trammer, iron	40	M	Man went across place that had been shot out by blasting; passed under wires whose covering had been torn off by blasting. Electrocuted in handling wire.
Trammer, iron	46	M	Injured, slipped off pit car at top and fell into shaft. Hand, back and legs fractured, causing death.
Trammer, iron	30	M	Found at bottom of mine dead, with head, back, legs and arms fractured.
Trammer, iron	31	M	Standing on pit car just before going down and fell off into shaft. Fractured skull caused death.
Section boss, salt	54	M	Testing out three holes which miss fired. Two of the three holes suddenly exploded. Arm blown off, leg and head cut; death resulted about a month later.
QUARRIES.			
Blaster and foreman of laborers, crushed stone	18+	M	Placing sticks of dynamite into holes perparatory to blasting. While pushing stick of dynamite in hole it exploded, killing man.
Laborer, limestone	29	M	Feeding stone crusher, hat fell in elevator and was carried to storage bins. Man ran after hat, and in picking hat out of elevator, he was caught by buckets on elevator and pitched into stone chute. Neck was broken, causing death.
Laborer, limestone	44	M	Attempted to get on moving car; was caught between car and stone pier. Died from injuries.
Mason's helper, limestone	20	M	Cementing cracks in brickwork to boiler, near circulating pipe, which parted where it screws into flange riveted to steam drumshell of boiler; was scalded to death by steam and hot water from break.
*Quarryman, limestone	32	M	In loading a hole before cap stick was placed, the charge exploded. Died from compound fractures of legs, arm and ribs, lacerated hand and scalp wound.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.			
I. EXCAVATING.			
1. Open Excavations. a. Aqueducts.			
Brakeman	22	M	Slipped from rear running board of locomotive and fell between tracks; engine passed over him crushing knee, severing ear and causing internal injuries. Death resulted.
Brakeman	21	M	Running over top of loaded cars moving out to dump; on coming to end of train he lost balance and fell off end of car beneath wheels. Killed.
Brakeman	24	M	Trying to stop runaway car by placing block of wood in front of it; fell under wheels. Compound fracture of leg necessitating amputation, caused death.
Brakeman	18	M	Car jumped track and man was thrown off beneath wheels of following car. Contusions of body, right leg crushed necessitating amputation. Man died three days later.
Brakeman	32	M	Jumping from moving train to turn switch, man stumbled and fell between rails. Crushed between engine and ties causing death.
Concrete form laborer	36	M	Crossing creek in boat which sprung a leak and sank. Man was drowned while swimming out for boat after having reached shore with companions.
Drill runner	40	M	Skip was being lowered into cut from crane. Man was crushed to death between skip and drill.
Engineer (hoisting)	30	M	Caught in belting of engine running stone crusher and was killed.
Engineman	35	M	Traveling crane toppled over, due either to yielding track or overturning tendency of loaded bucket with boom far out, or both. Man pinned beneath crane and received burns from escaping steam, resulting in death about two weeks later.
Flagman	60	M	Believed to have slipped between second and third car of train. Body dragged about 1,000 feet. Head cut off and body mangled, causing death.
Laborer	18	M	Foreman was springing hole using about one-third of a stick of dynamite and an exploder. As charge was placed in hole, explosion occurred. Fractured leg and skull caused death.
Laborer	32	M	Man was sent to powder house which blew up soon after. Man blown to pieces.
Laborer	35	M	Was working about steam shovel when side of excavation slid in. Leg was crushed and was amputated at hospital. Man died from shock.
Laborer	37	M	Puncture wound of lung resulting from being struck in chest by dump car rebounding after load was dumped. Jammed between car and manhole of aqueduct and killed.
Laborer	22	M	Fell or jumped from dinkey and was run over. Killed.
Laborer	23	M	Worm shaft controlling boom of locomotive crane broke allowing boom to settle slowly to ground. Man hit and killed by falling boom.
Laborer	29	M	Man supplying steam shovel with coal was caught between shovel and bank when shovel revolved to unload. Body crushed resulting in death.
Laborer	45	M	Stone hurled from blast hit man on head. Fractured skull caused death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Continued.*			
1. Open Excavations—*Continued.*			
a. Aqueducts—*Concluded.*			
Laborer	25	M	While stooping over concrete hoist to clean chute from mixer, hoist was started, crushing man to death between hoist and cross timbers of tower frame.
Laborer	24	M	Guy part of derrick fell and struck injured on head, fracturing skull causing death.
Laborer and hooker	25	M	Stone fell from dam above him, crushing skull, causing death.
Laborer	30	M	While getting out of way of scale box being hoisted, man was hit by box. Fracture of skull and hemorrhage of brain resulted in death.
Laborer	25	M	Bank of cut caved in pinning man against wheel of steam shovel. Crushed skull resulted in death.
Laborer	30	M	While loading skip with stone, in taking one off pile, another toppled over, striking leg, causing man to fall. Contusions and lacerations of leg. Man went insane and died in insane asylum.
Laborer	57	M	Blown to pieces by explosion of thaw house for dynamite.
Laborer	50	M	Hit by flying debris from explosion of thaw house for dynamite. Skull and chest crushed, leg and arm broken resulting in death.
Laborer	36	M	While carrying chute, fell off false work to ground, fracturing skull causing death.
Pitman	28	M	Struck on head by rock falling from side of cut. Fracture of skull resulted in death.
Signalman on cable way	25	M	Bucket was descending on cable way to unloading platform when hoist line on cable way broke. Bucket falling hit platform and threw man, fracturing skull and legs, causing death.
Stone mason	46	M	Electric light wire carrying 2,200 volts lowered to allow erection of a derrick. Man came in contact with wire and was electrocuted.
b. Canals.			
Brakeman	22	M	Two cars jumped track. While train was backing to uncouple derailed cars, man stepped between derailed car and one on track and was caught as ends of cars came together. Rupture of lines and intestines, fracture of ribs and shock, caused death.
Brakeman	19	M	Injured rode on flat car pushed by dinkey; was thrown from car, which was not coupled, under wheels of following car. Hand cut off and internal injuries resulted in death.
Carpenter's helper	35	M	Culvert form being lowered by derrick into pit, broke loose hitting man. Decapitated and chest crushed causing death.
Channeler fireman	30	M	Crossing canal in boat, fell overboard and was drowned.
Coal passer on dredge	19	M	Fell off dredge and was drowned.
Conveyor	17	M	Caught in pinion and gear driving screen on conveyor boat. Compound fracture of pelvis producing internal injuries which resulted fatally.
Cribman	18+	M	Fell from cofferdam into river and drowned.
Deck hand	18	M	Man fell overboard from scow being towed up river and was drowned.
Deck hand	25	M	Caught by starboard friction arm of dredge while cleaning scraps of flag, etc., off deck of dredge near drums. Skull cut and fractured causing death.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Continued.*			
1. Open Excavations—*Continued.*			
b. Canals—*Concluded.*			
Deck hand	18+	M	Caught by cable being wound on drum and was crushed to death between cable and drum.
Dredge tooth recorder	45	M	Removing piece of timber from derrick, fell into canal and was drowned.
Foreman	45	M	Man was on top of guy derrick mast changing guy connections; one guy was slacked and a fellow laborer slacked an adjacent guy; mast fell to ground with man, killing him.
Handyman	18+	M	Connecting dinkey and coal car with draw bar, was caught and killed.
Helper	29	M	Placed dynamite in hole, and while waiting for an exploder to be brought, a premature explosion killed him.
Laborer	30	M	Bank caved in; leg and shoulder fractured and internal injuries causing death.
Laborer	25	M	Bank caved in causing death.
Laborer	23	M	Cable hauling car on incline machine pulled loose; car ran back into pit killing man.
Laborer	35	M	Stone fell from top of bank at lock; hitting man on back of head causing death.
Laborer	18+	M	While on loaded scow pushing it away from a light scow with pike pole, pole slipped causing him to fall overboard and to be drowned.
Laborer	36	M	While carrying water was struck by train and killed.
Laborer (general)	27	M	While boarding moving train to go to dinner, he fell under wheels. Left leg severed causing death five months later.
Laborer (general)	28	M	Man stepped in front of train receiving plural injuries from which he died about 12 hours later.
Laborer on steam drill	20	M	Guy of derrick broke causing derrick to fall striking man causing death.
Mate of dredge	26	M	Sent to cut ice around coal scow. Disappeared. Body found by dragging river.
Oiler, hydraulic dredge	26	M	Fell off dredge into river and drowned.
Rigging foreman	65	M	Removing derrick and mast from canal bed; mast rested one end on rail along tow path; man ordered teamster to slack back to enable readjustment of tackle; through misunderstanding driver let go line; mast started to slip off rail into canal; it stopped and man stepped between it and canal when it started suddenly carrying him into canal. Ankle fractured and bruise about head resulting in death about three weeks later.
Scowman	24	M	Jumped off scow and while swimming to shore was drowned. Tried to climb on scow again but was unable, so started for shore.
Watchman	18+	M	Fell into canal and was drowned.
(Occupation not stated)	60	M	Walking along construction track, was struck by train; head severed.
c. Foundations.			
Guage tender, foundations (caisson)	58	M	Air lock being hoisted to position on caisson when chain broke, dropping lock into lot on man, killing him.
Pipe fitter, (foundations)	18+	M	Employee of another contractor dropped bar on platform knocking of piece of wood which fell on man. Compound fracture of skull killed man.
Dock builder, pile driving.	18+	M	Killed by railroad train. Could not hear approaching train because of noise of trains passing.

† 18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not state on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Continued.*			
1. Open Excavations—*Concluded.*			
c. Foundations—*Concluded.*			
Handyman, pile driving...	35	M	Climbed up derrick to unhook so that hook could be placed into loop of cable to pull the pile; instead of riding hook to ground, he let hook go and climbed down derrick frame which tipped over and fell crushing man to death.
Laborer, pile driving.....	33	M	Swinging derrick around to unload bucket, link holding boom broke, boom falling and hitting man on head causing death.
d. Other.			
Blaster, sewer.....	42	M	Supposed to have struck exploder with cleaning spoon while extracting charge of dynamite which had missed fire. Premature explosion killed man.
Drill nipper, sewer.....	44	M	Crossing railroad track, was struck by train. Crushed chest caused death.
Drill runner, building.....	38	M	Drilling lifting hole between holes that had been fired. Rock being seamy, powder must have worked out into seams. Explosion occurred; crushed side resulting in death.
Driver, building.....	41	M	Wheel of truck collapsed overturning truck; man fell, fracturing skull and contusing lungs and back, which resulted in death.
Exçavator, sewer.....	54	M	While digging in sewer, was suffocated when earth caved in.
Fireman, sewer.....	24	M	High tension wire broken by blast. Live end fell in trench; man picked it up and was electrocuted.
Laborer, building.....	40	M	Excavating under cottage for a cellar wall, was hit and killed by cottage, raised off foundation by windstorm and dropped into cellar.
Laborer, building.....	53	M	Guy ropes of derrick broke, allowing derrick to fall. Mast broke in two, one of the pieces hitting man, fracturing skull, causing death.
Laborer (shovel), building.	64	M	Bank caved in. Man died from fractured liver.
Laborer, flume.....	32	M	Reaching for oar from boat, he became frightened and jumped in water. Drowned.
Laborer, filling in gas tanks	30	M	Taking wood out of tank with grab hook, he fell in and was drowned.
Laborer, sewer.....	67	M	Tunneling under sidewalk to lay sewer pipe when roof of tunnel caved in suffocating man.
Laborer, sewer.....	40	M	Trench caved in fracturing man's rib and neck.
Laborer, sewer.....	29	M	Fractured skull caused by falling of derrick.
Laborer, sewer.....	50	M	Killed by piece of frozen earth falling on him.
Laborer, water main.....	18+	M	Bank caved in on man causing injuries resulting in death about two weeks later.
Laying tile, sewer.....	21	M	Bank caved in on man, suffocating him.
(Occupation not stated), cistern.....	18	M	Digging in cistern, was caught by cave in of walls and was killed.
2. Shafts and Tunnels.			
a. Aqueducts.			
Brakeman.....	25	M	Riding between two concrete cars underneath arch forms; before car cleared, he raised head striking cross timbers of form carriage. Death resulted from fractured skull.
*Brakeman.....	28	M	Caught between guard and cage, while stepping off cage in motion.
Car pusher.....	44	M	Pushing car of muck on cage when signal to start was given too soon, causing car to tip over on man. Died from internal injuries and broken legs.
Drill helper.....	26	M	Hole being loaded exploded prematurely Man killed by compound fracture of skull.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910.
† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Continued.*			
2. Shafts and Tunnels—*Continued.* a. Aqueducts—*Continued.* Driller	40	M	Fell into sump of shaft. Compound fracture of leg and jaw resulting in death a few days later.
Drill runner	26	M	Piece of rock was loose but couldn't be pried; was drilled and drills were removed, when rock suddenly fell on man fracturing skull, causing death.
Drill runner	32	M	Trimming side of tunnel with wall drill when large slab of rock fell on him. Laceration of scalp producing cerebral hemorrhage and contusion of spinal cord in lumbar region caused death.
Drill runner	25	M	Using unusual force in ramming explosive to load hole, he set off cap causing explosion. Died from concussion and shock.
Engine runner (hoisting)	30	M	Explosion of dynamite threw him on his engine causing fractured skull and leg resulting in death.
Fireman	27	M	Premature explosion. Foot blown off causing death about three weeks later.
Jap drill runner	45	M	Death resulted from being hit on head by small stone from side of tunnel.
Laborer	21	M	Engineer lost control of engine and car being lowered jumped track near bottom of incline. Man thrown out and killed.
Laborer	32	M	Jumped off car before reaching side wall form, and trolley wire caught him under chin and arms. Killed by electricity.
Laborer	28	M	Removing muck when explosion occurred. Death resulted from fractured skull.
Laborer	24	M	Removing muck when explosion occurred. Death resulted from lacerations of thigh, face and neck.
Laborer	27	M	Car of muck taken off elevator and dumped; on returning, car was pushed on wrong track and fell with man about eighty feet. Man died from fracture of base of skull and abdominal contusions.
*Miner	26	M	Piece of rock fell from side of shaft, fracturing man's skull, causing death.
Mining foreman	30	M	Popping rock fell on man, fracturing skull causing death.
Foreman	28	M	Killed by stone falling from side of shaft.
Mucker	18+	M	Killed by stone falling from side of shaft.
Mucker	24	M	Died from caisson disease or the "bends."
Mucker	45	M	Walking alongside of tunnel, came in contact with electric wires and was electrocuted.
Mucker	32	M	Man coming on top of cage left gate open; after cage went to bottom, he walked into opening, fell down shaft, causing death.
Mucker	21	M	Rock dropping from above portal of tunnel caused death from depressed fracture of skull.
Mule driver	35	M	While dumping car, he was caught between bed of car and "A" frame, causing death from fractured skull.
Mule driver	18	M	Leading mule with car when mule started to run; in attempting to stop mule, he was thrown and dragged. Sharp rock fractured skull and cut head and neck causing death.
Nipper	37	M	Drill steel caught in shaft timber pulling him off cage. Fell 250 feet. Skull, arms, legs and ribs fractured causing death.
*Pipe fitter	18+	M	Fell on fly wheel in engine room of shaft. Died from compound fracture of leg and ribs and puncture of lung.

* Accidents occurring before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910.
† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Continued.*			
2. Shafts and Tunnels—*Continued.*			
a. Aqueducts—*Concluded.*			
Shaft superintendent.....	48	M	Ascending alone in cage, becoming entangled in wire bell rope; body was thrown so that head was caught between case and shaft timbering. Death resulted from crushed skull.
Signal man for derrick....	18	M	Man released hook while standing on edge of bucket. Gave signal to take up hook which engineer did. Man took hold of bail which fell toward him. Man fell backwards and bail fell across his abdomen causing death.
Spader.....	25	M	Holding lamp (with guard) at arms length to light fellow employee's work, when some soft concrete fell into lamp socket, causing short circuit, killing man.
Top man.....	33	M	Engineer raised cage without proper signal. Man's head was crushed between cage and timbers causing death.
Top motorman.....	24	M	Failed to stop motor which broke through safety guards at top of shaft and went down shaft, killing man.
Water boy.....	39	M	While sitting by fire he had a fit and fell into fire. Died about three weeks later from burns.
b. Subways.			
Concrete laborer.....	27	M	To dump car of concrete, he jumped on lower bail of car and placed hands on upper and pulled. Concrete shifted, causing car to upset, pinning man beneath car, killing him.
Laborer.....	21	M	Trimming sand in bin; was found dead, evidently caught and smothered by sand.
Laborer.....	42	M	Bucket attached to hoisting fall on cable way was raised about eight feet when it fell on man, killing him.
Pipefitter's helper.....	32	M	While going down ladder beside shaft, he stopped and stepped on cross beam of shaft. Was hit by descending concrete shaft cage and killed.
Signal man, platform extension.....	35	M	Found dead between tracks. Evidently hit by train.
Steel worker.....	18+	M	Working on top and lost balance, falling thirty feet to concrete floor. Died from compound fracture of skull, internal injuries and broken leg.
Timberman's helper.....	40	M	Struck by boom of derrick with bucket attached to it. Rupture of liver and internal injuries caused death.
Track man, platform extension.....	40	M	Crossing track was struck by train and killed.
c. Other.			
Driller, sewer.....	30	M	Drilling heading, struck piece of dynamite which exploded. Ribs broken, lung penetrated, head and body cut resulting in death.
Drill helper, sewer.....	27	M	Stone fell from roof of tunnel fracturing skull, causing death.
Mucker, sewer.....	33	M	Stone fell from roof of tunnel, lacerating scalp, fracturing pelvis and femur, rupturing femoral arteries, causing death.
Drill runner, gas.....	36	M	Drilled into hole where dynamite hadn't been exploded. Died from depressed fracture of skull.
Engineer (steam shovel), railroad.....	38	M	Flying rock from blast came through roof of house, crushing man's skull.
Lock tender (inside), water works.....	24	M	While going from platform under lock to the ladder, fell into sump, striking his head and drowning.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
I. EXCAVATING—*Concluded.*			
2. Shafts and Tunnels—*Concluded.* c. Other—*Concluded.* Signalman, canal	30	M	Hoist runner lost control of boom and it dropped, hitting man, causing him to fall to bottom of shaft. Scalp wounds caused death about a week later.
3. Dredging. Foreman	60	M	Shear logs had been erected to raise machinery. Toppling over, they hit man on head, breaking artery, causing death.
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK.			
1. Iron and Steel. Bridgeman, bridge	30	M	Throwing off tie and nail caught in glove pulling him off falsework. Died from fractured skull and bruises of body and face.
Bridgeman, bridge	18+	M	Fell from scaffold and killed.
Bridgeman, bridge	27	M	Trestle of bridge washed out leaving track suspended from abutment to abutment. To remove this, man cut joint, all the weight being shifted to one rail which broke letting man fall. Fractured skull caused death.
Bridgeman, bridge	22	M	Fell about 40 feet from cross bar. Died from fractured skull.
Bridgeman, building	18+	M	Beam being set in place when line parted, beam dropped and hit man working below. Died from fractured skull.
Clearing up, bridge	38	M	Raising beam from ground to car on bridge; beam caught on bent of old false work, tipping it over; a beam fell crushing man to death.
Contractor, metal lathing	50	M	Stepped on stay lath which gave way. Man fell, fracturing skull causing death.
Foreman (ass't) gas holder	28	M	Stepped on end of plank which tilted with him causing him to fall about 40 feet to ground. Fractured skull caused death.
Helper, steel lock gates	50	M	Hit by falling wood filler block, used in adjustment of gates. Depression of skull caused death.
Housesmith, building	40	M	Pushing columns around to clear guy when he made a mis-step and fell. Died from fractured skull.
Housesmith, building	18+	M	Mast on iron derrick dropped when chain broke killing man.
Iron worker, building	40	M	Carrying plank when it hit column, the force of which knocked man off beam. Fall to basement cut chin and bruised body resulting in death.
Iron worker, building	32	M	Raising derrick and after landing it, was taking lashings off foot block; rope pulled out causing fatal fall.
Iron worker, building	29	M	Walking with plank on shoulder, lost footing and fell 30 feet into cellar. Died from internal injuries, broken ribs, abrasions and sprain of back.
Iron worker, building	27	M	Fell while at work on elevator and killed.
Iron worker, building	29	M	Timbers being hoisted; one fell, hitting man on head throwing him on floor against beam. Fracture of skull and breast bone caused death.
Iron worker, building	38	M	Snub line broke letting column slip causing hand derrick to swing around. In the excitement, man lost head and stepped off platform, falling to basement. Died from head and body injuries.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK—*Continued.*			
1. Iron and Steel—*Concluded.*			
Iron worker, building	37	M	Standing on coping wall prying girder into position with pinch bar, bar slipped causing him to lose balance and fall to yard. Fractured skull caused death.
Iron worker, building	18+	M	Taking down planking, stepped between two planks and fell. Killed.
Iron worker (riveter) building	38	M	Supposed to have stepped from scaffold to lower flange of beam; in climbing, slipped and fell. Died from fractured arm and leg and body bruises.
Iron worker, building	18+	M	Slipped while walking on beam and fell. Killed.
Iron worker, building	45	M	Putting tie rod in on the 10th floor, end of which protruded into elevator shaft; reached into shaft to screw nut on end of rod; hod hoist descended catching head between shaft and car. Head crushed causing death.
Laborer, building	22	M	Apparently was passing between bucket and derrick and was hit by bucket. Died from fracture of skull.
Unloading iron, bridge	18+	M	Girder was unloaded from cars on crib and was being jacked from crib to trucks, when a jack cantered over until the girder tightened up on crib catching man against car, killing him.
2. Masonry.			
Bricklayer	78	M	Guy rope stake gave way letting gin pole fall, striking injured. Died four months later from scalp wound and bruise on shoulder.
Bricklayer	30	M	Fell while laying brick on roof. Died from fractured rib and arm and internal injuries.
Bricklayer	50	M	Going up ladder carrying clothes, lost footing and fell off striking on head. Killed.
Carpenter	40	M	Fell down elevator shaft and killed
Hod carrier and watchman	42	M	Supposed to have fallen asleep on beam and to have fallen off. Killed.
Hod carrier	18+	M	Scaffold broke and fell, killing man.
Laborer	31	M	Foot of derrick slipped on scaffold; man grabbed falling derrick and was carried over with it. Died from broken neck.
Laborer	25	M	Moving plank was overbalanced by it, causing a fall. Died from fracture of legs and arm.
Laborer	40	M	Loading sand on barrow, was standing astride of barrow handle and when barrow tipped caused man to fall through floor opening. Died from broken neck.
Laborer	48	M	While dropping planking, man fell to bottom of uptake for boiler. Killed.
Laborer	18+	M	Wheeling brick across runway, wheeled off and fell. Fractured skull caused death.
Laborer	18+	M	Tripped on strip of wood holding scaffold together and fell from scaffold to second story. Killed.
Laborer	18+	M	Looking down shaft, was killed by descending elevator.
Marble setter	42	M	Weights of elevator hit staging, causing man to fall off to bottom of shaft. Died from fractured skull.
Mason	40	M	Loosening guard rope used to keep scaffold from swinging away from wall while holding on to guard rail which slipped from socket. Man leaned toward wall tipping scaffold. Fell between wall and scaffold. Died from fractured skull.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK—*Continued.*			
2. Masonry—*Concluded.*			
Mason	56	M	Came into contact with live wire which caused a fall. Died from burns and fractured rib.
Mason's laborer	28	M	As scaffold workers took out pin of outrigger to lower patent scaffold, man jumped on scaffold; plank dropped with man. Fall caused death.
Plasterer	21	M	Employees of another contractor took horse from under scaffold, substituting a joist without fastening it; scaffold shifted throwing man off. Died from fracture of skull.
Scaffold builder	54	M	Killed by falling off beam; supposed to have been blown off by wind.
Stone cutter	18+	M	Carving stone which was dislocated by force of chiseling and fell on scaffolding supporting man; scaffold fell with man causing death.
Stone cutter	24	M	Derrick fell, killing man.
Stone cutter	35	M	Stone fell on man, breaking ribs. Died.
Stone setter — foreman	47	M	Apparently about to descend stairs when he hesitated, turned around and fell between beams back of stairs. Died of fractured skull.
Stone setter	43	M	Fell from stepladder. Died from fractured skull.
Stone setter	40	M	Using setting bar, pulling stone out on bed, causing anchor to pull out which was holding stone in place; stone pushed man off scaffold, following him down and crushing him to death.
Stone setter	28	M	Fell through elevator opening and killed.
Stone setter	39	M	Stooping over to lay cement, straightened up, coming in contact with stone on derrick. Lost balance and fell. Killed.
3. Concrete.			
Carpenter	55	M	Stepped off second story floor into auditorium; struck on scaffold, rolling off to floor. Died from fractured collar bone and ribs and internal injuries about three weeks later.
Carpenter	53	M	Panel being hoisted was swung by wind, hitting 2x4 against which was leaning ladder on which man was working; 2x4 broke causing fall of ladder with man. Killed.
Carpenter	40	M	As man stepped from ladder, he stooped to crawl under wire used as brace and guard. Striking against wire, he became overbalanced and fell to ground and was killed.
Carpenter's laborer	18+	M	Hod hoist started unexpectedly. Man lost balance and fell down shaft. Died from head bruises.
Foreman of laborers	35	M	Plank broke on which were men carrying mixing box for concrete. Man killed.
Laborer	18+	M	Fresh reinforced concrete arches fell, killing man.
Laborer	18+	M	Fresh reinforced concrete arches fell, killing man.
Laborer	18+	M	Fresh reinforced concrete arches fell, killing man.
Laborer	18+	M	Fresh reinforced concrete arches fell, killing man.
Laborer	18+	M	Fell from roof. Died from fractured neck and limbs.
Laborer, concrete bridge	18+	M	Carrying timber along false work, fell, fracturing skull, causing death.
Laborer, concrete bridge	18+	M	Was leveling concrete in hoist bucket; gave signal to hoist before taking his body from between bucket and cross brace of hoist tower. Body crushed, ribs piercing heart.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
II. ERECTING AND STRUCTURAL WORK—*Concluded.*			
3. Concrete—*Concluded.*			
Laborer	19	M	In cement house loading wheelbarrow with bags of cement, when pile tipped over, burying and suffocating him.
Laborer	22	M	On wagon unloading lime when horses walked into canal. Man went with them and was drowned.
Laborer	18+	M	As defective concrete wall was being taken down, it fell against two other walls knocking them over on man working behind them. Man killed.
Laborer	38	M	Scaffold was hanging on ¼ inch round iron loop into rivet hole of beam when loop opened causing scaffold to fall. Died from injured spine.
Wheeling concrete	25	M	Wheeling concrete over span of iron work and concrete, when timbers supporting it broke. Man died from internal injuries.
(Occupation not stated)	40	M	Struck on head by brick. Head cut resulting fatally.
(Occupation not stated)	18+	M	Killed by fall through opening in floor arch.
4. Wood.			
Carpenter	46	M	Fall caused by hemorrhage of brain. Died.
Carpenter	60	M	Supposed attack of dizziness caused fall from window. Died from fractured skull and arms.
Carpenter	53	M	Arm of scaffolding broke. Fall caused death.
Carpenter	35	M	Jumped out of window, falling 35 feet. Killed.
Carpenter	47	M	Overcome by heat, causing fall. Died from bruises, fractured ribs causing perforation of lungs and internal hemorrhages.
Carpenter's helper	39	M	While placing timber into position for lowering, man fell from scaffold through opening. Died from fractured skull.
Carpenter (assistant foreman)	60	M	While at work was struck by automobile and run over. Killed.
Carpenter (head)	49	M	Stand falling from scale box being hoisted, fractured man's skull causing death.
Watchman	69	M	Walking across beams, he fell. Hip injured, causing death.
5. Structural Work (branch n. e. c.)			
Laborer	56	M	While men were bracing up floor of building, man was hit by part which fell. Died from injuries.
Laborer	23	M	Riding load when branch of tree caught part of load, tipping it over on man. Died from dislocated neck.
Night watchman	35	M	Suffocated by charcoal gas from stove.
Night watchman	18+	M	Body found on sidewalk in front of building. Man died in hospital.
Night watchman	61	M	Fell through hole. Died from broken hips, elbows and neck and scalp wounds.
(Occupation not stated)	50	M	Fell off ladder, caused by loss of balance. Died from internal injuries.
(Occupation not stated)	18+	M	Fell from top of building, causing death.
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING.			
1. Roofing (except Sheet Metal).			
Carpenter	30	M	Fall from roof to ground. Died from dislocated shoulder and internal injuries. Supposed to have been stricken with heart failure, causing fall.

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Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING— *Continued.*			
1. Roofing (except Sheet Metal)— *Concluded.*			
Contractor	33	M	Painting roof when foot slipped. Man fell, struck staging and from there to ground. Died from fractured skull and neck.
Roofer	28	M	Unrolling part of a roll of felt and walked backward off the roof. Killed.
Roofer	29	M	Flat tile fell off roof, hitting man on head, causing death.
Roofer (canvas)	24	M	Supposed to have jumped from one roof to another. Slipped on edge and fell, causing death.
Roofer (slate)	62	M	Found dead at foot of ladder leading to scaffold. Supposed to have fractured skull in fall.
Tile worker	22	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Tile worker	26	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Contractor	33	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Tile worker	23	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Tile worker	39	M	Roof fell in causing death.
2. Sheet Metal Working.			
Apprentice	..	M	Painting leader, man fell from roof and was killed.
Helper	20	M	On structural iron work wiring up cornice, slipped and fell to ground, causing death.
Sheet iron worker	38	M	Putting corrugated iron enclosure on stairway, fell from scaffold and was killed.
Sheet metal worker	40	M	Caught foot in sill of window. Fell and was killed.
Sheet metal worker	37	M	Walking in gutter, tripped over coping and fell to ground. Killed.
Tinsmith	33	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Tinsmith	86	M	Roof fell in causing death.
Helper	26	M	Roof fell in causing death.
3. Wood Finishing.			
Carpenter, metal doors	18+	M	Hanging metal elevator doors, fell down shaft and killed.
Carpenter, metal doors	35	M	Stepped on brace of saw bench which gave way and threw him into elevator shaft, causing death.
6. Painting and Decorating.			
Assistant engineer	33	M	Painting railing near high tension section; current jumped from fuse to brush handle. Died from electric burns and shock.
Grainer	18+	M	Fell from scaffold while graining inside of windows and killed.
Painter	52	M	Fell off roof. Died from fractured skull and internal injuries.
Painter	27	M	Fell from ladder on which were two men. Man killed in fall.
Painter	24	M	While tying rope to chimney to hold scaffold in place, roof fell with him, causing death.
Painter (chimney)	18+	M	Rope broke and man fell from top of 60-foot smoke stack which he was painting. Killed.
Painter	20	M	Man forgot to fasten second rope of scaffold to chimney. When he got on from window the scaffold fell with him. Died of fractured skull.
Painter	40	M	While shifting scaffold he fell to street. Killed by fall.
Painter (bridge)	39	M	Needle beam supporting scaffold broke. Man fell with scaffold. Died from fractured skull and arm.
Painter	58	M	Fell from scaffold. Died after two weeks from fractured ribs and collar bone.

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Table VIII.—Particulars of Fatal Accidents— Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING—*Continued.*			
6. Painting and Decorating—*Concluded.*			
Painter	30	M	Painting on scaffold, came in contact with electric wires and killed.
Painter	38	M	Painting skylight on roof of pier when he fell through. Died from fractured wrist, head and fingers and internal injuries.
7. Plumbing, Piping and Insulating.			
Helper (piping)	30	M	Walking across 3½ inch heating pipes and fell to floor. Died from compound fractures of arm and internal injuries.
Helper (pipe covering)	18+	M	Stumbled while walking across top of boiler setting and struck head. Died from fractured skull.
Laborer (sewer connections)	18+	M	While repairing pipe, water main broke and carried bank down smothering man.
Plumber	36	M	Standing on ladder unscrewing pipe, which broke, causing fall. Died from fractured skull.
Plumber's helper	18	M	Arranging plank to walk on, man fell down stairway shaft and was killed.
Plumber's helper	19	M	Repairing sprinkler system, fell into sub-cistern and drowned.
Plumber's helper	17	M	Fell through opening in floor and killed.
Rivet heater	19	M	Discovered leak in tank of buckeye heater. Clothes became saturated with oil and ignited from torch in hand. Died from burns.
8. Electric Wiring and Installation.			
Electrical foreman	35	M	In trying to make line dead he pulled wrong fuse plug. Cut line with hand pliers and was killed.
Electrician	33	M	On stepladder which was not placed securely and collapsed. Died from fractured skull.
Electrician	35	M	Collapse of scaffold. Died from crushed chest and fractured ribs.
Electrician	30	M	Cutting wire with wire cutters, was electrocuted.
Electrician's apprentice	18	M	Was working at cut off in dumbwaiter shaft when brick fell on him fracturing skull causing death.
Foreman	42	M	Climbing tree; limb broke allowing man to fall. Died from Colles fracture, bruises and contusions with acute endocarditis.
Laborer	32	M	Raising pole with gang of men; weight was borne by a few men who lost control; pole fell on man, breaking his neck.
Lineman	30	M	Supposed to have been on pole clearing trouble from wires which were near each other. Killed by electric shock.
Lineman	18+	M	Man was on pole when pole broke falling on man. Died from fracture of skull and arm.
Lineman	35	M	Fellow workman received shock and man in rescuing him made a contact between live wire and steel work. Electrocuted.
Lineman	41	M	Lost balance while on pole and grabbed hold of a wire while holding arc circuit. Killed.
Lineman	26	M	Received shock and was instantly killed.
Lineman	26	M	Received shock and was instantly killed.
Lineman	38	M	Shifting wires when he formed a short circuit which killed him.
Lineman	35	M	Placed one hand on secondary wire and other on grounded telephone messenger wire; died from electric burns on hands and shock.
Lineman	23	M	Changing bolts on double arm, came in contact with live wire and fell. Died from electric burns and shock and rupture of liver.

† 18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
III. FINISHING AND FURNISHING— *Concluded.*			
8. Electric Wiring and Installation— *Concluded.*			
Lineman	38	M	While on pole, leaned over and came into contact with high tension wire causing death.
Lineman	28	M	Had cut a 2,200 volt wire, twisting end around insulator. In reaching over line touched end of wire receiving a fatal electrical shock.
Lineman	21	M	Man touched live wire; received fatal electric burns and shock.
Lineman and wireman	22	M	Standing on cross arm pulling up dead wires, he came in contact with a live wire causing death.
Oiler	22	M	Repairing a steel wire supporting movable coil on street lighting tub, touched wire without gloves and fell on live wires. Burned to death by electricity.
Troubleman	31	M	Had climbed pole when climbers cut out causing loss of balance. Man grabbed hold of live wire with hand and leg, came in contact with another wire. Killed.
Troubleman	20	M	Pole broke causing man to fall on stomach rupturing intestines causing death.
Wireman	20	M	Injured climbed pole to put linemen's protectors on temporary connections. Touched live wire and fell, not having on safety belt. Killed.
9. Installation of Machinery, Boilers, Elevators, Etc.			
Elevator constructor, elevators	28	M	While working along side of shaft, empty hod hoist hit him on head knocking him down shaft causing death.
Erector, elevators	24	M	Working on elevator in one shaft, when he was caught by weights of elevator in next shaft. Died a week later from internal injuries.
Machinist, engine repairs	50	M	After finishing repair job on steamer, he fell between boat and dock while coming aboard. Drowned.
Laborer, installing machinery	29	M	Passing between two coal cars, was caught between bumpers when third car was shifted to position near coal chute. Died from crushed hip and internal injuries.
Rigger, installing machinery	37	M	Hit on head and killed by timber knocked down shaft by employee of another contractor.
Helper, installing tanks	41	M	Fitting up top curb angle using sledge to bring it into position. Fractured bolts holding beam supporting scaffold, causing it to fall. Died from fractured limbs and cut head.
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING.			
Carpenter	51	M	Moving house which slipped off blocking used for support, catching man between corner sill of house and piece of blocking. Died from broken neck and crushed shoulder.
Carpenter	32	M	Sawing last tie timber when side of barn being torn down collapsed, carrying man with it. Died from internal injuries.
Laborer	23	M	Pulling down partition when man ran under falling partition; died from broken ribs puncturing lungs or heart.
Laborer	29	M	Building was being moved; man was on top and fell off. Died from fracture of base of skull.

†18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
IV. WRECKING AND MOVING— *Concluded.*			
Wrecker	40	M	While working on floor beams, header in front of chimney breast gave way, causing floor timbers to fall and carry men along. Died from fractured skull.
(Occupation not stated)	45	M	Man found on floor with fractured skull. Died two days later.
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. Road Making and Paving.			
Drill runner	30	M	Man contrary to orders used iron bar for tamping causing hole being loaded to explode. Killed.
Fireman	50	M	Coupling cars to traction engine; cars were not in straight line with engine and man was crushed between corner of car and corner of engine. Died from internal injuries.
Laborer	50	M	Carrying bag of cement to machine and dropped dead.
Laborer	27	M	While loading wagon, was struck by auto truck. Died from punctured lung.
Laborer	26	M	Flying stone from blast went through shanty hitting man. Died from bruised wrist and peritonitis caused from bruise on stomach.
Loading holes for blasting	25	M	Killed in explosion of a charge being tamped with iron bar.
Night watchman	18+	M	While a barricade was being placed, it was hit by an automobile. One end of barricade hit man in side. Died in hospital.
2. Railroad Construction.			
Bridgeman, construction	31	M	Placing steel girder, boom broke allowing girder to fall, causing man standing on falsework to fall to ground. Died from fractured skull.
Bridgeman, construction	44	M	While excavating stone with stiff leg derrick, strap broke letting mast fall, striking him in stomach. Killed.
Bridge carpenter, construction	21	M	Killed by train while crossing track.
Carpenter, construction	47	M	Killed by train.
Drill runner, grading, etc	30	M	Hole being loaded exploded prematurely. Man died from general lacerations and contusions.
Foreman, grading, etc	40	M	Killed by train.
Foreman, grading, etc	..	M	Killed by railroad train.
Helper, electrical working, etc	27	M	Man stepped between tracks to clear cars; hit by shoe of motor; tripped up and hit by shoe beam on head. Killed.
Laborer, construction	32	M	Struck by train and killed.
Laborer, electrical working, etc	17	M	Climbed pole coming into contact with conductor. Died from burns.
Laborer, grading, etc	25	M	Killed by train.
Laborer, grading, etc	45	M	Hit by stone from blast. Died from fractured ribs and jaw, and punctured liver. Man didn't heed warning of blast.
Laborer, grading, etc	18	M	Run over by train. Died from injury; one leg cut off and toes of other crushed.
Laborer, grading, etc	40	M	While on bridge was struck by train. Died from crushed skull, broken hip and legs cut off.
Laborer, grading, etc	19	M	There was a foot of frost on top of bank; dirt underneath gave way, killing man.
Laborer, grading, etc	39	M	While in pit excavating, the bank fell in suffocating man.
Laborer, grading, etc	18+	M	While excavating, frozen earth fell, killing man.

†18+ is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Continued.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*			
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS— *Continued.*			
2. Railroad Construction—*Concluded.*			
Laborer, grading, etc	20	M	Man was working in pit around steam shovel digging a 60-foot sand bank. Earth slid from behind and suffocated him.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	30	M	Working near shoulder of roadbed, was killed by train.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	28	M	Distributing angle bars, was killed by train.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	22	M	Leaning against wheel when switcher buckled into car causing man to fall under wheel. Killed.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	22	M	Crawled under train when it suddenly started, catching him under forward truck. Killed.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	40	M	Spiking ties, was hit by engine and killed.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	28	M	Shoveling ballast, was killed by train.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	28	M	Crossing tracks, was killed by train.
Laborer, maintaining, etc	23	M	Walking on track, was killed by train.
Line foreman, electrical working, etc	45	M	New pole had been set and wire transferred when foreman loosened guy on old pole which swung over coming into contact with live wire. Current was transmitted through cross brace to guy wire held by man, causing death.
Lineman's helper, electrical working, etc	27	M	New pole had been set up and wire transferred when foreman loosened guy on old pole which swung over coming into contact with live wire. Current was transmitted through cross brace to guy wire held by man, causing death.
Lineman's helper	23	M	New pole had been set up and wire transferred when foreman loosened guy on old pole which swung over coming into contact with live wire. Current was transmitted through cross brace to guy wire held by man, causing death.
Lineman, electrical working	31	M	Fell from transmission pole and killed.
Pipe fitter, electrical working, etc	35	M	Screwing in portable light, stood with back against hydraulic tank which grounded him. Killed by electric shock.
Section foreman, maintaining, etc	45	M	Supposed to have been killed by train.
Section foreman, maintaining, etc	66	M	Slipped on ice while crossing track causing water on knee. Died later from heart trouble and blood poisoning; death hastened by injury.
Section foreman, maintaining, etc	44	M	Struck by lightning and killed.
Section laborer, maintaining, etc	45	M	Walking on track, was killed by train.
Section laborer, maintaining, etc	33	M	Hit by engine; died from shoulder bruise, head cut and leg cut off.
Section laborer, maintaining, etc	26	M	Ties falling from push car crushed toes. Reported "killed" on supplementary report.
Timberman's helper, construction	35	M	Killed by train while crossing track.
Trackman, maintaining, etc	49	M	While barring out stone near crane, column fell on man, causing death.
(Occupation not stated), maintaining, etc	18+	M	Riding on flat car and started to set on blocks; car hit curve, man falling off backwards. Died from fracture of skull.

†18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

Table VIII.— Particulars of Fatal Accidents — Concluded.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.	Age.†	Sex.	Particulars.
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Concluded.*			
V. OTHER OR MISCELLANEOUS— *Concluded.*			
3. Dock Building.			
Machinist, dry docks.....	17	M	Coupling cars, gave signal to engineer to come ahead and stepping between cars to place draw bar, was caught. Died from lacerated and contused hips, ruptured bladder and other internal injuries.
Sand hog, dry docks.....	26	M	Engineer dropped bucket on him in caisson. Died from injured hip and fracture of leg.
Sand hog, dry docks.....	38	M	Working on trestle when crane backed up. Stepping aside to avoid crane, he fell off trestle. Died from fractured arm, lacerated head and injured back.
Sand hog, dry docks.....	48	M	Died from "bends" which paralyzed hips.

†18 + is used where there is evidence the deceased was over 18 although the age was not stated on the blank.

TABLE IX.—PART OF PERSON INJURED

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM					
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.	
		Total.	Thereof eyes.				
							A. FAC
MECHANICAL POWER.							
Transmission of power:							
Motors (engines, dynamos, fly wheels, etc.)	240	28	6	9	62	106	
Air fans, steam pumps, etc.	83	8	4	2	13	56	
Gearing	679	7	1	10	72	539	
Set screws	50	2		1	14	22	
Shafting	115	18	1	6	15	25	
Belts and Pulleys	763	94	6	31	273	250	
Conveying and hoisting machinery:							
Elevators and hoists	383	60		25	26	30	
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.)	516	66	1	29	51	195	
Hoisting and conveying apparatus, n. e. c.	987	162	7	75	116	319	
Locomotives and trains	289	28	1	51	35	34	
Wood working machines:							
Saws	1,156	61	14	57	135	853	
Planers and jointers	397	13	10	7	53	310	
Shapers	84	3	2	3	8	68	
Lathes	40	12	3	1	8	17	
Heading machines	8				2	6	
Other wood working machines	277	11	6	3	47	205	
Paper and printing machinery:							
Barkers	84	13	5		7	59	
Calenders and other paper-making machines	313	13	1	10	96	165	
Paper-cutting, stitching and staying machines	577	6			43	520	
Printing presses	256	5	1	3	53	173	
Linotype machines	12				5	6	
Textile machinery:							
Picking machines	55			1	13	38	
Carding machines	91				18	73	
Spinning machines	89	2	1	1	11	61	
Looms	103	10	3	3	34	46	
Formers, knitting machines and other textile machinery	48	3			8	34	
Sewing machines, etc	212	8	7	1	14	187	
Laundry machines	57	2			20	30	
Other textile machinery	288	10	2	2	62	195	
Leather working machinery	159	2			21	133	
Metal working machinery:							
Stamping machines	1,340	47	14	3	52	1,220	
Drilling and milling machines	1,104	289	235	19	205	535	
Screw machines	98	10	5	2	21	62	
Lathes	602	166	140	7	140	276	
Drop and other power hammers	210	76	52	5	29	77	
Shears	233	14	4	2	21	186	
Rollers	107	13	4	6	16	49	
Planers	8	6	5				
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	215	126	85	2	16	60	
Other	868	144	73	17	127	526	
Polishing machines:							
Contact with grindstones, emery, wheels, etc	550	9	5	5	125	395	
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels	990	946	919	6	8	16	
Other	502	247	212	8	66	163	
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc	122	2		1	28	85	
Machines not elsewhere classified	963	110	50	20	143	629	
Total	16,323	2,852	1,885	434	2,332	9,034	
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.							
Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.)	21	8		3	4	3	
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc	290	55	11	4	90	37	
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc	154	36	11	11	11	3	

* As in last column of Table VII.

AND NATURE OF INJURY, BY CAUSES.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
TORIES.										
18	2	15	71	5	53	41	14	17		39
3		1	25	4	25	6	1	7		15
40		11	366		135	83	2	13		80
3		8	16		14	11		2		7
11		40	28	1	12	21	7	6		40
47	1	67	209	16	162	116	51	60		149
176	2	64	92	1	32	122	21	20		95
140		35	214	3	59	134	14	24		68
240	1	74	297	10	137	288	29	57		169
75	4	62	45	1	19	91	11	26		96
19	6	25	346		607	65	3	11		124
7		7	76		248	17	5	3		48
1		1	22		49	4	1			8
2			8		21	5				6
.....			5		1	2				
4		7	84	1	133	28		6		25
2		3	20	2	40	6	1	4		11
14		15	113	15	50	49	13	12		61
5		3	257	1	182	84	1	4		48
18		4	115		37	60		6		38
.....		1	4	4	2					2
2		1	33	1	9	3				9
.....			65		9	8		2		7
13	1		42		17	16	2			12
7	1	2	38	1	25	27		4		8
2		1	16	2	16	5				9
2			29	1	152	16		1		13
2		3	14	7	6	11	3	2		14
9		10	125	4	58	56	5	11		29
3			47		82	21		1		8
14		4	549	1	492	132	4	6		156
33	2	21	318	8	387	87	10	12		282
3			35	1	42	7		3		10
8		5	144	32	262	35	4	9		116
22		1	60	9	42	33	8	3		55
10			66		118	26		6		17
20		3	32	19	24	11	2	4		15
1		1	2		2	1				3
11			38	2	55	26	3	2		89
42		12	275	16	342	117	9	9		100
14		2	317	13	158	32	3	1		26
2		12	26	18	79	15	1	3		848
11	2	5	99	2	167	28	1	6		199
3		3	41	2	35	21	1	2		20
41	3	17	299	13	397	116	12	10		116
1,100	25	546	5,123	216	4,994	2,083	242	375		3,290
1		2	4	7	5	2		1		2
9		95	4	200	68	3	1		1	13
12		81	5	111	11	5		1		21

Table IX.— Part of Person Injured, and

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM				
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.
		Total.	Thereof eyes.			
						A. FACTORIES
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY—*Concluded.*						
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	546	78	19	36	166	19
Caustics	417	248	210	6	41	27
Explosion of molten metals	118	53	32	2	13	3
Other accidents from molten metal	560	141	116	9	74	18
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)	78			1	9	3
Electricity	441	105	76	5	141	76
Fire and heat not elsewhere classified	977	195	113	19	342	69
Total	3,602	919	588	96	891	258
FALL OF PERSON.						
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc.	550	64		136	81	15
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc.	446	47	2	112	60	23
Fall caused by collapse of support	535	40		110	72	19
Fall through opening in floor, etc.	230	14	2	43	14	5
Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc.	59	6		14	2	1
Fall on stairs, steps, etc.	264	28		65	37	12
Fall on level by slipping	844	96	1	186	198	91
Fall on level by tripping	523	33		63	105	35
Fall on level by slipping of tool	149	21		49	24	12
Other or indefinite	214	44		42	31	17
Total	3,814	393	5	820	624	230
WEIGHTS, AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Rock, earth, etc	18	3		1	2	1
Pile of material or part thereof	465	56	4	38	39	79
Objects from trucks in transit	249	21		5	18	69
Other or indefinite	1,506	375	11	56	146	240
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	298	112	5	16	23	47
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person	2,086	141	4	92	205	962
Objects being moved or carried by hand	2,994	91	9	239	403	1,244
Objects being loaded or unloaded on vehicles	1,205	63	6	67	145	499
Other or indefinite	28	4		1	2	8
All other or indefinite	279	31		31	30	99
Total	9,128	897	39	546	1,013	3,248
Vehicles and Animals	944	44		92	128	195
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.)	3,502	721	314	65	773	1,634
Tools in hands of fellow workmen	466	180	21	16	78	150
Striking against or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c.	3,166	272	24	24	891	1,794
Cut on glass	314	23	11	3	145	122
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc.	675					1
Flying objects not from machines, tools, or explosions	1,612	1,412	1,180	17	78	65
Inhalation of poisonous gases	62	1	1			
All other causes	701	102	27	32	147	275
Total	10,498	2,711	1,578	157	2,112	4,041
Total — Factories	44,309	7,816	4,095	2,145	7,100	17,006

* As in last column of Table VII.

Nature of Injury, by Causes — Continued.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
— *Concluded.*										
119		128		533	2	1	1	1		8
53		42	1	383	1					32
10		37		111	2					5
266		52	4	544	2					10
47	1	17		73					2	3
7		107	3	360	2	6	2		5	63
72		280	4	740	5	4		1	46	177
596	1	841	25	3,062	98	21	4	4	54	334
139	7	108	39	1	47	135	103	72		153
118	6	80	41		34	121	118	34		98
154	2	138	53	2	43	135	97	43		162
100	1	53	21	2	19	67	41	18		62
9		27	3		2	15	5	10		24
67		55	15	1	14	58	68	26		82
209	11	53	119	7	144	174	213	73		114
252	6	29	64	2	69	99	185	29		75
23	3	17	24	4	20	39	28	10		24
46		34	23	3	41	49	41	13	2	42
4,117	36	594	402	22	433	892	899	328	2	836
8	1	2	3		2	4	3	2		4
212	1	40	97	4	57	192	24	28	2	61
129	1	6	65		31	101	10	12		30
622	4	63	347	3	278	592	17	62		207
88	2	10	90	2	71	87	3	8		37
647	8	31	623	8	397	730	97	70		161
958	22	37	878	8	628	904	269	89		218
391	8	32	371	3	201	397	70	51		112
13			8		4	8		3		5
75	4	9	93	2	30	79	21	14		40
3,143	51	230	2,575	30	1,699	3,094	514	339	2	875
422	7	56	224	4	95	360	55	57		149
292	3	14	814	23	1,609	596	65	44		351
30	1	11	110	2	177	108	5	14		50
169	2	14	727	11	2,048	216	21	13		130
15		6	41		266	1	1			5
673		1	25		609	17	1	1		22
30		10	128	16	384	65	1	4		1,014
.....	15	46							51	11
77	5	63	113	7	229	80	77	10	2	183
1,286	26	165	1,958	59	5,322	1,083	171	86	53	1,766
7,664	146	2,432	10,307	3,393	12,641	7,533	1,885	1,189	111	7,250

Table IX.— Part of Person Injured, and

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM				
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.
		Total.	Thereof eyes.			
						B. MINES AND
FALL OF PERSON—*Concluded.*						
Into shafts, hoistways or openings	10	1		2	1	
From girders, joists, roofs, etc	7	1		3		
On stairs, steps, etc	2				1	
Into trenches, excavations, etc	7	1	1	1	2	
Falls by slipping, n. e. c	19	2		4	3	
Falls by tripping, n. e. c	4			1		
Falls by slipping of tool	3	1		1		
Other or indefinite	16	2		3	4	
Total	73	8	1	15	11	
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Rock, earth, etc. (quarries)	29	4		2	2	5
Rock, earth, etc. (mines)	78	6	2	5	7	14
Pile of material or part thereof	19			1	2	5
Objects from trucks in transit	10	2			4	3
Other or indefinite	22	8	1	2	3	3
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	8	4		1		3
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person	19				1	7
Objects being moved or carried by hand	50	2		3	3	25
Objects being loaded or unloaded	83	5		1	11	52
Other or indefinite	6	1				1
All other or indefinite	11			1	1	3
Total	335	32	3	16	34	121
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Boarding or alighting	3					
Coupling or uncoupling	8			1	1	3
Unexpected starting or stopping	4	1			1	
Collisions or derailments	6	1				
Fall from wagons, cars, etc	2			1		
Struck by wagons, cars, etc	28	1		1	2	7
Dump wagons, cars, etc	6			1		2
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals	4	2		1		
Other or indefinite	9	1			1	5
Total	70	6		5	5	17
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammers, hatchets, etc	70	39	30		10	13
Knives, saws, etc	1					1
Bars and prying tools, etc	26	9	1	1	2	9
Total	97	48	31	1	12	23
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	33	1			14	16
Cut on glass	1				1	
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc	7				1	
Flying objects not from machine, tool or explosion	7	5	4		2	
Poisonous gases	2					
All other causes	11	1			2	2
Total	61	7	4		20	18
Total — Mines and Quarries	871	151	57	56	114	235

*As in last column of Table VII.

Nature of Injury, by Causes — Continued.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
QUARRIES — *Concluded.*										
3		3				3	2	3		2
3			1			1	1	4		
1			1	1						
2		1			1	1	1	1		3
4	1	5	2		2	6	1	2		6
2		1			1	1				2
1				1	1	1				
4		3	2		2	6	2	1		3
22	1	16	6	2	7	19	7	12		20
11		5	5		2	9		5		8
34		12	13		6	30	3	6		20
10		1	6			8	1	3		1
1			1		6	3				1
3		3	8		4	3		1		5
			2		3	1				2
10		1	4		1	8		2		4
17			17		5	17	4	2		5
11		3	34		10	34	1	2		2
4			1		1	3		1		
4		2	4			4	1	1		1
105		27	95		38	120	10	23		49
2		1				1	1	1		
3			4			2	1			1
2			1			2	1			
5			3			3				
1			1			1				
15		2	8		2	13	2	1		2
3			2			3	1			
1					1	1		1		1
2			2			6	1			
34		3	21		3	32	7	3		4
8			8	1	22	21				18
					1					
4		1	7		4	5	1	4		5
12		1	15	1	27	26	1	4		23
2			11		19	2	1			
					1					
6					6		1			
			1			2				4
		2							2	
4	1	1	1		3	2	1	1		3
12	1	3	13		29	6	3	1	2	7
217	2	96	203	30	127	252	34	58	5	162

Table IX.— Part of Person Injured, and

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM				
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.
		Total.	Thereof eyes.			
						C. BUILDING AND
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.)	52	6	1	1	10	20
Air fans, steam pumps, etc	38	14	6		6	10
Gearing	43				10	28
Shafting	5			1	1	
Belts and pulleys	13	1		1	5	3
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and hoists	158	40	4	8	16	12
Breaking of apparatus	11					
Unexpected starting or stopping	37	9	2	3		1
Struck by elevators	44	19	2	3	8	1
Struck by counterweight	6	2			1	
Caught between elevator and shaft, etc	24	2			3	
Other or indefinite	36	8		2	4	10
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc	831	171	5	60	93	209
Breaking or slipping of apparatus	156	36	1	17	15	7
Swinging of load, bucket, etc	303	75	2	30	32	44
Unexpected starting or stopping	37	5		2	3	11
Loading or unloading	133	15	1	5	17	57
Other or indefinite	202	40	1	6	26	90
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.	291	74		14	48	57
Locomotives and cars	500	54		38	46	56
Boarding or alighting	52	4		3	5	7
Coupling or uncoupling	50	1		2	4	27
Unexpected starting or stopping	20			1	3	1
Collisions or derailments	106	6		8	11	3
Struck by train	181	24		14	15	9
Fell from train	42	7		4	3	3
Other or indefinite	49	12		5	6	5
Other machinery used in building, etc.:						
Crushers and mixers	61	21	1	1	10	18
Drills, hammers, etc	187	47	18	8	36	59
Saws	16	1			3	12
Grindstones	25	10	9		2	11
Pile drivers	35	11	1	2	4	6
Other or indefinite	52	9	2		3	25
Total	2,307	459	47	133	294	525
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.						
Explosives:						
Powder and dynamite (except blasts)	19	1		1	3	1
Blasts	135	54	9	4	12	3
Delayed or premature shots	23	5	1		2	1
Tamping	5	1	1			
Drilling into blasts (misfires)	37	17	4	1	2	1
Other (including flying objects)	70	31	3	3	8	1
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc	89	18	2		29	3
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc	11	6	3		1	
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	142	31	10	4	50	4
Caustics (lime)	49	22	21	1	4	3
Explosion of molten metal	2	1	1			1
Other accidents from molten metal	18	9	7		3	2
Electricity	201	25	16	1	68	17
Fire and heat, n. e. c	123	25	4	2	45	5
Total	789	192	73	13	215	39

*As in last column of Table VII.

Nature of Injury, by Causes — Continued.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
ENGINEERING.										
11		4	25	1	5	9		4		8
5		3	15	2	5	5	1			10
3		2	20		2	11	1	2		7
1		2	1			2				2
1		2	4			4		2		3
36	2	44	32		13	27	2	13		71
1		10			1	2	1			7
7	1	16	5		1	8		3		20
4		9	8		3	6		4		23
.....	1	2	1		1			1		3
15		4	9		2	3		4		6
9		3	9		5	8	1	1		12
175	5	118	250	1	77	202	29	62		210
33	1	47	25	1	5	30	11	23		61
78	2	42	70		37	90	9	21		76
12		4	14		2	6	2	3		10
27	2	10	47		14	37	3	9		23
25		15	94		19	39	4	6		40
60	1	37	68	2	41	76	6	17		81
149	3	154	92	1	29	131	33	36		178
24		9	8			9	13	4		18
9		7	22		2	14	3	2		7
8		7	3			8		1		8
37	1	40	17		3	25	9	8		44
53	1	65	28		9	55	2	14		73
6		19	5		3	13	3	3		13
13	1	7	9	1	12	7	3	4		13
5		6	26		16	4	2			13
31	1	5	46	2	43	45	7	9		35
.....			4		10					2
2			9		4	1		1		10
9		3	8	1	6	11		2		7
9		6	15		11	11	1	2		12
498	12	386	615	10	262	539	82	150		649
3		10	2	1	2	1	2			11
11	1	50	29	2	20	14	2	10	2	56
.....		15	6			1		2		14
.....		4	1							4
1		15	7	2	8	2		1		17
10	1	16	15		12	11	2	7	2	21
4		35	2	66	2	2	2			15
1		3	1	7						3
25		28		142						
13		6		45						4
.....				1						1
4				18						
7		83	3	132	5	4	1		3	53
8		38		96	2	1			22	2
76	1	253	37	510	31	22	7	10	27	145

Table IX.— Part of Person Injured, and

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM				
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.
		Total.	Thereof eyes.			
						C. BUILDING AND
FALL OF PERSON.						
From ladders	248	23	1	32	35	3
By breaking of ladder	38	1		5	5	
By slipping or twisting of ladder	74	5	1	4	14	1
By fall from ladder	127	17		22	15	2
Other or indefinite	9			1	1	
From scaffolds	557	66	4	73	65	10
By breaking of scaffold	167	15		27	20	4
By breaking of scaffold or supports	67	9		5	11	
By tilting of scaffold	9	1		2		
By slipping or twisting of loose boards	61	5		8	2	1
Other or indefinite	253	36	4	31	32	5
Into shafts, hoistways or openings	152	15	1	25	17	4
From girders, joists, roof, etc	369	46		52	37	16
On stairs, steps, etc	45	6		6	4	
Into trenches, excavations, etc	127	14		21	13	1
Falls by slipping, n. e. c	349	43	1	56	83	29
Falls by tripping, n. e. c	230	22	1	27	48	17
Falls by slipping of tool	33	5		3	8	2
Other or indefinite	469	57		61	66	12
Total	2,579	297	8	356	376	94
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not stopped:						
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations)	273	47		32	24	16
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels)	361	139	4	19	59	41
Pile of material or part thereof	97	9		3	11	25
Objects from trucks in transit	70	13		4	5	12
Other or indefinite	1,378	699	13	88	166	82
Falling tools or objects dropped by other person	516	248	3	31	58	60
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person	615	81	1	36	63	208
Objects being moved or carried by hand	1,018	43	3	48	110	415
Objects being loaded or unloaded	603	26		22	77	242
Other or indefinite	47	10		1	4	17
All other or indefinite	99	14		1	11	31
Total	5,077	1,329	24	285	588	1,149
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Boarding or alighting	13	1			2	1
Coupling or uncoupling	5			1		2
Unexpected starting or stopping	38	4		1	3	8
Collisions or derailments	46	1		6	5	6
Fall from wagons, cars, etc	59	11		5	7	3
Struck by wagons, cars, etc	224	11		7	25	23
Dump wagons, cars, etc	202	25		9	30	70
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals	71	9		8	5	4
Other or indefinite	90	13	1	5	14	27
Total	748	75	1	42	91	144
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammers, hatchets, etc	1,036	386	143	17	158	288
Knives, saws, etc	130	8	3	2	37	66
Bars and prying tools, etc	304	78	11	7	48	117
Total	1,470	472	157	26	243	471

* As in last column of Table VII.

Nature of Injury, by Causes — Continued.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises.	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
ENGINEERING — *Continued.*										
60	6	89	22	2	7	44	38	33		102
8	1	18	6			5	6	4		17
22	1	27	7	1	2	15	11	11		27
26	4	41	9	1	5	21	20	17		54
4		3				3	1	1		4
122	4	217	30	2	36	117	59	56	1	256
37		64	8	1	9	37	20	17		75
21	1	20	5		5	17	4	6		30
4		2	1			1	4	1		2
16		29	1	1	4	17	3	1		34
44	3	102	15		18	45	28	31		116
36	1	54	9	1	9	23	20	18		72
60	3	155	29	1	16	76	32	52		163
20	1	8	4		4	12	11	3		11
30		48	10		7	32	14	9	2	53
119	1	18	58	3	64	78	67	18		61
98	1	17	30	3	39	49	51	17		41
13		2	8		9	4	7	1		4
118	7	148	49	2	44	116	60	32	5	161
676	24	756	249	14	235	551	359	239	7	925
107	3	44	43		29	81	17	28	3	72
64		39	89		98	66	4	26	1	77
39		10	24		7	34	7	10	1	14
30		6	20		10	20	2	4		14
217	4	122	319		242	311	10	41		455
97	1	21	107		105	122	8	13		161
201	2	24	184		106	174	38	28		85
375	9	18	364		110	345	60	32		107
220	6	10	199		62	228	31	17		66
13		2	15		7	12	1	4		8
34		8	32		9	27	3	5	1	22
1,397	25	304	1,396		785	1,420	181	208	6	1,081
7		2	2		2	4	2	1		2
2			1		1	1		2		
17	1	4	10		4	11	2	3		8
21		7	9		3	13	7	4	1	9
18		15	8		5	14	2	7		23
135	1	22	50		15	88	13	13		45
46	1	21	70		23	50	7	13		39
35	1	9	7		8	27	4	3		22
23		8	26		14	18	12	5		15
304	4	88	183		75	226	49	51	1	163
180		7	264		376	173	7	24		192
16		1	22		97	5		1		5
50	2	2	91	1	92	71	9	5		35
246	2	10	377	1	565	249	16	30		232

Table IX.— Part of Person Injured, and

CAUSE. [n. e. c.= not elsewhere classified.]	Total cases.*	PART OF PERSON INJURED (NUM				
		HEAD AND NECK.		Trunk (except internal injuries).	Arms or hands.	Fingers.
		Total.	Thereof eyes.			
						C. BUILDING AND
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c.	993	103	8	12	417	370
Cut on glass	38	2			18	14
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc	837					
Flying objects not from machine, tool or explosion	205	168	131	3	13	9
Poisonous gases	15	1				
All other causes	316	60	10	14	49	52
Total	2,404	334	149	29	497	445
Total — Building, etc	15,374	3,158	459	884	2,304	2,867
Grand Total	60,554	11,125	4,611	3,085	9,518	20,108

* As in last column of Table VII.

Nature of Injury, by Causes — Concluded.

BER OF CASES).			NATURE OF INJURY (NUMBER OF CASES).							
Legs or feet.	Internal injuries.	Several parts or other.	Lacerations.	Burns.	Cuts.	Bruises	Sprains and dislocations.	Fractures.	Suffocation, effects of heat or gas, etc.	Plural injuries or other.
ENGINEERING — *Concluded.*										
85		6	340		486	78	11	3		75
4			5		33					
837			73		406	260	6			92
11		1	22	5	38	14	2	1		123
.....		14							10	5
99	5	37	47	2	43	42	64	14	5	99
1,036	5	58	487	7	1,006	394	83	18	15	394
4,233	73	1,855	3,344	542	2,959	3,401	777	706	56	3,589
12,114	221	4,383	13,854	3,965	15,757	11,186	2,696	1,953	172	11,001

TABLE X.— EXTENT OF INJURIES, BY CAUSES.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES.			Fatal injuries.*
		Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	
A. FACTORIES.					
MECHANICAL POWER.					
Transmission of power:					
Motors (engines, dynamos, flywheels, etc.)	240	199	25	13	3
Air fans, steam pumps, etc	83	65	12	5	(1) 1
Gearing	679	485	149	40	(1) 5
Set screws	50	45	4	1	
Shafting	115	87	6	9	13
Belts and pulleys	763	684	24	45	10
Conveying and hoisting machinery:					
Elevators and hoists	383	311	14	42	(1) 16
Cranes (steam, electric, portable, etc.)	516	459	30	23	(1) 4
Hoisting and conveying apparatus, n. e. c	987	862	56	61	8
Locomotives and trains	289	242	16	15	(1) 16
Wood working machines:					
Saws	1,156	871	218	58	(2) 9
Planers and jointers	397	245	127	25	
Shapers	84	68	10	6	
Lathes	40	39	1		
Heading machines	8	7		1	
Other wood working machines	277	224	36	17	
Paper and printing machinery:					
Barkers	84	62	15	7	
Calenders and other paper-making machines	313	265	26	19	3
Paper cutting, stitching and staying machines	577	465	85	27	
Printing presses	256	203	30	22	1
Linotype machines	12	11	1		
Textile machinery:					
Picking machines	55	38	13	4	
Carding machines	91	70	13	8	
Spinning machines	89	76	6	7	
Looms	103	95	4	4	
Formers, knitting machines and other textile machinery	48	44	1	3	
Sewing machines, etc	212	204	4	4	
Laundry machines	57	45	5	7	
Other textile machinery	288	251	20	16	1
Leather working machinery	159	135	16	8	
Metal working machinery:					
Stamping machines	1,340	888	372	79	1
Drilling and milling machines	1,104	1,029	50	24	1
Screw machines	98	94	1	3	
Lathes	602	583	11	8	
Drop and other power hammers	210	191	17	2	
Shears	233	175	50	8	
Rollers	107	95	6	6	
Planers	8	8			
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	215	208	6	1	
Other	868	792	47	27	2
Polishing machines:					
Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc.	550	505	27	18	
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels	990	976	5	8	(2) 1
Other	502	466	20	16	
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc	122	88	27	6	1
Machines not elsewhere classified	963	846	87	28	(1) 2
Total	16,323	13,801	1,693	731	(10) 98
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.					
Explosives, (powder, dynamite, etc.)	21	20	1		
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc	290	269	6	7	(3) 8
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc	154	115	3	15	(2) 21
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	546	516	2	25	3
Caustics	417	398		18	1
Explosion of molten metals	118	107	1	5	5
Other accidents from molten metals	560	522	3	34	1
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)	78	61	4	6	(1) 7

* Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures.

Table X.— Extent of Injuries, by Causes — Continued.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES. Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	Fatal injuries.*
A. FACTORIES — *Concluded.*					
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY — *Concluded.*					
Electricity	441	405	2	18	(1) 16
Fire and heat not elsewhere classified	977	795	1	22	†159
Total	3,602	3,208	23	150	(7) 221
FALL OF PERSON					
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc	550	507	6	23	(3) 14
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc	446	421	4	13	8
Fall caused by collapse of support	535	501	4	28	2
Fall through opening in floor, etc	230	212	1	16	(1) 1
Fall in hoistway, shaft, etc	59	48		6	(2) 5
Fall on stairs, steps, etc	264	230	3	28	3
Fall on level by slipping	844	800	10	34	
Fall on level by tripping	523	492	5	24	2
Fall on level by slipping of tool	149	145	3	1	
Other or indefinite	214	202		8	(1) 4
Total	3,814	3,558	36	181	(7) 39
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.					
Falling objects not dropped:					
Rock, earth, etc	18	15		1	(1) 2
Pile of material or part thereof	465	426	9	24	6
Objects from trucks in transit	249	236	4	8	1
Other or indefinite	1,506	1,435	21	48	2
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	298	282	7	8	1
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:					
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person	2,086	2,002	46	36	(1) 2
Objects being moved or carried by hand	2,994	2,841	63	89	(1) 1
Objects being loaded or unloaded on vehicles	1,205	1,127	28	46	4
Other or indefinite	28	28			
All other or indefinite	279	252	15	12	
Total	9,128	8,644	193	272	(3) 19
Vehicles and animals	944	885	14	39	(1) 6
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Hand tools (hammers, knives, wrenches, files, etc.)	3,502	3,407	53	42	
Tools in hands of fellow workmen	466	443	12	11	
Striking against or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	3,166	3,087	21	56	2
Cut on glass	314	299	4	11	
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc	675	652		22	1
Flying objects not from machines, tools or explosions	1,612	1,565	24	23	
Inhalation of poisonous gases	62	51		2	(1) 9
All other causes	701	649	24	19	9
Total	10,498	10,153	138	186	(1) 21
Total — Factories	44,309	40,249	2,097	1,559	(29) 404
B. MINES AND QUARRIES.					
MECHANICAL POWER.					
Transmission of power:					
Motors (engines, fly wheels, etc.)	3	2	1		
Air fans, steam pumps, etc	1		1		
Gearing	5	3	2		
Set screws	1	1			
Shafting	1	1			
Belts and pulleys	2	2			

* Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures. † Asch building fire.

Table X.— Extent of Injuries, by Causes — Continued.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES.			Fatal injuries.*
		Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	
B. MINES AND QUARRIES — *Continued.*					
MECHANICAL POWER — *Concluded.*					
Conveying and hoisting machinery:					
Elevators and hoists	23	20		1	2
Unexpected starting or stopping	1	1			
Caught between elevator and shaft, etc.	1			1	
Other or indefinite	21	19			2
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc	19	15	3	1	
Breaking or slipping of apparatus	3	2	1		
Swinging of load, bucket, etc	4	4			
Unexpected starting or stopping	3	1	1	1	
Loading or unloading	5	4	1		
Other or indefinite	4	4			
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.	30	25	3	1	1
Locomotives and cars	46	35	5	4	2
Boarding or alighting	6	5			1
Coupling or uncoupling	13	7	3	3	
Unexpected starting or stopping	5	5			
Collisions or derailments	5	3	1		1
Struck by train	11	9	1	1	
Fall from train	1	1			
Other or indefinite	4	4			
Other machinery used in mining, etc.:					
Crushers and mixers	8	6		1	1
Drills, hammers, etc	25	21	1	3	
Saws	1			1	
Grindstones, etc	2	1	1		
Other or indefinite	2	2			
Total	168	133	17	12	6
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.					
Explosives:					
Blasts	42	22	7	9	(1) 4
Delayed or premature shots	11	1	3	7	(1)
Tamping	12	8	2		2
Drilling into blasts (misfires)	8	5	1		2
Other (including flying objects)	11	8	1	2	
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc	2	2			
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc	2	2			
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	8	6		1	1
Explosions of molten metals	2	2			
Electricity	4	4			(1)
Fire and heat, n. e. c.	7	7			
Total	67	45	7	10	(2) 5
FALL OF PERSON.					
From ladders	3	3			
By slipping or twisting of ladder	1	1			
By fall from ladder	1	1			
Other or indefinite	1	1			
From scaffolds	2	1		1	
By slipping or tilting of loose boards	1			1	
Other or indefinite	1	1			
Into shafts, hoistways or openings	10	7			3
From girders, joists, roofs, etc	7	5		2	
On stairs, steps, etc	2	2			
Into trenches, excavations, etc	7	5	1	1	
Falls by slipping, n. e. c.	19	18	1		

* Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures.

Table X.— Extent of Injuries, by Causes — Continued.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES.			Fatal injuries.*
		Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	
B. MINES AND QUARRIES — *Concluded.*					
FALL OF PERSON — *Concluded.*					
Falls by tripping, n. e. c	4	4			
Falls by slipping of tool	3	3			
Other or indefinite	16	13		3	
Total	73	61	2	7	3
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.					
Falling objects not dropped:					
Rock, earth, etc. (quarries)	29	27	1	1	
Rock, earth, etc. (mines)	78	67	2	4	5
Pile of material or part thereof	19	12	1	6	
Objects from trucks in transit	10	8	1	1	
Other or indefinite	22	16	4	2	
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	8	7		1	
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured persons:					
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person	19	19			
Objects being used or carried by hand	50	44	3	3	
Objects being loaded or unloaded	83	68		15	
Other or indefinite	6	5		1	
All other or indefinite	11	11			
Total	335	284	12	34	5
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.					
Boarding or alighting	3	2		1	
Coupling or uncoupling	8	7		1	
Unexpected starting or stopping	4	4			
Collisions or derailments	6	5		1	
Fall from wagons, cars, etc	2	2			
Struck by wagons, cars, etc	28	24	1	3	
Dump wagons, cars, etc	6	6			
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals	4	4			
Other or indefinite	9	9			
Total	70	63	1	6	
HAND TOOLS.					
Hammers, hatchets, etc	70	63	2	5	
Knives, saws, etc	1	1			
Bars and prying tools, etc	26	24	1	1	
Total	97	88	3	6	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	33	30		3	
Cut on glass	1	1			
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc	7	5		2	
Flying objects not from machines, tools or explosions	7	7			
Poisonous gases	2				2
All other causes	11	9	2		
Total	61	52	2	5	2
Total — Mines and Quarries	871	726	44	80	(2) 21
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING.					
MECHANICAL POWER.					
Transmission of power:					
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.)	52	38	3	10	(1) 1
Air fans, steam pumps, etc	38	36		2	
Gearing	43	30	6	6	1
Shafting	5	3		2	
Belts and pulleys	13	7	2	3	1

*Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures.

Table X.— Extent of Injuries, by Causes — Continued.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES. Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	Fatal injuries.*
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Continued.*					
MECHANICAL POWER — *Concluded.*					
Conveying and hoisting machinery:					
Elevators and hoists	158	90	9	47	(1) 12
Breaking of apparatus	11	5		6	
Unexpected starting or stopping	37	21	1	12	3
Struck by elevators	44	24	1	15	4
Struck by counterweight	6	2		2	2
Caught between elevator and shaft, etc.	24	12	4	5	(1) 3
Other or indefinite	36	26	3	7	
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc	831	589	44	167	31
Breaking or slipping of apparatus	156	88	9	41	18
Swinging of load, bucket, etc	303	234	8	55	6
Unexpected starting or stopping	37	18	1	17	1
Loading or unloading	133	97	12	22	2
Other or indefinite	202	152	14	32	4
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c.	291	198	21	63	9
Locomotives and cars	500	345	20	87	48
Boarding or alighting	52	39	4	7	2
Coupling or uncoupling	50	36	2	8	4
Unexpected starting or stopping	20	11	1	7	1
Collisions or derailments	106	74	4	24	4
Struck by train	181	111	8	32	30
Fall from train	42	33		3	6
Other or indefinite	49	41	1	6	1
Other machinery used in building, etc.:					
Crushers and mixers	61	46	10	5	
Drills, hammers, etc	187	154	4	29	
Saws	16	8	3	5	
Grindstones	25	21	1	3	
Pile drivers	35	26	1	8	
Other or indefinite	52	42	3	7	
Total	2,307	1,633	127	444	(2) 103
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.					
Explosives:					
Powder and dynamite (except blasts)	19	12	2	1	4
Blasts	135	84	7	26	18
Delayed or premature shots	23	12	1	4	6
Tamping	5	2			3
Drilling into blasts (misfires)	37	24	4	4	5
Other (including flying objects)	70	46	2	18	4
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc	89	77	1	10	1
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc	11	8		3	
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids	142	115	2	25	
Caustics (lime)	49	40		9	
Explosion of molten metal	2	2			
Other accidents from molten metal	18	18			
Electricity	201	138	6	26	31
Fire and heat, n. e. c.	123	107		15	1
Total	789	601	18	115	55
FALL OF PERSONS.					
From ladders	248	186	5	51	6
By breaking of ladder	38	29	1	8	
By slipping or twisting of ladder	74	60	1	12	1
By fall from ladder	127	91	3	28	5
Other or indefinite	9	6		3	
From scaffold	557	393	9	132	23
By breaking of scaffold	167	117	3	40	7
By breaking of tackles or supports	67	50		14	3
By tilting of scaffold	9	7		1	1

* Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures.

Table X.— Extent of Injuries, by Causes — Concluded.

(The figures as to extent of injuries in this and other tables are based on the first reports of employers when extent of injury seemed to be clearly indicated thereby, or on supplementary reports called for by mail in all doubtful cases.)

CAUSE.	Total cases.	NON-FATAL CASES.			Fatal injuries.*
		Temporary injuries.	Permanent injuries.	Extent of injury uncertain.	
C. BUILDING AND ENGINEERING — *Concluded.*					
FALL OF PERSON — *Concluded.*					
From scaffold — *Concluded.*					
By slipping or tilting of loose boards	61	52	3	6	
Other or indefinite	253	166	3	72	12
Into shafts, hoistways or openings	152	107	2	29	(1) 14
From girders, joists, roofs, etc	369	236	9	86	38
On stairs, steps, etc	45	36		9	
Into trenches, excavations, etc	127	99		23	5
Falls by slipping, n. e. c	349	305	2	42	
Falls by tripping, n. e. c	230	178	3	47	2
Falls by slipping of tool	33	23	4	6	
Other or indefinite	469	345	3	104	17
Total	2,579	1,907	37	530	(1) 105
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.					
Falling objects not dropped:					
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations)	273	179	8	69	17
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels)	361	278	7	65	(1) 11
Pile of material or part thereof	97	82	1	12	2
Objects from trucks in transit	70	54		15	1
Other or indefinite	1,378	1,016	11	329	22
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	516	402	2	110	2
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:					
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person	615	510	15	89	1
Objects being moved or carried by hand	1,018	832	29	157	
Objects being loaded or unloaded	603	483	17	103	
Other or indefinite	47	31	2	14	
All other or indefinite	99	79	7	11	2
Total	5,077	3,946	99	974	(1) 58
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.					
Boarding or alighting	13	10	1	2	
Coupling or uncoupling	5	3	2		
Unexpected starting or stopping	38	32		6	
Collisions or derailments	46	37		9	
Fall from wagons, cars, etc	59	46	1	11	1
Struck by wagons, cars, etc	224	158	3	63	
Dump wagons, cars, etc	202	142	10	47	3
Kick, push, bite, etc., of animals	71	58		13	
Other or indefinite	90	69	2	15	4
Total	748	555	19	166	8
HAND TOOLS.					
Hammers, hatchets, etc	1,036	874	16	146	
Knives, saws, etc	130	111	5	14	
Bars and prying tools, etc	304	255	7	42	
Total	1,470	1,240	28	202	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	993	872	4	117	
Cut on glass	38	35		3	
Stepping on nail, sliver, etc	837	586		251	
Flying objects not from machine, tool or explosion	205	180	3	22	
Poisonous gases	15	13		1	1
All other causes	316	227	9	68	12
Total	2,404	1,913	16	462	13
Total — Building and Engineering	15,374	11,795	344	2,893	(4) 342
Grand Total	60,554	52,770	2,485	4,532	(35) 767

* Figures in parentheses are fatalities before October 1, 1910, reported after November 1, 1910, and are not included in the other figures.

TABLE XI.— NATURE OF KNOWN PERMANENT

CAUSE.	FINGERS — INCLUDING LOSS OF —					
	Less than one-half.[1]		One-half or more.[1]			
	Total cases.	Thereof "tips."	Total cases.	Thereof: More than one-half.	Thereof: On more than one finger.	Amount uncertain.
						A. FAC
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Motors, (engines, dynamos, flywheels, etc.)	18	6	6	5	2	
Air fans, steam pumps, etc	5	2	4	2		
Gearing	79	33	48	27	20	2
Set screws			2			
Shafting	2	1	1	1		
Belts and pulleys	8	2	8	3	2	
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and lifts	3	1				
Cranes	13	5	6	3	3	
Hoisting and conveying apparatus, n. e. c	27	13	13	8	3	1
Locomotives and trains	1		1	1		
Wood working machinery:						
Saws	104	49	84	50	45	4
Planers and jointers	77	24	40	22	16	3
Shapers	4	3	5	1	4	1
Other wood working machines	19	9	11	7	3	
Paper and printing machinery:						
Barkers, etc	11	9	1	1	1	
Calenders and other paper making machines	14	8	6	5	2	
Paper cutting, stitching and staying machines	67	38	11	2	5	
Printing presses	13	7	7	6	3	2
Linotype machines	1	1				
Textile machinery:						
Picking machines	3	1	6	5	3	
Carding machines	4	2	6	3	3	
Spinning machines	4	3	2	1	1	
Looms	3	1				
Sewing machines, etc	4	3				
Laundry machines			2	1	2	
Other or indefinite	10	4	5	2	1	1
Leather working machinery	7	4	6	4	3	
Metal working machinery:						
Stamping machines	271	118	74	36	31	8
Drilling and milling machines	30	15	11	6	1	
Screw machines			1			
Lathes	7	3	1	1		
Drop hammers	5	2	7	4	3	1
Shears	42	27	7	3		
Rollers	1	1	3		2	
Power tools (chippers, etc.)	3	2	2	1	1	
Other or indefinite	23	8	13	4	2	2
Polishing machines:						
Contact with grindstones, emery wheels, etc	19	13	4	1		1
Struck by fragment of polishing wheels						
Other	7	5	5	3		
Machines used in bakeries, confectionery establishments, etc	19	8	5	4	2	
Machines, n. e. c	51	25	19	11	7	5
Total	979	456	433	234	171	31
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.						
Explosives (powder, dynamite, etc.)						
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc						
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc						
Other injuries from steam and hot liquids						
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)						
Electricity						1
Total						1

* See fourth column of Table X.
[1] Equals first phalanx of thumb or two phalanges of a finger.
Equals loss at or above wrist but below elbow.

INJURIES,* BY CAUSES.

Thumbs).†			Hands.				Arms.			
			Loss of —[3]				Loss of —[3]			
Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
TORIES.										
24		24					1			1
9	1	10			1	1			1	1
129	7	136	6		1	7				
2	1	3								
3		3			1	1		1	1	2
16	1	17	1		1	2	2		3	5
3		3								
19	1	20	1			1	1		1	2
41	3	44			1	1				
2		2	1			1	2		1	3
192	15	207	5		1	6	1		1	2
120	2	122	2		1	3			1	1
10		10								
30	3	33					1		1	2
12		12	2			2				
20	1	21	1		1	2			2	2
78	2	80	5			5				
22	1	23	4		1	5				
1		1								
9		9	2			2	2			2
10	1	11					1		1	2
6		6								
3	1	4								
4		4								
2	3	5								
16	1	17	2			2	1			1
13	2	15	1			1				
353	11	364	2			2				
41	5	46							1	1
1		1								
8	2	10							1	1
13	3	16								
49		49								
4	1	5	1			1				
5		5								
38	4	42					1		1	2
24	3	27								
.....							1			1
12	1	13			1	1				
24	2	26			1	1				
75	3	78	2			2				
1,443	81	1,524	38		11	49	14	1	16	31
.....			1			1				
.....					1	1			1	1
.....					1	1				
.....	2	2								
.....									2	2
1	1	2								
1	3	4	1		2	3			3	3

* Equals loss at or above elbow.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanent

CAUSE.	FINGERS (INCLUDING LOSS OF —)					
	Less than one-half.[1]		One-half or more.[1]			
				Thereof		
	Total cases.	Thereof "tips."	Total cases.	More than one-half.	On more than one finger.	Amount uncertain.
A. FACTORIES						
FALL OF PERSON.						
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc						
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc						
Fall caused by collapse of support						
Fall on level by slipping	2	2	1	1		
Fall on level by tripping						
Fall on level by slipping of tool	1					
Total	3	2	1	1		
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Pile of material or part thereof	2	2				
Objects from trucks in transit	1		1	1		
Other or indefinite	8	3	2	1		
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	3	1				1
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person	24	13	7	5	4	
Objects being moved or carried by hand	27	11	7			1
Objects being loaded or unloaded	17	8	2	2		
All other or indefinite	6	2	4	1		
Total	88	40	23	10	4	2
Vehicles and animals	3	3	5	3	1	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hand tools	17	9	2	1		
Tools in hands of fellow workman	2		3	3		
Striking against, or catching between, edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	10	8	1			
Cut on glass						
Flying objects not from machines, tools or explosions	1	1				
All other causes	5	4	4	2	1	3
Total	35	22	10	6	1	3
Total — Factories	1,108	523	472	254	173	37
B. MINES AND						
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.)	1					
Air fans, steam pumps, etc			1	1		
Gearing	1		1	1	1	
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc			1			
Unexpected starting or stopping						
Loading or unloading			1			
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c	3	1				
Locomotives and cars	1	1	1	1		
Coupling or uncoupling	1	1	1	1		
Other machinery used in mining, etc.:						
Drills, hammers, etc	1					
Pile drivers			1	1		
Total	7	2	5	4	1	

* See fourth column of Table X.
[1] Equals first phalanx of thumb or two phalanges of a finger.
[2] Equals loss at or above wrist but below elbow.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

THUMBS.)†			HANDS.				ARMS.			
			LOSS OF —[2]				LOSS OF —[2]			
Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
— *Concluded.*										
.....					1	1				
.....	1	1								
.....	1	1								
3		3			1	1				
.....									1	1
1		1								
4	2	6			2	2			1	1
2	2	4								
2		2								
10	2	12								
4		4								
31	2	33								
35	7	42								
19		19			1	1				
10		10								
113	13	126			1	1				
8	1	9								
19	3	22							1	1
5	1	6								
11	4	15			3	3				
.....	2	2			1	1				
1		1								
12	2	14			1	1				
48	12	60			5	5			1	1
1,617	112	1,729	39		21	60	14	1	21	36
QUARRIES.										
1		1								
1		1								
2		2								
1		1					1			
.....							1			1
1		1								
3		3								
2		2			1	1				
2		2			1	1				
1		1								
1		1								
12		12			1	1	1			1

[2] Equals loss at or above elbow.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanen

CAUSE.	FINGERS (INCLUDING					
	LOSS OF —					
	Less than one-half.[1]		One-half or more.[1]			
				Thereof		Amount uncertain.
	Total cases.	Thereof "tips."	Total cases.	More than one-half.	On more than one finger.	
B. MINES AND						
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY:						
Explosives:						
Blasts:						
Delayed or premature shots						
Tamping						
Total						
FALL OF PERSON.						
Fall by slipping, n. e. c	1					
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Objects from trucks in transit	1	1				
Other or indefinite	1	1	1	1		
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:						
Objects being moved or carried by hand	2	1				
Total	4	3	1	1		
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Struck by wagons, cars, etc	1	1				
HAND TOOLS.						
Bars and prying tools, etc			1	1	1	
Total — Mines and Quarrries	13	6	7	6	2	
C. BUILDING AND						
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Motors (engines, flywheels, etc.)	2	2				
Gearing			5	3	1	
Belts and Pulleys			1			
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and hoists	2					
Caught between elevator and shaft, etc						
Other or indefinite	2					
Derricks, cranes, shovels, etc	13	6	9	8	5	
Breaking or slipping of apparatus	1	1				
Swinging of load, bucket, etc	1		1	1	1	
Unexpected starting or stopping						
Loading or unloading	4	1	4	4	2	
Other or indefinite	7	4	4	3	2	
Conveying and hoisting apparatus, n. e. c	10	7	5	3	2	2
Locomotives and cars	2	2	2	2	2	
Boarding and alighting						
Coupling or uncoupling	2	2				
Unexpected starting or stopping			1	1	1	
Collisions or derailments						
Struck by train			1	1	1	
Other machinery used in building, etc.:						
Crushers and mixers	2	1	4	4	2	
Drills, hammers, etc	1					
Saws	1	1	1			
Total	33	19	27	20	12	2

* See fourth column of Table X.
[1] Equals first phalanx of thumb or two phalanges of a finger.
[2] Equals loss at or above wrist but below elbow.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

THUMBS).†			HANDS.				ARMS.			
			LOSS OF —‡				LOSS OF —‡			
Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
QUARRIES — *Concluded.*										
.....			1			1				
.....			1			1				
.....			2			2				
1		1								
1		1								
2		2					1			1
2	1	3								
5	1	6					1			1
1		1								
1		1								
20	1	21	2		1	3	2			2
ENGINEERING.										
2		2					1			1
5		5	1			1				
1		1								
2	1	3							1	1
.....	1	1								
2		2							1	1
22	2	24								
1		1								
2		2								
.....	1	1								
8	1	9								
11		11								
17	1	18	1			1				
4	1	5	1			1	2			2
.....			1			1	2			2
2		2								
1		1								
.....	1	1								
1		1								
6		6	2			2	1			1
1		1								
2	1	3								
62	6	68	5			5	4		1	5

‡ Equals loss at or above elbow.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanent

CAUSE.	FINGERS (INCLUDING LOSS OF —)					
	Less than one-half.[1]		One-half or more.[1]			
	Total cases.	Thereof "tips."	Total cases.	Thereof: More than one-half.	Thereof: On more than one finger.	Amount uncertain.
C. BUILDING AND						
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.						
Explosives:						
Powder and dynamite (except blasts)			1	1	1	
Blasts						
Delayed or premature shots						
Electricity			1	1	1	
Total			2	2	2	
FALL OF PERSON.						
From scaffolds			1	1	1	
By slipping or tilting of loose boards			1	1	1	
Other or indefinite						
From girders, posts, roofs, etc						
Fall by slipping, n. e. c	1	1				
Fall by tripping, n. e. c	1	1				
Fall by slipping of tool	2	1				
Other or indefinite						
Total	4	3	1	1	1	
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations)	1	1	1	1		
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels)	1		1	1		
Pile of material or part thereof			1			
Other or indefinite						
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	2	2				
Fall or weight of object being handled by injured person:						
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person	8	7				
Objects being moved or carried by hand	17	11	3	3	2	1
Objects being loaded or unloaded	7	3	2	2		
Other or indefinite	2	2				
All other or indefinite	2	1	2	1		
Total	39	27	10	8	2	1
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Boarding and alighting			1	1		
Unexpected starting or stopping	1					1
Fall from wagons, cars, etc			1	1		
Struck by wagons, cars, etc			1	1		
Dump wagons, cars, etc	4	2	3	1		1
Other or indefinite	1					
Total	6	2	6	4		2
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammers, hatchets, etc	4	2	3	2		1
Knives, saws, etc	4	4				
Bars and prying tools	5	3				1
Total	13	9	3	2		2
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c	4	3				
All other causes	4	1	1			
Total	8	4	1			
Total — Building and Engineering	103	64	50	36	17	7
Grand Total	1,224	593	529	296	188	44

* See fourth column of Table X.

[1] Equals first phalanx of thumb or two phalanges of a finger.

[2] Equals loss at or above wrist but below elbow.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

THUMBS).†			HANDS.				ARMS.			
			LOSS OF —[a]				LOSS OF —[a]			
Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
ENGINEERING — *Concluded.*										
1		1	1			1				
.....			1			1				
.....			1			1				
1	1	2							1	1
2	1	3	2			2			1	1
1		1							2	2
1		1							1	1
.....									1	1
.....									2	2
1		1								
1		1								
2		2								
.....					1	1	1			1
5		5			1	1	1		4	5
2	1	3								
2		2			1	1				
1		1								
.....									1	1
2		2								
8		8							1	1
21	1	22								
9	2	11								
2		2								
4	1	5								
51	5	56			1	1			2	2
1		1								
2		2								
1		1								
1		1	1			1				
8		8								
1		1								
14		14	1			1				
8	1	9								
4		4								
6		6								
18	1	19								
4		4								
5	1	6								
9	1	10								
161	14	175	8		2	10	5		8	13
1,798	127	1,925	49		24	73	21	1	29	51

[a] Equals loss at or above elbow.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanent

CAUSE.	TOES.†					
	LOSS OF —					
	One-half [1] or less.	More than one-half.[1]	Amount uncertain.	Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
						A. FAC
MECHANICAL POWER.						
Transmission of power:						
Gearing	2	3		5		5
Set screws						
Conveying and hoisting machinery:						
Elevators and lifts		5		5		5
Cranes	1	3	2	6		6
Hoisting and conveying apparatus, n. e. c.	2	2		4		4
Locomotives and trains						
Wood working machinery:						
Saws	1			1		1
Planers and jointers						
Lathes						
Other wood working machines			1	1		1
Paper and printing machinery:						
Bar ers, etc						
Calenders and other paper making machines		1		1		1
Printing presses		2		2		2
Textile machinery:						
Looms		1		1		1
Metal working machinery:						
Stamping machines						
Drilling and milling machines						
Drop hammers						
Shears						
Power tools (chippers, etc.)						
Other or indefinite						
Polishing machines:						
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels						
Other						
Machines, n. e. c.		1		1		1
Total	6	18	3	27		27
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.						
Explosion and ignition of gases, dust, etc						
Explosion of boilers, steam pipes, etc						
Explosion of molten metal						
Other accidents from molten metal						
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)						
Total						
FALL OF PERSON.						
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc						
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc						
Fall caused by collapse of support						
Fall on stairs, steps, etc						
Fall on level by slipping						
Fall on level by tripping						
Total						
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Pile of material or part thereof		1		1	1	2
Objects from trucks in transit					1	1
Other or indefinite	1	3		4	1	5
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons	1			1	1	2

* See fourth column of Table X.

[1] Equals first phalanx of great toe or two phalanges of others.

[4] Equals loss at or above ankle but below knee.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

FEET.				LEGS.				EYES.			
LOSS OF —[4]				LOSS OF —[5]				LOSS OF —			
One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Impairment of sight.	Total.
TORIES.											
.....		1	1								
.....						1	1				
3		1	4			2	2				
.....											
1		2	3			3	3	1			1
3			3	3			3				
.....								2			2
.....								1			1
.....								1			1
.....											
.....								1			1
.....											
.....											
.....								4		2	6
.....								3			3
1			1								
.....						1	1				
.....										1	1
.....								3			3
.....								3			3
.....								5		1	6
1			1			1	1	1			1
9		4	13	3		8	11	25		4	29
.....								3		1	4
.....						1	1			1	1
.....								1			1
.....		1	1					2			2
.....		1	1								
.....		2	2			1	1	6		2	8
.....		1	1			1	1				
.....						1	1				
.....						1	1				
.....						3	3				
.....						3	3				
.....						2	2				
.....		1	1			11	11				
.....						1	1				
.....						1	1				
1		1	2			2	2				
.....											

[5] Equals loss at or above knee.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanent

CAUSE.	TOES.†					
	LOSS OF —					
	One-half[1] or less.	More than one-half.[1]	Amount uncertain.	Total.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.
						C. BUILDING AND
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.						
Falling objects not dropped:						
Rock, earth, etc. (open excavations)		1		1		1
Rock, earth, etc. (tunnels)		1		1		1
Other or indefinite		2		2		2
Fall or weight of object being handled by injured person:						
Objects used in construction or repair by injured person		2		2		2
Objects being moved or carried by hand		1		1		1
Objects being loaded or unloaded		1		1		1
Total		8		8		8
VEHICLES AND ANIMALS.						
Struck by wagons, cars, etc		1		1		1
Dump wagons, cars, etc		1		1		1
Other or indefinite						
Total		2		2		2
HAND TOOLS.						
Hammers, hatchets, etc						
Knives, saws, etc						
Bars and prying tools	1			1		1
Total	1			1		1
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Flying objects not from machine, tool or explosion						
All other causes						
Total						
Total — Building and Engineering	6	14		20		20
Grand Total	19	48	5	72	6	78

* See fourth column of Table X.
[1] Equals first phalanx of great toe or two phalanges of others.
[4] Equals loss at or above ankle but below knee.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

FEET.				LEGS.				EYES.			
LOSS OF —[4]				LOSS OF —[5]				LOSS OF —			
One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Stiffened or deformed.	Total.	One.	Both.	Impairment of sight.	Total.
ENGINEERING — *Concluded.*											
1			1			2	2				
.....						1	1				
1			1			2	2			1	1
.....		2	2								
1			1								
.....											
3		2	5			5	5			1	1
.....											
.....											
.....						1	1				
.....						1	1				
.....								6		1	7
1			1								
.....											
1			1					6		1	7
.....								3			3
.....		1	1			1	1				
.....		1	1			1	1	3			3
13	1	16	30	6		24	30	15	1	5	21
29	1	27	57	11		58	69	93	5	28	126

[4] Equals loss at or above knee.
† Injuries to two or more are classified according to most serious injury to any one.

Table XI.— Nature of Known Permanent

CAUSE.	HEARING.			
	LOSS OF, IN —			
	One ear.	Both ears.	Impairment of —	Total.
				A. FAC
MECHANICAL POWER.				
Conveying and hoisting machinery:				
Cranes				
Locomotives and trains				
Polishing machines:				
Struck by fragments of polishing wheels				
Machines, n. e. c				
Total				
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.				
Vats, pans, etc. (containing hot liquids or caustics)				
Fire and heat, n. e. c				
Total				
FALL OF PERSON.				
Fall from ladder, scaffold, platform, etc				
Fall from machinery, trucks, engines, etc				
Fall caused by collapse of support				
Fall in or through opening in floor, etc				
Fall on level by slipping				
Fall on level by tripping				
Fall on level by slipping of tool				
Total				
WEIGHTS AND FALLING OBJECTS.				
Falling objects not dropped:				
Pile of material or part thereof			1	1
Falling tools or objects dropped by other persons				
Fall or weight of objects being handled by injured person:				
Objects in course of manufacture or repair by injured person				
Objects being moved or carried by hand				
Objects being loaded or unloaded				
All other or indefinite				
Total			1	1
Vehicles and animals				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Hand tools				
Tools in hands of fellow workman				
Striking against, or catching between edges, projecting parts, etc., n. e. c				
All other causes				
Total				
Total — Factories			1	1
HEAT AND ELECTRICITY.				B. MINES AND
Explosives:				
Blasts:				
Delayed or premature shots				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
All other causes				
Total — Mines and Quarries				

* See fourth column of Table X

[6] *i. e.* those involving two or more parts specified in previous classifications.

Injuries,* by Causes — Continued.

INTERNAL INJURIES.			PLURAL INJURIES.[6]				PARALYSIS.		
			LOSS OF MEMBERS.						
Hernia.	Other or indefinite.	Total.	One hand or arm and one foot or leg.	Other.	Stiffening or deformity.	Total.	In part.	General.	Injuries not elsewhere specified.
TORIES.									
.....									1
1		1		1		1	1		1
.....									1
2		2							1
3		3		1		1	1		4
.....			1			1			
.....									1
.....			1			1			1
2	1	3							
1		1					1		
.....							1		1
.....	1	1							
3		3							
2		2							
2		2							
10	2	12					2		1
1		1							
.....								1	
3		3							
13		13							
1		1							1
2		2							
20		20						1	1
1	1	2							
1		1							
.....				1		1			
2		2							
1		1		1	1	2			1
4		4		2	1	3			1
38	3	41	1	3	1	5	3	1	8
QUARRIES.									
.....				1		1			
1		1							
1		1		1		1			

TABLE XII.— CHILDREN'S EMPLOYMENT CERTIFICATES ISSUED BY LOCAL

LOCALITY.	Issued before Oct. 1, 1910, but reported in 1911.	Issued		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ALBANY COUNTY.				
Albany city	2	19	11	10
Berne town		1		
Coeymans town		1		
Cohoes city	106	10	12	7
Colonie town	5			1
Green Island village	15	2	3	3
Watervliet city		6	8	5
ALLEGANY COUNTY.				
Andover village				
Centerville town				
Wellsville village		1	1	1
BROOME COUNTY.				
Binghamton city		21	8	10
Endicott village		1		
Lestershire village		4	1	
Lisle village				
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.				
Franklinville village				
Olean city		6	4	4
Portville town			2	
CAYUGA COUNTY.				
Auburn city		9	10	6
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.				
Carroll town				
Cherry Creek village				
Dunkirk city		4	8	6
Falconer village				
Forestville village				
Hanover town				
Jamestown city		13	15	9
Portland town				
Sheridan town				
CHEMUNG COUNTY.				
Big Flats town				1
Elmira city		8		1
CHENANGO COUNTY.				
New Berlin village			1	
Oxford village	11	2		
Sherburne village		2	2	1
CLINTON COUNTY.				
Ausable town	2	1		2
Ellenburgh town				
Peru town		3		
Plattsburgh city	2			
Rouses Point				
COLUMBIA COUNTY.				
Claverack town				
Hudson city	4	4	6	2
Ghent town		2		1
Livingston town				
Philmont village				1
Stockport town		7		1
Valatie village	13	1		
CORTLAND COUNTY.				
Cortland city	4	3		
Cortlandville town		1	2	1
Homer village		2	1	1
McGrawville village			1	1
Solon town				

BOARDS OF HEALTH AS REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1910, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
8	4	7	13	8	34	18	18	22	172
.....									1
1									2
10	15	20	13	14	19	12	2	19	153
.....					6				7
2	2	6	1	2	4	2	1	1	29
8	7	9	6	6	5	3	2	22	87
2		1					1		4
.....	1								1
1		1	3	3	1			4	16
6	15	15	12	15	23	14	21	32	192
.....									1
1	4		2	2	6	1		1	22
2									2
.....			1	1			1	2	5
4	12	6	4	3	3		1	27	74
.....					3			1	6
10	5	6	8	4	24	16	16	20	134
.....					2	2			4
.....					1				1
9	3	3	8	4	6	8	6	23	88
1	2		2	4	3	1			13
.....					1	1			2
.....					1				1
19	7	9	9	14	34	19	3	34	185
.....								1	1
1		1	1	1				1	5
2		2							5
6	3	4	5	1	12	7	1	9	57
.....	1	1			1			1	5
.....	1		1	1	2			4	11
.....	3	1	1	2	2			2	16
.....		1							4
.....	1								1
.....	1	2							6
1	1	1	1	2				2	8
.....					2				2
.....					1				1
4	3	5	8	6	12	3		4	57
.....		1							4
.....			2	2					4
.....		4	2	1	2	2			12
.....	2		1	3	3		1	1	19
3	1	1	1			1	1	3	12
2	2	1	1	2	5	4	7	1	28
.....			1						5
.....	1	1	1	1	2			1	11
.....		1	1			3	1		8
.....							1		1

Table XII.— Children's Employment Certificates Issued by Local

LOCALITY.	Issued before Oct. 1, 1910, but reported in 1911.	ISSUED		
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DELAWARE COUNTY.				
Sidney village		1	1	
DUTCHESS COUNTY.				
Fishkill Landing village			2	1
Matteawan village		1	1	2
Poughkeepsie city	19	12	11	11
Red Hook village		1		
ERIE COUNTY.				
Akron village	1	1	1	
Alden town				
Angola				
Buffalo city		90	76	52
Cheektowaga town				
Depew village				
East Aurora village	5		1	1
East Hamburg town		1	1	1
Evans village				
Hamburg town			1	
Lackawanna city		5	5	2
Lancaster town				
Lancaster village		1	1	
Newstead town		6	1	1
Tonawanda city		2	9	2
Tonawanda town				
ESSEX COUNTY.				
Chesterfield town				
Keeseville village	1		5	2
Port Henry village		2	1	
Ticonderoga village		2		
FRANKLIN COUNTY.				
Fort Covington town				
Santa Clara town				
Waverly town		2	1	2
FULTON COUNTY.				
Gloversville city		5	6	2
Johnstown city	77	3	3	3
Mayfield village		1		
GENESEE COUNTY.				
Batavia town				
LeRoy village	1	4	2	
Oakfield village			2	
GREENE COUNTY.				
Athens village				
Catskill village			1	1
Coxsackie village				
HERKIMER COUNTY.				
Dolgeville village		3	2	
Frankfort village		3		1
Herkimer village		3	2	6
Ilion village		7	3	3
Little Falls city	32	3	1	3
Middleville village			1	
Mohawk village				
JEFERSON COUNTY.				
Brownville town				
Carthage village	2			1
Chaumont village		1	1	
Watertown city		2		1
West Carthage village				
Wilma town				

Boards of Health as Reported to the Department of Labor — Concluded.

BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1910, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Total.
4	2	1	7	8	7	2	2	4	42
.....		1	2				1		4
8	9	7	6	10	11	8	5	21	113
.....		1		1	1				3
2	2	3	5	8	9		3	4	37
.....		1			1				2
.....	3		1	1	5	5	1	2	18
6	7	12	11	11	27	30	19	30	198
.....								1	1
.....		4	2	5	9	6	1	2	30
.....			1						1
.....		1	1	7	3		2	1	15
3,188	4,188	4,144	3,442	4,225	8,213	4,769	2,052	6,067	50,655

TABLE XIII.— STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED IN

COUNTY.	PLACES INSPECTED.			Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		
	Once.	More than once.	Total.			Office force.	Shop force.	Total.
Albany	755	4	759	18	349	884	24,369	25,253
Allegany	92		92		47	73	1,411	1,484
Broome	223		223		212	498	12,541	13,039
Cattaraugus	134	1	135	2	59	238	5,984	6,222
Cayuga	210	1	211		112	486	8,149	8,635
Chautauqua	250		250	5	104	824	16,428	17,252
Chemung	174		174		63	413	7,615	8,028
Chenango	93		93	4	84	95	2,483	2,578
Clinton	71	1	72	3	12	52	2,423	2,475
Columbia	110		110	2	54	111	5,150	5,261
Cortland	67	1	68	2	77	131	4,086	4,217
Delaware	66	1	67	1	38	18	1,241	1,259
Dutchess	259		259		89	305	9,309	9,614
Erie	2,264	15	2,279	17	927	3,213	88,499	91,712
Essex	49	1	50	1	15	52	1,198	1,250
Franklin	71		71	1	48	32	1,681	1,713
Fulton	254	1	255		12	193	9,032	9,225
Genesee	116	3	119			108	4,469	4,577
Greene	59		59	4	37	7	1,290	1,297
Herkimer	113	3	116		6	299	10,419	10,718
Jefferson	198	1	199	1	66	150	6,943	7,093
Kings*	6,993	203	7,196	49	4,563	1,832	152,720	154,552
Lewis	59		59		23	2	1,004	1,006
Livingston	102		102		45	72	2,841	2,913
Madison	114		114	4	50	25	3,382	3,407
Monroe	1,556	14	1,570	21	908	3,354	59,231	62,585
Montgomery	127		127		10	281	14,350	14,631
Nassau	147	1	148	3	89	263	1,803	2,066
New York*	22,639	374	23,013	63	13,414	26,727	498,866	525,593
Niagara	355	1	356	2	97	980	17,262	18,242
Oneida	472	8	480	4	143	562	29,016	29,578
Onondaga	612	2	614	19	758	2,030	31,767	33,797
Ontario	168		168		75	197	3,845	4,042
Orange	219		219	2	96	347	12,220	12,567
Orleans	66		66	1	19	55	2,100	2,155
Oswego	166		166	7	182	233	9,692	9,925
Otsego	84		84	3	63	95	2,378	2,473
Putnam	30		30		4	2	267	269
Queens*	767	20	787	3	354	1,234	30,791	32,025
Rensselaer	548	2	550		291	765	27,873	28,638
Richmond*	232	1	233	5	141	316	9,032	9,348
Rockland	93		93		34	137	5,246	5,383
St. Lawrence	172		172	5	90	106	4,650	4,756
Saratoga	147	3	150	1	50	150	6,763	6,913
Schenectady	242	2	244		74	3,832	18,292	22,124
Schoharie	63	2	65		19	10	719	729
Schuyler	25		25		11	15	676	691
Seneca	81		81		42	158	2,541	2,699
Steuben	183		183		78	248	7,508	7,756
Suffolk	262		262	4	116	183	4,164	4,347
Sullivan	38		38		24	1	306	307
Tioga	82		82		40	42	1,419	1,461
Tompkins	185	1	186		92	110	1,966	2,076
Ulster	252		252	7	132	105	8,174	8,279
Warren	144		144	1	46	96	4,568	4,664
Washington	89	24	113	6	42	144	4,832	4,976
Wayne	124		124		94	105	2,793	2,898
Westchester	563	1	564	1	45	1,028	27,556	28,584
Wyoming	72	1	73	3	33	104	2,997	3,101
Yates	78		78		33	31	892	923
Grand Total	43,979	693	44,672	275	24,831	54,159	1,241,222	1,295,381
New York City*	30,631	598	31,229	120	18,472	30,109	691,409	721,518

EACH COUNTY, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.						COUNTY.
Grand total.	Office force.	SHOP FORCE.				
		Total.	Number in Shops Employing —			
			1 to 19.	20 to 199.	200+.	
24,525	883	23,642	2,975	9,231	11,436	Albany
1,241	73	1,168	351	817		Allegany
12,351	492	11,859	1,071	3,865	6,923	Broome
5,296	238	5,058	424	2,805	1,829	Cattaraugus
8,459	486	7,973	782	1,471	5,720	Cayuga
14,195	824	13,371	985	5,772	6,614	Chautauqua
7,219	413	6,806	650	2,478	3,678	Chemung
2,318	92	2,226	315	1,502	409	Chenango
2,073	52	2,021	255	1,381	385	Clinton
4,930	111	4,819	287	1,750	2,782	Columbia
3,653	131	3,522	268	1,628	1,626	Cortland
1,229	18	1,211	411	800		Delaware
9,338	305	9,033	878	3,091	5,064	Dutchess
80,033	3,209	76,824	8,885	27,929	40,010	Erie
1,092	52	1,040	198	842		Essex
1,615	32	1,583	293	1,290		Franklin
8,617	192	8,425	1,163	5,593	1,669	Fulton
3,727	106	3,621	401	1,993	1,227	Genesee
1,287	7	1,280	163	460	657	Greene
10,542	299	10,243	368	3,096	6,779	Herkimer
6,377	150	6,227	608	3,436	2,183	Jefferson
135,287	1,825	133,462	26,046	64,397	43,019	*Kings
974	2	972	266	706		Lewis
2,400	72	2,328	307	1,283	738	Livingston
3,176	25	3,151	393	1,959	799	Madison
58,421	3,354	55,067	6,367	21,637	27,063	Monroe
13,999	281	13,718	396	2,799	10,523	Montgomery
1,839	262	1,577	681	263	633	Nassau
447,184	25,635	421,549	105,489	229,200	86,860	*New York
16,507	972	15,535	1,335	6,300	7,900	Niagara
28,106	551	27,555	1,703	8,785	17,067	Oneida
28,448	1,925	26,523	2,498	10,331	13,694	Onondaga
3,671	197	3,474	609	1,825	1,040	Ontario
11,528	346	11,182	832	4,390	5,960	Orange
1,789	55	1,734	201	816	717	Orleans
8,804	231	8,573	513	3,383	4,677	Oswego
2,084	95	1,989	384	659	946	Otsego
239	2	237	94	143		Putnam
26,635	1,232	25,403	2,685	8,693	14,025	*Queens
26,987	758	26,229	2,084	6,852	17,293	Rensselaer
8,192	311	7,881	669	2,491	4,721	*Richmond
5,037	137	4,900	269	3,003	1,628	Rockland
3,989	106	3,883	645	1,488	1,750	St. Lawrence
6,268	149	6,119	582	2,362	3,175	Saratoga
22,085	3,832	18,253	1,082	1,279	15,892	Schenectady
729	10	719	274	445		Schoharie
548	15	533	83	450		Schuyler
2,656	158	2,498	283	982	1,233	Seneca
6,573	248	6,325	639	2,467	3,219	Steuben
3,677	181	3,496	987	1,280	1,229	Suffolk
282	1	281	170	111		Sullivan
1,238	42	1,196	366	830		Tioga
2,029	110	1,919	750	1,169		Tompkins
7,399	105	7,294	937	3,910	2,447	Ulster
3,667	96	3,571	519	1,776	1,276	Warren
4,386	142	4,244	305	2,789	1,150	Washington
2,085	105	1,980	382	1,598		Wayne
27,134	1,028	26,106	2,194	4,420	19,492	Westchester
2,741	104	2,637	258	981	1,398	Wyoming
751	31	720	301	419		Yates
1,139,661	52,896	1,086,765	186,309	489,901	410,555	Grand Total
617,298	29,003	588,295	134,889	304,781	148,625	*New York City

Table XIII.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County.	Number of Employees at Time of Shop Force.					
	Total	Men (18 years +).	Youths (16–18 yrs).	Boys (14–16 yrs).	Women (16 years +).	Girls (14–16 yrs).
Albany	23,642	14,863	93	131	8,392	163
Allegany	1,168	1,001	8	3	153	3
Broome	11,859	7,421	236	27	4,135	40
Cattaraugus	5,058	4,402	98	31	516	11
Cayuga	7,973	5,533	193	43	2,157	47
Chautauqua	13,371	10,779	223	66	2,240	63
Chemung	6,806	4,911	59	6	1,821	9
Chenango	2,226	1,669	27	18	502	10
Clinton	2,021	1,839	8	2	172	
Columbia	4,819	3,249	99	26	1,414	31
Cortland	3,522	2,762	14	5	739	2
Delaware	1,211	962	17	3	223	6
Dutchess	9,033	6,408	85	20	2,457	63
Erie	76,824	60,849	1,719	597	13,091	568
Essex	1,040	949			91	
Franklin	1,583	1,316	43	15	209	
Fulton	8,425	5,593	81	52	2,650	49
Genesee	3,621	2,595	43	15	960	8
Greene	1,280	1,080	12	5	181	2
Herkimer	10,243	7,860	119	22	2,227	15
Jefferson	6,227	5,430	9	8	773	7
Kings*	133,462	89,342	1,977	576	40,072	1,495
Lewis	972	886			81	5
Livingston	2,328	1,909	8	2	399	10
Madison	3,151	2,574	15	10	546	6
Monroe	55,067	37,724	884	305	15,687	467
Montgomery	13,718	7,516	228	91	5,775	108
Nassau	1,577	1,282	38	9	239	9
New York*	421,549	261,485	3,293	1,231	152,538	3,002
Niagara	15,535	12,716	409	90	2,208	112
Oneida	27,555	17,352	286	157	9,464	296
Onondaga	26,523	20,780	576	133	4,853	181
Ontario	3,474	2,694	44	4	717	15
Orange	11,182	8,366	222	59	2,498	37
Orleans	1,734	1,066	30	13	622	3
Oswego	8,573	6,264	184	50	2,016	59
Otsego	1,989	1,580	24	9	363	13
Putnam	237	206			31	
Queens*	25,403	20,263	453	148	4,196	343
Rensselaer	26,229	12,585	396	59	13,120	69
Richmond*	7,881	6,933	90	25	791	42
Rockland	4,900	4,100	128	35	613	24
St. Lawrence	3,883	3,247	31	7	593	5
Saratoga	6,119	4,704	31	6	1,368	10
Schenectady	18,253	16,283		34	1,930	6
Schoharie	719	525		1	193	
Schuyler	533	476			57	
Seneca	2,498	2,068	32	11	374	13
Steuben	6,325	5,052	66	2	1,202	3
Suffolk	3,496	2,582	91	41	737	45
Sullivan	281	266	3	3	9	
Tioga	1,196	848	8	2	331	7
Tompkins	1,919	1,569	17		331	2
Ulster	7,294	5,262	197	92	1,605	138
Warren	3,571	2,019	25	2	1,524	1
Washington	4,244	2,956	20	7	1,248	13
Wayne	1,980	1,494	27	5	447	7
Westchester	26,106	18,348	428	48	7,193	89
Wyoming	2,637	1,689	29	6	901	12
Yates	720	545	11	6	156	2
Grand Total	1,086,765	739,027	13,487	4,374	322,131	7,746
New York City*	588,295	378,023	5,813	1,980	197,597	4,882

† Inclusive of children discharged for

County, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

INSPECTION.			WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				CHILDREN UNDER 14 YEARS FOUND IN —		COUNTY.
ALL CHILDREN 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD.†			NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —						
Office.†	Shop.†	Total.†	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Office.	Shop.	
.....	294	294	2,622	5,554	15,411	55			Albany
.....	6	6	16	161	985	6			Allegany
.....	67	67	1,038	5,357	5,296	168		2	Broome
.....	42	42	157	594	3,998	309			Cattaraugus
.....	90	90	284	953	6,736				Cayuga
2	129	131	645	5,585	7,126	15			Chautauqua
.....	15	15	898	2,481	3,375	52			Chemung
.....	28	28	110	683	1,280	153			Chenango
.....	2	2	181	342	1,218	280			Clinton
.....	57	57	193	751	3,773	102			Columbia
.....	7	7	18	608	2,805	91			Cortland
.....	9	9	36	114	801	260			Delaware
.....	83	83	497	3,180	5,276	80			Dutchess
.....	1,165	1,165	5,788	24,638	38,275	8,123		4	Erie
.....			143	118	344	435			Essex
.....	15	15	25	81	1,280	197			Franklin
.....	101	101	197	150	8,060	18			Fulton
.....	23	23	471	192	2,861	97		2	Genesee
.....	7	7	19	44	791	426			Greene
.....	37	37	42	509	9,610	82			Herkimer
.....	15	15	564	1,208	3,167	1,348			Jefferson
10	2,071	2,081	17,966	73,282	41,194	1,020	1	8	*Kings
.....	5	5	17	1	426	528			Lewis
.....	12	12	24	250	2,029	25			Livingston
.....	16	16	323	123	2,037	668			Madison
.....	772	772	4,325	40,913	9,794	35			Monroe
.....	199	199	474	133	13,111				Montgomery
.....	18	18	554	616	345	62			Nassau
112	4,233	4,345	128,848	228,954	61,609	2,138	2	30	*New York
.....	202	202	979	4,751	8,812	993	1	7	Niagara
.....	453	453	1,174	2,455	23,076	850			Oneida
.....	314	314	1,852	9,516	14,901	254			Onondaga
.....	19	19	96	392	2,936	50			Ontario
.....	96	96	1,723	3,962	5,298	199			Orange
.....	16	16	114	139	1,472	9		2	Orleans
.....	109	109	229	713	7,171	460		1	Oswego
.....	22	22	108	1,002	448	431			Otsego
.....			10	89	99	39			Putnam
2	491	493	4,231	11,660	8,127	1,385	1	4	*Queens
.....	128	128	2,592	11,637	11,640	360			Rensselaer
.....	67	67	657	3,492	3,691	41			*Richmond
.....	59	59	98	2,724	1,864	214			Rockland
.....	12	12	208	917	1,940	818			St. Lawrence
.....	16	16	1,498	1,388	2,358	875			Saratoga
.....	40	40	1,818	15,398	969	68			Schenectady
.....	1	1	20	84	498	117			Schoharie
.....			1	37	340	155			Schuyler
.....	24	24	51	567	1,861	19			Seneca
.....	5	5	206	3,222	2,878	19			Steuben
.....	86	86	286	1,446	1,674	90			Suffolk
.....	3	3	7	68	101	105			Sullivan
.....	9	9	56	242	890	8			Tioga
.....	2	2	237	292	1,345	45			Tompkins
.....	230	230	478	990	5,728	98			Ulster
.....	3	3	356	654	2,337	224			Warren
.....	20	20	780	917	1,852	695			Washington
.....	12	12	221	439	1,292	28			Wayne
.....	137	137	2,719	17,389	5,212	786		2	Westchester
.....	18	18	39	147	2,367	84			Wyoming
.....	8	8	17	38	582	83			Yates
126	12,120	12,246	189,276	494,342	376,772	26,375	5	62	Grand Total
124	6,862	6,986	151,702	317,388	114,621	4,584	4	42	*New York City

†ack of employment certificate.

TABLE XIV.—STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED IN EACH

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
ALBANY COUNTY	759	349	25,253	24,369	24,525	883		23,642
Albany (see Table XV)	530	316	11,895	11,315	11,456	580		10,876
Altamont	4	3	11	11	10			10
Coeymans	8	2	399	399	377			377
Building brick	*5*		*391*	*391*	*369*			*369*
Coboes	121	13	8,137	8,020	7,931	117		7,814
Hosiery and knit goods	*20*		*3,176*	*3,141*	*2,970*	*35*		*2,935*
Cotton goods	*11*		*2,440*	*2,423*	*2,440*	*17*		*2,423*
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*5*	*2*	*789*	*778*	*789*	*11*		*778*
Rolling mills and steel works	*1*		*585*	*575*	*585*	*10*		*575*
Castings	*1*		*273*	*260*	*278*	*18*		*260*
Colonie	13		1,741	1,668	1,741	73		1,668
Castings	*2*		*1,077*	*1,054*	*1,077*	*23*		*1,054*
Green Island	18	2	1,453	1,404	1,453	49		1,404
Railway repair shops	*1*		*728*	*696*	*728*	*32*		*696*
Laundries (non-Chinese)	*1*		*242*	*239*	*242*	*3*		*239*
Guilderland	2		31	30	31	1		30
Medusa	1		2	2	2			2
Potters Hollow	1		2	2	2			2
Preston Hollow	1	1	3	3	3			3
Ravena	5		100	98	85	1		84
Slingerlands	2	1	92	89	92	3		89
Van Rensselaer Island	6		239	231	239	8		231
Voorheesville	4	2	104	102	59	2		57
Watervliet	43	9	1,044	995	1,044	49		995
Miscellaneous hardware	*4*		*278*	*264*	*278*	*14*		*264*
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*3*		*237*	*230*	*237*	*7*		*230*
ALLEGANY COUNTY	92	47	1,484	1,411	1,241	73		1,168
Alfred	5	4	39	38	13	1		12
Andover	8	3	98	98	66			66
Angelica	6	5	101	99	98	2		96
Belfast	6	4	18	18	18			18
Belmont	6	2	255	239	192	16		176
Miscellaneous machinery	*1*		*240*	*225*	*179*	*15*		*164*
Bolivar	7	6	29	28	26	1		25
Canaseraga	4	2	7	7	7			7
Cuba	15	7	103	94	93	9		84
Fillmore	6	2	43	43	30			30
Friendship	8	3	117	111	114	6		108
Wellsville	21	9	674	636	584	38		546
BROOME COUNTY	223	212	13,039	12,541	12,351	492		11,859
Binghamton	172	175	8,665	8,330	8,077	329		7,748
Cigars	*24*	*30*	*2,340*	*2,327*	*2,252*	*18*		*2,239*
Boots and shoes	*2*		*916*	*894*	*916*	*22*		*894*
Furniture and upholstery	*5*	*5*	*725*	*704*	*612*	*21*		*591*
Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	*1*		*387*	*381*	*379*	*6*		*373*
Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	*2*	*3*	*379*	*346*	*289*	*33*		*256*
Tailoring	*5*	*8*	*356*	*349*	*340*	*7*		*333*
House trim	*3*	*5*	*264*	*251*	*213*	*13*		*200*
Miscellaneous hardware	*1*		*225*	*212*	*193*	*13*		*180*
Proprietary medicines	*2*		*216*	*213*	*216*	*3*		*213*
Printing and publishing	*10*	*11*	*200*	*174*	*200*	*26*		*174*
Deposit†	12	9	92	88	91	4		87
Endicott	8	4	2,164	2,057	2,164	107		2,057
Boots and shoes	*1*		*1,779*	*1,690*	*1,779*	*89*		*1,690*
Clocks and time recorders	*1*		*336*	*319*	*336*	*17*		*319*
Harpersville	1		23	23	23			23
Lestershire	13	9	1,833	1,784	1,778	49		1,729
Boots and shoes	*1*		*1,323*	*1,293*	*1,323*	*30*		*1,293*

† See also Deposit

COUNTY AND TOWN, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
2,975	9,231	11,436	14,863	93	131	8,392	163	2,622	5,554	15,411	55	
2,167	4,005	4,704	6,657	61	49	3,997	112	2,189	3,665	5,011	11	
10			6			4			4	6		
8	369		352	25					5	372		
.....	*369*		*344*	*25*						*369*		
434	2,679	4,701	3,958	1	47	3,762	46	162	322	7,291	39	
28	*1,480*	*1,427*	*985*		*14*	*1,906*	*30*	*44*	*18*	*2,873*		
.....	*541*	*1,882*	*1,305*		*16*	*1,097*	*5*	*21*	*1*	*2,401*		
14	*207*	*557*	*119*		*1*	*648*	*10*	*11*		*767*		
.....		*575*	*575*							*575*		
.....		*260*	*260*						*260*			
33	771	864	1,602		8	58		49	172	1,442	5	
.....	*190*	*864*	*1,047*		*7*			*7*		*1,047*		
60	409	935	1,120		7	273	4	58	766	580		
.....		*696*	*696*						*696*			
.....		*239*	*74*		*2*	*163*		*2*		*237*		
30			29	1						30		
2			2							2		
2			2							2		
3			3							3		
17	67		84							84		
2	87		81			8		79	8	2		
25	206		231						122	109		
9	48		57							57		
173	590	232	679	5	20	290	1	85	490	420		
32		*232*	*245*		*19*			*19*	*213*	*42*		
.....	*230*		*61*			*169*			*204*	*26*		
351	817		1,001	8	3	153	3	16	161	985	6	
12			9			3				12		
36	30		43		1	19	3	4	4	58		
14	82		94			2			2	94		
18			16			2				18		
12	164		173			3			3	173		
.....	*164*		*164*							*164*		
25			25					2		23		
7			7							7		
84			75			9			17	67		
30			29			1				30		
41	67		102	2		4			2	106		
72	474		428	6	2	110		10	133	397	6	
1,071	3,865	6,923	7,421	236	27	4,135	40	1,038	5,357	5,296	168	1
827	3,300	3,621	4,249	123	21	3,319	36	710	5,024	1,966	48	1
99	*203*	*1,937*	*543*	*2*	*3*	*1,668*	*23*	*171*	*2,027*	*41*		
.....	*26*	*868*	*419*	*41*	*1*	*429*	*4*	*5*	*863*	*26*		
2	*350*	*239*	*543*	*23*		*25*			*241*	*350*		
.....		*373*	*343*	*12*	*4*	*13*	*1*	*5*	*25*	*343*		
.....	*256*		*256*						*175*	*81*		
15	*318*		*60*	*1*		*271*	*1*	*126*	*96*	*111*		
15	*185*		*194*	*4*	*2*			*2*	*51*	*147*		
.....	*180*		*172*	*7*	*1*			*1*	*179*			
9		*204*	*112*			*111*		*9*	*204*			
34	*140*		*164*	*7*	*1*	*11*	*1*	*156*	*18*			
46	41		82			5		1	17	25	44	
48		2,009	1,580	70	2	404	1	322	16	1,710	9	
.....		*1,690*	*1,217*	*70*	*2*	*400*	*1*	*3*		*1,687*		
.....		*319*	*315*			*4*		*319*				
.....	23		23								23	
53	383	1,293	1,305	35	3	384	2	5	256	1,468		
.....		*1,293*	*920*	*20*	*1*	*350*	*2*	*3*		*1,290*		

under Delaware County.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
BROOME COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Sanitaria Spa	2		13	13	13			13
Union	6	8	119	118	91	1		90
Whitney Point	5	4	81	79	69	2		67
Windsor	4	3	49	49	45			45
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY	135	59	6,222	5,984	5,296	238		5,058
Allegany	2		79	75	79	4		75
Cattaraugus	5	5	52	45	47	7		40
Delavan	5	1	48	48	32			32
East Salamanca (*railway repair shops*)	1		221	216	221	5		216
Ellicottville	7	6	118	115	113	3		110
Elton	2		7	7	4			4
Farmersville	2	1	5	5	4			4
Franklinville	8	2	543	533	279	10		269
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*300*	*296*	*37*	*4*		*33*
Cutlery	*1*		*224*	*219*	*224*	*5*		*219*
Gowanda*	10	4	443	430	396	13		383
Leather	*1*		*211*	*208*	*211*	*3*		*208*
Great Valley	2		5	5	5			5
Killbuck	1		5	5	5			5
Limestone	1		150	148	67	2		65
Little Valley	6	3	241	225	241	16		225
Cutlery	*3*		*213*	*200*	*213*	*13*		*200*
Machias	3	2	7	7	4			4
Olean	49	18	2,772	2,634	2,489	138		2,351
Railway repair shops	*2*		*1,072*	*1,022*	*987*	*50*		*937*
Leather	*5*		*508*	*496*	*347*	*12*		*335*
Mineral oil products	*2*		*300*	*282*	*300*	*18*		*282*
Bottles and jars	*2*		*277*	*267*	*277*	*10*		*267*
Portville	2		300	296	174	4		170
Randolph	7	7	217	213	214	4		210
Salamanca	20	9	877	848	856	29		827
Leather	*2*		*322*	*315*	*302*	*7*		*295*
South Dayton	2	1	132	129	66	3		63
CAYUGA COUNTY	211	112	8,635	8,149	8,459	486		7,973
Auburn	157	74	8,323	7,840	8,184	483		7,701
Agricultural implements	*4*		*2,468*	*2,238*	*2,454*	*230*		*2,224*
Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	*3*	*1*	*1,454*	*1,408*	*1,454*	*46*		*1,408*
Boots and shoes	*2*	*1*	*1,363*	*1,265*	*1,363*	*98*		*1,265*
Miscellaneous brass and bronze ware	*1*		*347*	*329*	*256*	*18*		*238*
Carpets and rugs	*3*	*1*	*317*	*310*	*317*	*7*		*310*
Articles of horn, bone, etc	*1*	*1*	*294*	*288*	*294*	*6*		*288*
Woolens and worsteds	*1*	*1*	*291*	*289*	*291*	*2*		*289*
Cato	4	4	14	14	11			11
Cayuga	2		3	3	3			3
Genoa	2	2	3	3	3			3
Meridian	3	3	13	13	7			7
Montezuma	2	1	26	26	15			51
Moravia	12	6	39	38	39	1		38
Port Byron	11	8	58	57	48	1		47
Throopsville	4	5	35	35	28			28
Weedsport	14	9	121	120	121	1		120
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY	250	104	17,252	16,428	14,195	824		13,371
Brocton	6	2	133	127	107	6		101
Cassadaga	3	2	9	9	5			5
Chautauqua	2		38	37	18	1		17
Cherry Creek	4	2	108	105	101	3		98

*See also Gowanda.

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
13			12		1					3	10	
22	68		87	1		2			44	44	2	
17	50		58	5		4				40	27	
45			25	2		17	1			40	5	
424	2,805	1,829	4,402	98	31	516	11	157	594	3,998	309	
4	71		42	3		30				75		
40			38			2		5		35		
32			31			1		1		29	2	
.....		216	216							216		
19	91		83			27			2	108		
4			4							4		
4			4							4		
17	33	219	201	5		62	1	1	5	260	3	
.....	*33*		*25*			*8*				*33*		
.....		*219*	*162*	*6*		*51*	*1*	*1*		*218*		
40	135	208	338	3	5	37		5	15	363		
.....		*208*	*200*	*3*	*5*			*5*		*203*		
5			5							5		
5			3			2				5		
.....	65		65							65		
5	220		206	1		18		3	99	103	20	
.....	*200*		*184*			*16*			*99*	*101*		
4			4					1		1	2	
177	988	1,186	2,102	63	20	157	9	127	469	1,473	282	
.....	*21*	*916*	*937*							*937*		
.....	*335*		*261*	*1*		*72*	*1*	*1*	*52*	*232*		
12		*270*	*232*								*232*	
.....	*267*		*199*	*51*	*17*			*37*	*230*			
.....	170		125	4	1	40		1		169		
21	189		177		3	30		3	4	203		
45	782		725	19	2	80	1	10		817		
.....	*295*		*295*							*295*		
2	61		33			30				63		
782	1,471	5,720	5,533	193	43	2,157	47	284	953	6,736		
607	1,374	5,720	5,344	191	42	2,077	47	264	875	6,562		
.....	*224*	*2,000*	*2,195*	*13*	*1*	*15*		*1*	*70*	*2,153*		
3		*1,405*	*768*	*31*	*1*	*618*		*1*		*1,407*		
7		*1,258*	*506*	*115*	*37*	*572*	*35*	*72*		*1,193*		
.....		*238*	*215*	*4*	*1*	*18*		*1*		*237*		
3	*65*	*242*	*108*	*5*		*199*	*8*	*8*	*64*	*238*		
.....		*288*	*90*	*1*		*196*	*1*	*1*	*287*			
.....		*289*	*198*	*3*		*87*	*1*	*1*		*288*		
11			11						7	4		
3			3							3		
3			3							3		
7			7							7		
15			15							15		
38			34			4		9	14	15		
47			43			4		10	16	21		
5	23		25	2	1			1	22	5		
46	74		48			72			19	101		
985	5,772	6,614	10,779	223	66	2,240	63	645	5,585	7,126	15	
16	85		84			17				101		
5			5							5		
17			14			3		14			3	
14	84		55		1	41	1	2	2	94		

under Erie County.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
						Office Force.		
			Total.	There- of in shop.	Grand total.	Total.	There- of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Dunkirk	41	14	4,972	4,774	3,962	198	2	3,764
Locomotives	*1*		*3,600*	*3,488*	*2,742*	*112*	*2*	*2,630*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*1*		*385*	*368*	*367*	*17*		*350*
Falconer	14	2	1,391	1,329	1,153	62		1,091
Woolens and worsteds	*3*		*436*	*426*	*396*	*10*		*385*
Motor vehicles	*1*		*350*	*330*	*184*	*20*		*164*
House trim	*3*		*225*	*216*	*225*	*9*		*216*
Wooden toys and novelties	*1*		*212*	*198*	*212*	*14*		*198*
Forestville	3	2	98	95	70	3		67
Forsyth	1	1	12	12	12			12
Fredonia	10	5	83	66	75	17		58
Frewsburg	3	1	75	71	69	4		65
Gerry	1		23	22	23	1		22
Hartfield	1	1	14	14	14			14
Jamestown	121	54	9,166	8,722	7,652	444		7,208
Furniture and upholstery	*35*	*7*	*2,454*	*2,351*	*2,095*	*103*		*1,992*
Woolens and worsteds	*4*		*2,223*	*2,174*	*1,851*	*49*		*1,802*
Metal furniture	*5*		*1,581*	*1,461*	*1,243*	*120*		*1,123*
Sheet metal work	*2*		*982*	*946*	*775*	*36*		*739*
House trim	*4*	*2*	*251*	*235*	*245*	*16*		*229*
Kennedy	4	1	27	26	12	1		11
Mayville	5	1	35	32	35	3		32
Ripley	3	2	62	59	52	3		49
Sherman	5	1	82	78	80	4		76
Silver Creek	12	6	544	500	527	44		483
Agricultural implements	*3*		*402*	*365*	*392*	*37*		*355*
Sinclairville	3	1	22	20	20	2		18
Stockton	1	1	51	51	51			51
Westfield	7	5	307	279	157	28		129
Cider, apple juice, grape juice, etc.	*1*		*250*	*224*	*100*	*26*		*74*
CHEMUNG COUNTY	174	63	8,028	7,615	7,219	413		6,806
Big Flats	6	2	117	116	39	1		38
Breesport	5	1	40	40	34			34
Elmira	134	49	5,794	5,490	5,352	304		5,048
House trim	*11*	*2*	*735*	*717*	*717*	*18*		*699*
Castings	*2*		*537*	*514*	*454*	*23*		*431*
Stationary engines, boilers, etc.	*2*	*1*	*475*	*414*	*467*	*61*		*406*
Silk and silk goods	*2*		*401*	*396*	*373*	*5*		*368*
Railway repair shops	*3*		*398*	*385*	*390*	*15*		*375*
Tobacco and snuff	*6*		*376*	*368*	*276*	*8*		*268*
Bookbinding and blank book making	*2*	*1*	*364*	*298*	*364*	*66*		*298*
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*299*	*297*	*299*	*2*		*297*
Motor vehicles	*4*	*1*	*289*	*276*	*289*	*13*		*276*
Packing boxes, crates, etc.	*2*		*245*	*231*	*245*	*14*		*231*
Elmira Heights	8		1,864	1,763	1,603	101		1,502
Bridges and structural iron	*1*		*779*	*700*	*597*	*79*		*518*
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*504*	*500*	*454*	*4*		*450*
Horseheads	14	6	187	180	171	7		164
Millport	3	3	12	12	9			9
Van Etten	3	2	9	9	7			7
Wellsburg	1		5	5	4			4
CHENANGO COUNTY	93	84	2,578	2,483	2,318	92		2,226
Afton	5	2	28	28	27			27
Bainbridge	9	7	163	146	163	17		146
Earlville	7	7	93	87	72	5		67
Greene	6	6	145	139	100	6		94
Mount Upton	1		29	28	29	1		28
New Berlin	9	8	83	82	74	1		73

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
231	553	2,980	3,388	15	3	353	5	197	2,810	751	6	
.....		*2,630*	*2,620*	*10*					*2,630*			
.....		*350*	*350*							*350*		
7	866	218	711	40	8	322	10	214	377	500		
.....	*167*	*218*	*83*	*31*	*2*	*263*	*6*	*3*	*377*			
.....	*164*		*163*		*1*			*1*		*163*		
.....	*216*		*216*					*196*		*20*		
.....	*198*		*150*	*9*	*5*	*50*	*4*	*9*		*189*		
20	47		49		1	16	1	2		65		
12			9			3				12		
58			49			9		4		54		
21	44		42	4	1	14	4	5		60		
.....	2		22						22			
14			13			1				14		
464	3,328	3,416	5,607	155	51	1,353	42	198	2,356	4,654		
57	*1,710*	*225*	*1,965*	*11*	*11*	*5*		*11*	*50*	*1,931*		
.....	*100*	*1,702*	*590*	*63*	*30*	*1,080*	*39*	*69*	*1,111*	*622*		
10	*338*	*775*	*1,117*	*5*		*1*			*110*	*1,013*		
.....	*25*	*714*	*687*	*50*	*2*			*2*	*737*			
28	*201*		*221*	*7*	*1*			*1*		*228*		
11			7			4			3	8		
10	22		31	1				3	2	27		
15	34		28	2		19				45	4	
19	57		63			13			2	74		
24	459		435	3	1	44		6	8	469		
.....	*355*		*355*							*355*		
18			18							16	2	
.....	51		40			11				51		
9	120		109	3		17			3	126		
.....	*74*		*68*	*3*		*3*				*74*		
650	2,478	3,678	4,911	59	6	1,821	9	898	2,481	3,375	52	
13	25		16			22		3	19	16		
14	20		29			5		5	2	27		
533	1,805	2,710	3,708	59	6	1,267	8	878	1,619	2,511	40	
58	*286*	*375*	*686*	*9*		*4*		*441*	*142*	*116*		
.....	*77*	*354*	*429*	*5*		*7*			*84*	*347*		
7		*399*	*406*						*399*	*7*		
.....	*97*	*271*	*78*	*9*	*3*	*275*	*3*	*6*		*362*		
.....	*77*	*298*	*375*						*35*	*340*		
31	*237*		*118*			*150*		*58*		*210*		
5		*293*	*181*	*10*		*107*		*6*	*293*			
9		*283*	*43*	*4*	*2*	*244*	*4*	*6*		*291*		
20	*26*	*230*	*275*	*1*					*245*	*31*		
.....	*29*	*202*	*115*	*18*	*1*	*96*	*1*	*4*		*227*		
.....	534	968	994			507	1	1	831	670		
.....		*518*	*518*						*518*			
.....		*450*	*88*			*362*				*450*		
70	94		144			20		9		145	10	
9			9						5	2	2	
7			7					2	5			
4			4							4		
315	1,502	409	1,669	27	18	502	10	110	683	1,280	153	
27			26	1				1	1	1	24	
35	111		144			2			81	35	30	
42	25		63			4			1	50	16	
18	76		92	2				40	39	15		
.....	28		28								28	
29	44		35			38		4	3	63	3	

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
CHENANGO COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Norwich	33	33	1,542	1,487	1,449	53		1,396
Railway repair shops	*1*		*416*	*409*	*416*	*7*		*409*
Oxford	13	13	199	195	148	4		144
Sherburne	4	3	229	225	189	4		185
South New Berlin	2	1	9	9	9			9
South Otselic	4	4	58	57	58	1		57
CLINTON COUNTY	72	12	2,475	2,423	2,073	52		2,021
Altona	1		15	15	15			15
Ausable Chasm*	3		180	173	148	7		141
Cadyville	1		69	67	69	2		67
Champlain	5	1	123	121	123	2		121
Chazy	1		17	17	17			17
Lyon Mountain	2		190	185	190	5		185
Mooers	2		47	47	47			47
Mooers Forks	1	1	1	1	1			1
Morrisonville	4		110	109	110	1		109
Perrys Mills	1		15	15	4			4
Peru	3	2	37	35	35	2		33
Plattsburgh	41	8	1,332	1,306	1,048	26		1,022
Motor vehicles	*1*		*530*	*525*	*390*	*5*		*385*
Rouses Point	4		178	174	108	4		104
Schuyler Falls	1		28	28	25			25
Standish	1		128	125	128	3		125
West Chazy	1		5	5	5			5
COLUMBIA COUNTY	110	54	5,261	5,150	4,930	111		4,819
Boston Corners	1		3	3	3			3
Chatham	15	6	249	242	244	7		237
Columbiaville	1		108	107	108	1		107
Empire (*building brick*)	1		463	460	303	3		300
Greenport (town) (*cement and lime*)	1		301	295	301	6		295
Hudson	55	35	2,006	1,931	1,950	75		1,875
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*975*	*957*	*975*	*18*		*957*
Cement and lime	*2*		*230*	*230*	*230*			*230*
Kinderhook	3	2	89	88	89	1		88
Mellenville	2	1	41	39	39	2		37
Newton Hook	1		132	131	91	1		90
Philmont	10	7	796	789	793	7		786
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*797*	*780*	*784*	*7*		*777*
Rossman	1		32	32	32			32
Stockport Center	3		65	65	65			65
Stottville	2	1	569	567	509	2		507
Woolens and worsteds	*1*		*568*	*566*	*508*	*2*		
Stuyvesant Falls	3		154	153	154	1		153
Valatie	11	2	253	248	249	5		244
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*222*	*217*	*222*	*5*		*217*
CORTLAND COUNTY	68	77	4,217	4,086	3,653	131		3,523
Cincinnatus	4	4	21	21	17			17
Cortland	43	43	3,224	3,119	2,750	105		2,645
Miscellaneous wire work	*1*		*1,261*	*1,248*	*1,238*	*13*		*1,225*
Carriages, wagons and sleighs	*1*		*307*	*305*	*14*	*2*		*12*
Pianos, organs, etc	*1*		*253*	*250*	*199*	*3*		196
Rolling mills and steel works	*1*		*209*	*200*	*209*	9		*200*
Homer	14	16	330	320	288	10		278
McGraw	4	10	462	454	437	8		429
Corsets, garters, etc	*2*	*7*	*358*	*352*	*358*	*6*		*352*
Marathon	3	4	180	172	161	8		153

* See also Ausable Chasm

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
120	867	409	1,043	16	7	321	9	53	491	841	11	
.....		*409*	*409*						*409*			
23	121		99	5	11	29		11	8	86	39	
3	182		100	2		82	1	1		184		
9			9						7	2		
9	48		30	1		26			52	3	2	
255	1,381	385	1,839	8	2	172		181	342	1,218	280	
15			15							15		
10	131		117			24			107	24	10	
.....	67		67					67				
3	118		121							121		
17			17							17		
.....	185		185							185		
.....	47		7			40				47		
1			1							1		
29	80		109					80		29		
4			4							4		
3	30		33							33		
166	471	385	924	2		96		27	183	667	145	
.....		*385*	*385*							*385*		
2	102		84	6	2	12		2	52	50		
.....	25		25							25		
.....	125		125								125	
5			5					5				
287	1,750	2,782	3,249	99	26	1,414	31	193	751	3,773	102	
3			3							3		
58	179		158	1		78		7	5	175	50	
.....	107		35	9		58	5	5		102		
.....		300	300							300		
.....		295	295							295		
163	680	1,032	1,260	41	9	559	6	54	688	1,133		
.....	*155*	*802*	*397*	*36*	*7*	*511*	*6*		*389*	*568*		
.....		*230*	*230*							*230*		
13	75		37	1		50				88		
6	31		33			4				22	15	
.....	90		90					90				
9	128	649	343	20	10	409	4	14		772		
.....	*128*	*649*	*354*	*20*	*10*	*409*	*4*	*14*		*763*		
.....	32		32							10	22	
4	61		46		1	17	1	2		53	10	
1		506	367	16	2	121	1	3		504		
.....		*506*	*366*	*16*	*2*	*121*	*1*	*3*		*503*		
3	150		86	5	2	54	6	8	26	116	3	
27	217		164	6	2	64	8	10	32	200	2	
.....	*217*		*140*	*6*	*1*	*62*	*8*	*9*	*32*	*176*		
268	1,628	1,626	2,762	14	5	739	2	18	608	2,805	91	
17			17							8	9	
196	1,024	1,425	2,304	11	4	326		13	403	2,156	73	
.....		*1,225*	*1,156*	*1*	*3*	*65*				*1,225*		
12			*12*							*12*		
.....	*196*		*195*	*1*						*196*		
.....		*200*	*200*							*200*		
40	238		192	3	1	81	1	5	4	262	7	
13	215	201	96			332	1		201	228		
.....	*151*	*201*	*66*			*285*	*1*		*201*	*151*		
2	151		153							151	2	

under Essex county.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
						OFFICE FORCE.		
			Total.	There- of in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total.	There- of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
DELAWARE COUNTY	67	38	1,259	1,241	1,229	18		1,211
Beerston	2		26	26	26			26
Butternut Grove	2		21	21	21			21
Cadosia	2	2	46	46	45			45
Centerville	1		10	10	10			10
Delancy	1		4	4	4			4
Delhi	13	13	73	70	73	3		70
Deposit*	1	1	107	106	91	1		90
East Branch	2		14	14	14			14
Elk Brook	1		24	24	22			22
Fishs Eddy	2		23	23	23			23
Hamden	2		25	25	25			25
Hancock	4	3	21	21	21			21
Harvard	1		12	12	12			12
Hobart	1		22	21	22	1		21
Horton	1		12	12	12			12
Horton Brook	1		10	10	10			10
Methol	1		15	15	15			15
Peakville	1		11	11	11			11
Rock Rift	1		8	8	8			8
Shinhopple	1		10	10	10			10
Sidney	9	7	473	466	462	7		455
Trout Brook	1		12	12	12			12
Walton	16	12	280	274	280	6		274
DUTCHESS COUNTY	259	89	9,614	9,309	9,338	305		9,033
Arlington	1	1	3	3	3			3
Amenia	1		2	2	2			2
Camelot	1		20	20	20			20
Chelsea	1		40	40	40			40
Clinton Corners	2		8	8	8			8
Fishkill	1	1	2	2	2			2
Fishkill-on-Hudson	30	5	1,193	1,158	1,098	35		1,063
Men's hats and caps	*2*		*532*	*525*	*437*	*7*		*430*
Building brick	*6*		*391*	*390*	*391*	*1*		*390*
Hopewell Junction	2		54	52	54	2		52
Madalin	4	2	11	11	9			9
Matteawan	22	3	1,968	1,916	1,930	52		1,878
Men's hats and caps	*3*		*1,244*	*1,233*	*1,206*	*11*		*1,195*
Rubber and gutta percha goods	*1*		*280*	*270*	*280*	*10*		*270*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*1*		*267*	*241*	*267*	*26*		*241*
Millbrook	7		46	45	46	1		45
Millerton	9		53	52	53	1		52
New Hamburg	2	1	41	40	41	1		40
Pine Plains	4		110	108	110	2		108
Pleasant Valley	1		2	2	2			2
Poughkeepsie	141	61	5,210	5,022	5,073	188		4,885
Agricultural implements	*3*		*979*	*917*	*976*	*62*		*914*
Tailoring	*12*	*9*	*621*	*605*	*617*	*16*		*601*
Motor vehicles	*2*		*469*	*446*	*469*	*23*		*446*
Cigars	*5*	*1*	*452*	*448*	*452*	*4*		*448*
Rolling mills and steel works	*1*		*328*	*325*	*253*	*3*		*250*
Women's white goods	*4*		*258*	*251*	*254*	*7*		*247*
Pearl buttons, handles, etc	*2*		*217*	*210*	*217*	*7*		*210*
Miscellaneous machinery	*6*	*2*	*212*	*206*	*208*	*6*		*202*
Red Hook	7	3	121	119	121	2		119
Rhinebeck	7	3	18	17	18	1		17
Salt Point	2		4	4	3			3
Staatsburg	3	3	16	15	15	1		14
Stanfordville	1		18	17	18	1		17

* See also Deposit,

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
411	800		962	17	3	223	6	36	114	801	260	
2	24		26						2		24	
21			21							9	12	
16	29		44	1						19	26	
10			10							10		
4			4								4	
70			67			3		6	3	36	25	
.....	90		68	7		12	3	3		87		
14			14							14		
.....	22		22								22	
23			23							23		
25			25						8		17	
21			21					2		10	9	
12			12								12	
.....	21		18			3		3	7		11	
12			12								12	
10			10								10	
15			15								15	
11			11								11	
8			8								8	
10			10							10		
31	424		306	4	3	139	3	7	31	412	5	
12			12								12	
84	190		208	5		66		15	63	171	25	
878	3,091	5,064	6,408	85	20	2,457	63	497	3,180	5,276	80	
3			3							3		
2			2						2			
.....	20		19	1						20		
.....	40		40							40		
8			8							8		
2			2							2		
98	660	305	876	4	2	178	3	7	191	864	1	
.....	*125*	*305*	*250*		*2*	*175*	*3*	*5*		*425*		
.....	*390*		*386*	*4*						*390*		
.....	52		52							20	32	
9			9						2	7		
64	193	1,621	1,325	17	7	522	7	21	43	1,806	8	
.....	*85*	*1,110*	*801*	*17*	*1*	*375*	*1*	*2*		*1,193*		
.....		*270*	*195*			*75*				*270*		
.....		*241*	*241*							*241*		
20	25		44			1			28	17		
52			40			12			3	49		
2	38		40							40		
28	80		108							108		
2			2						2			
509	1,874	2,502	3,356	54	11	1,426	38	218	2,862	1,768	37	
.....	*37*	*877*	*911*	*3*					*877*	*37*		
22		*579*	*132*	*17*	*5*	*426*	*21*	*26*	*553*	*22*		
16		*430*	*446*							*446*		
9	*73*	*366*	*89*	*9*	*1*	*329*	*10*	*20*	*72*	*356*		
.....		*250*	*250*							*250*		
5	*242*		*22*			*225*			*242*	*5*		
.....	*210*		*93*	*6*	*2*	*127*	*2*	*4*	*55*	*151*		
19	*183*		*202*						*198*	*4*		
10	109		85	2		32			25	94		
17			17						6	11		
3			3							1	2	
14			14						14			
17			17							17		

under Broome County.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	There-of in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.		
						Total.	There-of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
DUTCHESS COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Tivoli	1		6	6	4			4
Wappingers Falls	8	5	666	648	666	18		648
Dyeing, finishing, etc.	*1*		*404*	*389*	*404*	*15*		*389*
Tailoring	*1*		*250*	*247*	*250*	*3*		*247*
Washington Hollow	1	1	2	2	2			2
ERIE COUNTY	2,279	927	91,712	88,499	80,033	3,209		76,824
Akron	16	12	211	207	211	4		207
Alden	5	3	124	124	104			104
Angola	5		265	260	210	5		205
Cycles	*1*		*210*	*205*	*155*	*5*		*150*
Blasdell	5		680	680	497			497
Rolling mills and steel works	*2*		*450*	*450*	*450*			*450*
Brant	1	1	23	23	23			23
Buffalo (see Table XV)	2,092	845	73,561	70,612	67,292	2,945		64,347
Chaffee	3	2	5	5	5			5
Cheektowaga	7		865	865	806			806
Railway repair shops	*1*		*551*	*551*	*551*			*551*
Fertilizers	*2*		*215*	*215*	*215*			*215*
Colden	3	2	6	6	6			6
Depew	14		3,164	3,164	2,048			2,048
Car wheels and railway equipment	*2*		*2,336*	*2,336*	*1,238*			*1,238*
Railway repair shops	*1*		*618*	*618*	*618*			*618*
East Aurora	18	14	293	255	293	38		255
Printing and publishing	*2*		*205*	*167*	*205*	*38*		*167*
Ebenezer	3	2	7	7	6			6
Eden Center	1		7	7	5			5
Farnham (*canning fruits and vegetables*)	1		233	231	233	2		231
Gardenville	2	1	17	17	17			17
Gowanda*	5	2	36	34	35	2		33
Hamburg	12		260	260	227			227
Holland	5	4	42	42	42			42
Irving	1		181	181	181			181
Lackawanna	6		8,402	8,342	4,825	60		4,765
Rolling mills and steel works	*1*		*8,060*	*8,000*	*4,483*	*60*		*4,423*
Railway repair shops	*1*		*296*	*296*	*296*			*296*
Lancaster	13		690	690	561			561
Castings	*1*		*500*	*500*	*381*			*381*
North Collins	6	5	44	44	44			44
Sardinia	2	2	7	7	2			2
Springville	17	19	230	230	230			230
Tonawanda	30	10	2,343	2,190	2,114	153		1,961
Rolling mills and steel works	*3*		*832*	*808*	*672*	*24*		*648*
Pianos, organs, etc.	*1*		*429*	*424*	*429*	*5*		*424*
Paper mills	*1*		*224*	*211*	*224*	*13*		*211*
Williamsville	6	3	16	16	16			16
ESSEX COUNTY	50	15	1,250	1,198	1,092	52		1,040
Ausable Forks	5	2	218	207	218	11		207
Crown Point	4	1	28	28	23			23
Elizabethtown	2	2	5	5	3			3
Keeseville	6	2	87	83	87	4		83
Mineville	6		203	189	153	14		139
Port Henry	11	4	202	196	202	6		196
Ticonderoga	15	4	394	382	293	12		281
Willsboro	1		113	108	113	5		108

* See also Gowanda.

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
4			4							4		
12		636	340	7		286	15	251	2	395		
.....		*389*	*304*			*85*				*389*		
.....		*247*	*24*	*7*		*201*	*15*	*247*				
2			2							2		
8,885	27,929	40,010	60,849	1,719	597	13,091	568	5,788	24,638	38,275	8,123	4
79	128		150	2		55			70	137		
9	95		94	3	4	3		4	66	34		
8	197		204	1						205		
.....	*150*		*150*							*150*		
16	131	350	497						350	147		
.....	*100*	*350*	*450*						*350*	*100*		
.....	23		7			14	2	2	21			
8,392	25,137	30,818	49,428	1,555	559	12,251	554	5,566	21,347	34,439	2,995	1
5			5							5		
11	244	551	806					38		766	2	
.....		*551*	*551*							*551*		
.....	*215*		*215*							*215*		
6			6							6		
45	183	1,820	1,990	18	7	33		10	1,898	128	12	
.....	*36*	*1,202*	*1,236*		*2*			*2*	*1,200*	*36*		
.....		*618*	*600*	*18*					*618*			
49	206		165	11		79		76	95	84		
4	*163*		*81*	*11*		*75*		*76*	*91*			
6			6							6		
5			4	1						5		
.....		231	65	8	6	147	5	11			220	
17			16	1						17		
9	24		33						24	7	2	
39	188		139		1	87				225	2	3
16	26		42							42		
.....	181		80			100	1	1		180		
18	28	4,719	4,714	44	2	5		2	225	152	4,386	
.....		*4,423*	*4,386*	*37*					*37*		*4,386*	
.....		*296*	*296*						*150*	*146*		
21	159	381	538	14	6	3		67	477	14	3	
.....		*381*	*380*		*1*				*380*	*1*		
8	36		43	1						44		
2			2							2		
42	188		90	2		137	1	1	12	180	37	
66	755	1,140	1,713	55	12	176	5	10	46	1,445	460	
.....	*148*	*505*	*613*	*5*	*3*	*27*			*3*	*395*	*250*	
.....		*424*	*319*	*9*		*96*				*424*		
.....		*211*	*210*	*1*						*1*	*210*	
16			12	3		1			7	5	4	
198	842		949			91		143	118	344	435	
6	201		207						2	10	195	
23			23						15	8		
3			3					2		1		
15	68		73			10			5	78		
40	99		139						33	92	14	
48	148		156			40			1	77	118	
63	218		240			41		141	62	78		
.....	108		108								108	

under Cattaraugus County.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
FRANKLIN COUNTY	71	48	1,713	1,681	1,615	32		1,583
Bangor	2	1	5	5	5			5
Brainardsville	1	1	15	15	12			12
Brushton	3	3	4	4	4			4
Chasm Falls	1		10	10	10			10
Chateaugay	7	3	89	88	72	1		71
Duane	1		12	12	12			12
Faust	3	1	195	194	195	1		194
Malone	29	26	693	679	659	14		645
Moira	1	1	6	5	6	1		5
North Bangor	1	1	10	8	10	2		8
Owls Head	1		37	37	23			23
St. Regis Falls	5	2	264	260	239	4		235
Saranac Lake	9	7	93	88	93	5		88
Skerry	2	1	12	12	12			12
Tupper Lake	5	1	268	264	263	4		259
House trim	*2*		*260*	*256*	*255*	*4*		*251*
FULTON COUNTY	255	12	9,225	9,032	8,617	192		8,425
Broadalbin	5		190	189	183	1		182
Gloversville	148	7	5,811	5,675	5,393	135		5,258
Gloves and mittens	*71*		*3,751*	*3,680*	*3,382*	*70*		*3,312*
Leather	*23*		*1,085*	*1,075*	*1,036*	*10*		*1,026*
Silk and silk goods	*4*		*286*	*276*	*286*	*10*		*276*
Johnstown	88	5	2,785	2,733	2,643	52		2,591
Traveling bags and trunks	*44*		*1,719*	*1,691*	*1,678*	*28*		*1,650*
Leather	*16*	*2*	*589*	*584*	*541*	*5*		*536*
Mayfield (*gloves and mittens*)	4		221	218	212	3		209
Northville	8		197	196	165	1		164
Vail Mills	2		21	21	21			21
GENESEE COUNTY	119		4,577	4,469	3,727	106		3,621
Batavia	63		3,078	2,982	2,496	96		2,400
Agricultural implements	*3*		*1,478*	*1,435*	*1,159*	*43*		*1,116*
House trim	*3*		*360*	*357*	*267*	*3*		*264*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*201*	*200*	*119*	*1*		*118*
Bergen	8		112	112	96			96
Corfu	3		3	3	3			3
Le Roy	31		997	995	765			765
Miscellaneous groceries	*6*		*409*	*407*	*254*			*254*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*3*		*251*	*251*	*179*			*179*
Oakfield	9		365	355	345	10		335
Plaster (wall and land)	*2*		*203*	*193*	*203*	*10*		*193*
Pavilion	5		22	22	22			22
GREENE COUNTY	59	37	1,297	1,290	1,287	7		1,280
Alsen (*cement and lime*)	1		210	210	210			210
Athens	9	10	165	165	163			163
Cairo	2	1	9	9	9			9
Catskill	24	13	435	433	429	2		427
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*219*	*217*	*219*	*2*		*217*
Cementon	2		235	235	235			235
Cement and lime	*1*		*230*	*230*	*230*			*230*
Coxsackie	9	4	187	183	187	4		183
East Durham	1	1	6	6	6			6
New Baltimore	2		31	31	31			31
Oak Hill	3	2	6	6	6			6
Tannersville	3	4	7	7	5			
West Coxsackie	3	2	6	5	6	1		5
								5

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
293	1,290		1,316	43	15	209		25	81	1,280	197	
5			5								5	
12			12							12		
4			3	1					1	3		
10			10								10	
31	40		70	1					6	57	8	
12			12							12		
1	193		173	16	4	1		4		190		
135	510		452	2		191		9	21	475	140	
5			5							5		
8			8								8	
.....	23		23							23		
2	233		208	15	11	1		10		204	21	
48	40		71	2		15			53	33	2	
12			11			1		2		10		
8	251		253	6						256	3	
.....	*251*		*245*	*6*						*251*		
1,163	5,593	1,669	5,593	81	52	2,650	49	197	150	8,060	18	
14	168		88	8	1	83	2	3		179		
669	3,171	1,418	3,493	62	31	1,640	32	140	148	4,955	15	
311	*1,583*	*1,418*	*1,792*	*56*	*24*	*1,414*	*26*	*52*	*148*	*3,112*		
90	*936*		*1,026*							*1,026*		
17	*259*		*168*	*2*	*2*	*108*	*2*	*4*		*272*		
413	1,927	251	1,772	11	19	774	15	53	2	2,536		
183	*1,216*	*251*	*1,008*	*3*	*10*	*619*	*10*	*20*		*1,630*		
51	*485*		*536*							*536*		
15	194		131		1	77		1		208		
31	133		88			76				161	3	
21			21							21		
401	1,993	1,227	2,595	43	15	960	8	471	192	2,861	97	2
201	972	1,227	1,912	40	15	427	6	382	155	1,861	2	
.....	*146*	*970*	*1,049*	*18*	*2*	*47*		*2*	*100*	*1,014*		
7		*257*	*249*	*15*				*257*	*2*	*5*		
.....	*118*		*48*			*70*				*118*		
34	62		39	2		55				91	5	
3			1			2				3		
111	654		397	1		365	2	89	37	549	90	
16	*238*		*151*			*123*		*87*	*21*	*61*	*85*	
16	*163*		*81*			*98*				*179*		
30	305		234			101				335		2
.....	*193*		*193*							*193*		
22			12			10				22		
163	460	657	1,080	12	5	181	2	19	44	791	426	
.....		210	210							10	200	
19	144		157	6					6	157		
9			6		2	1		2		7		
83	127	217	296	6	3	120	2	9	25	390	3	
.....		*217*	*103*		*2*	*110*	*2*	*4*		*213*		
5		230	235							15	220	
.....		*230*	*230*							*10*	*220*	
20	163		123			60		2	11	167	3	
6			6					6				
5	26		31							31		
6			6							6		
5			5						2	3		
5			5							5		

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
						Office force.		
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
HERKIMER COUNTY	116	6	10,718	10,419	10,542	299		10,243
Cold Brook	6		39	39	39			39
Dolgeville	7		967	944	943	23		920
Felt and felt goods	*3*		*732*	*715*	*732*	*17*		*715*
Frankfort	9		446	429	446	17		429
Herkimer	21	1	1,505	1,471	1,487	34		1,453
Store, office and kitchen fixtures	*3*		*908*	*887*	*908*	*21*		*887*
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*365*	*362*	*347*	*3*		*344*
Ilion	14		3,642	3,520	3,642	122		3,520
Typewriting and registering machines	*1*		*2,082*	*2,050*	*2,082*	*32*		*2,050*
Firearms	*1*		*1,047*	*990*	*1,047*	*57*		*990*
Store, office and kitchen fixtures	*2*		*223*	*208*	*223*	*15*		*208*
Little Falls	45	4	3,552	3,463	3,466	89		3,377
Hosiery and knit goods	*7*		*2,218*	*2,194*	*2,182*	*24*		*2,158*
Leather	*1*		*301*	*297*	*301*	*4*		*297*
Agricultural implements	*1*		*209*	*187*	*209*	*22*		*187*
Middleville	3		216	210	213	6		207
Mohawk	4		151	146	109	5		104
Newport	2		98	96	98	2		96
Poland	2	1	8	8	5			5
West Winfield	3		94	93	94	1		93
JEFFERSON COUNTY	199	66	7,093	6,943	6,377	150		6,227
Adams	9	1	171	171	171			171
Antwerp	11	5	97	94	97	3		94
Black River	6	1	168	168	139			139
Brownville	7	4	211	209	211	2		209
Carthage	26	14	554	554	523			523
Pulp and paper mills	*3*		*262*	*262*	*247*			*247*
Chaumont	2		7	7	7			7
Clayton	8	2	44	44	35			35
Deferiet (*pulp and paper mills*)	1		456	456	456			456
Dexter	8	1	351	351	351			351
Pulp mills	*1*		*225*	*225*	*225*			*225*
Felts Mills	2		97	97	97			97
Glen Park (*pulp and paper mills*)	1		238	238	238			238
Great Bend	2	2	37	37	37			37
Herring	1		40	40	40			40
Natural Bridge	1		15	15	15			15
Philadelphia	5	2	88	88	36			36
Theresa	6	2	53	53	35			35
Watertown	95	31	4,116	3,971	3,540	145		3,395
Car wheels and railway equipment	*2*		*1,285*	*1,201*	*984*	*84*		*900*
Miscellaneous machinery	*5*	*1*	*464*	*454*	*449*	*10*		*439*
Motor vehicles	*4*	*2*	*274*	*252*	*229*	*22*		*207*
Miscellaneous brass and bronze ware	*2*		*214*	*205*	*214*	*9*		*205*
Silk and silk goods	*2*		*209*	*209*	*111*			*111*
West Carthage	8	1	350	350	349			349
KINGS COUNTY (New York City, Brooklyn Borough. See Table XV)	7,196	4,563	154,552	152,720	135,287	1,825	10	133,462
LEWIS COUNTY	59	23	1,006	1,004	974	2		972
Beaver Falls	4		109	109	109			109
Castorland	5		35	35	25			25
Croghan	6	5	32	32	32			32
Glenfield	1		16	16	16			16
Gouldtown	1		16	16	16			16
Harrisville	5	1	182	182	182			182

* Includes one child under 14

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
368	3,096	6,779	7,860	119	22	2,227	15	42	509	9,610	82	
39			39							39		
29	321	570	700	3	6	209	2	8		912		
.....	*145*	*570*	*510*	*3*	*6*	*195*	*2*	7		*708*		
16	413		405	2	1	21		1		428		
53	419	981	1,126	41	4	276	6	12	17	1,419	5	
.....	*250*	*637*	*866*	*19*	*2*			*2*		*885*		
.....		*344*	*64*	*16*		*258*	*6*	*6*		*338*		
58	422	3,040	3,042	39	5	434		8	344	3,168		
.....		*2,050*	*1,697*	*17*	*2*	*334*		*2*	*334*	*1,714*		
.....		*990*	*939*	*18*	*3*	*30*		*3*		*987*		
.....	*208*		*208*							*208*		
150	1,039	2,188	2,182	26	4	1,159	6	10	54	3,236	77	
.....	*267*	*1,891*	*1,030*	*19*	*3*	*1,100*	*6*	*9*		*2,149*		
.....		*297*	*297*							*297*		
.....	*187*		*187*							*187*		
4	203		196	3	1	7		1		206		
10	94		30	4		70			94	10		
.....	96		42	1	1	51	1	2		94		
5			5							5		
4	89		93							93		
608	3,436	2,183	5,430	9	8	773	7	504	1,208	3,167	1,348	
22	149		93			78		3	87	81		
26	68		82			12			7	56	31	
20	119		130			9				64	75	
5	204		193			16			77	5	127	
83	440		460		1	60	2	8	12	320	183	
.....	*247*		*223*			*22*	*2*	*2*		*97*	*148*	
7			5	1	1				2	5		
35			27			8			15	20		
.....		456	450			6			456			
9	117	225	333			18			4	40	307	
.....		*225*	*225*								*225*	
12	85		94			3				3	94	
.....		238	235			3		235	3			
7	30		37							37		
.....	40		40								40	
15			15								15	
15	21		33		1	2			5	31		
12	23		20			15				35		
329	1,802	1,264	2,838	8	3	541	5	255	463	2,350	327	
1		*899*	*900*							*90*		
16	*58*	*365*	*439*						*400*	*39*		
12	*196*		*201*			*6*				*200*	*7*	
.....	*206*		*191*	*2*		*12*				*205*		
.....	*111*		*21*			*89*	*1*	*1*		*110*		
11	338		345		2	2		3	77	120	149	
26,046	64,397	43,019	89,342	1,977	576	40,072	1,495	17,966	73,282	41,194	1,020	*9
266	706		886			81	5	17	1	426	528	
37	72		109								109	
25			21			4		2		23		
32			32							32		
16			16							16		
16			16								16	
5	177		180			2				57	125	

years of age employed in office.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
						OFFICE FORCE.		
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
LEWIS COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Lowville	21	11	221	219	221	2		219
Lyonsdale	4		125	125	103			103
Lyons Falls	5	3	154	154	154			154
New Bremen	1		2	2	2			2
Port Leyden	6	3	114	114	114			114
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	102	45	2,913	2,841	2,400	72		2,328
Avon	17	8	325	318	300	7		293
Railway repair shops	*1*		*206*	*200*	*190*	*6*		*184*
Caledonia	10	4	136	133	89	3		86
Cuylerville (groceries)	1		302	300	265	2		263
Dansville	23	10	578	546	384	32		352
Geneseo	12	7	307	302	220	5		215
Canning fruits and vegetables	*2*		*264*	*260*	*182*	*4*		*178*
Lakeville	1		10	10	9			9
Leicester	1		119	115	119	4		115
Lima	6	5	89	87	57	2		55
Livonia	4	2	23	23	15			15
Mount Morris	15	6	472	466	419	6		413
Canning fruits and vegetables	*2*		*385*	*380*	*348*	*5*		*343*
Nunda	8	2	117	113	111	4		107
Piffard	2	1	88	87	65	1		64
Retsof (*salt*)	1		253	250	253	3		250
York	1		94	91	94	3		91
MADISON COUNTY	114	50	3,407	3,382	3,176	25		3,151
Bouckville	1		97	97	65			65
Canastota	25	11	505	501	450	4		446
Cazenovia	8	2	187	187	187			187
Chittenango	7	4	72	72	72			72
Clockville	1		10	10	10			10
Eaton	3		13	13	13			13
Hamilton	12	4	154	153	152	1		151
Lenox	1		157	157	157			157
Leonardsville	2		71	71	71			71
Morrisville	5	2	17	17	17			17
Munnsville	3	1	60	60	59			59
Oneida	45	26	2,060	2,040	1,919	20		1,899
Caskets	*1*		*407*	*399*	*407*	*8*		*399*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*400*	*400*	*400*			*400*
Furniture and upholstery	*2*		*221*	*218*	*221*	*3*		*218*
Cigars	*7*	*6*	*220*	*220*	*218*			*218*
South Bay	1		4	4	4			4
MONROE COUNTY	1,570	908	62,585	59,231	58,421	3,354		55,067
Barnard	1		27	27	27			27
Bealsburg	1		40	40	40			40
Brighton	1		56	55	56	1		55
Brockport	16	2	665	648	591	17		574
Boots and shoes	*1*		*270*	*260*	*270*	*10*		*260*
Charlotte	5	1	194	191	194	3		191
Chili	1		53	53	53			53
Churchville	3	3	30	30	16			16
East Rochester	7	2	2,096	2,945	2,096	51		2,045
Cars	*1*		*1,020*	*985*	*1,020*	*35*		*985*
Pianos, organs, etc	*1*		*938*	*929*	*938*	*9*		*929*
Egypt	1	1	80	78	80	2		78
Fairport	16	12	945	914	870	31		839
Sheet metal work	*1*		*545*	*524*	*545*	*21*		*524*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*282*	*278*	*244*	*4*		*240*

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
79	140		206			13		9		205	5	
19	84		101			2				2	101	
4	150		154					1		3	150	
2			2							2		
31	83		49			60	5	5	1	86	22	
307	1,283	738	1,909	8	2	399	10	24	250	2,029	25	
53	240		238			55		3	15	275		
.....	*184*		*184*							*184*		
42	44		72			14			18	68		
.....		263	260	3						263		
65	287		281			71			184	154	14	
37	178		75	2	2	126	10	12	13	184	6	
.....	*178*		*44*	*2*	*2*	*120*	*10*	*12*		*166*		
9			9							9		
.....	115		115							115		
15	40		51			4		6		49		
15			15							15		
47	141	225	290	3		120			16	394	3	
.....	*118*	*225*	*225*	*2*		*120*				*343*		
18	89		101			6			4	101	2	
6	58		61			3		3		61		
.....		250	250							250		
.....	91		91							91		
393	1,959	799	2,574	15	10	546	6	323	123	2,037	668	
.....	65		65							65		
97	349		391	1		54			25	417	4	
32	155		145		1	41		9	10	68	100	
23	49		46			24	2			68	4	
10			10							10		
13			13							11	2	
37	114		82			67	2	4	9	93	45	
.....	157		121			36					157	
4	67		44	2	1	24		1		66	4	
17			14			3		4	3	10		
4	55		59						2	57		
152	948	799	1,580	12	8	297	2	305	74	1,168	352	
.....		*399*	*308*	*1*	*2*	*88*		*90*		*309*		
.....		*400*	*340*			*60*				*60*	*340*	
.....	*218*		*205*	*6*	*3*	*4*		*7*		*211*		
24	*194*		*186*	*6*	*3*	*24*		*192*		*26*		
4			4							4		
6,367	21,637	27,063	37,724	884	305	15,687	467	4,325	40,913	9,794	35	
.....	27		27							27		
.....	40		40						40			
.....	55		55							55		
50	264	260	406	13	1	153	1	2	183	389		
.....		*260*	*139*	*12*		*108*	*1*	*1*		*259*		
16	175		187			4			4	187		
.....	53		52	1					53			
16			5			8	3	7	4	5		
21	110	1,914	2,009	5		31			2,024	5	16	
.....		*985*	*985*						*985*			
.....		*929*	*900*	*4*		*26*			*929*			
.....	78		28			48	2		50	28		
49	26	764	492	19	3	322	3	6	559	274		
.....		*524*	*385*	*11*		*128*			*524*			
.....		*240*	*66*	*8*	*3*	*160*	*3*	*6*		*234*		

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force.		Total.
						Total.	Thereof of 14–16 years of age.	
MONROE COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Garbutt	5		113	112	104	1		103
Gates	4	2	290	290	290			290
Cooking and heating apparatus	*1*		*212*	*212*	*212*			*212*
Hamlin	2	2	25	25	23			23
Honeoye Falls	9	6	69	69	44			44
Lincoln Park	2		424	412	414	12		402
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*255*	*250*	*245*	*5*		*240*
Pittsford	3	1	12	12	12			12
Rochester (see Table XV)	1,479	872	57,028	53,798	53,324	3,230		50,094
Scottsville	2	1	15	15	12			12
Spencerport	3	1	63	62	18	1		17
Webster	6	2	325	320	127	5		122
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*212*	*210*	*14*	*2*		*12*
Wheatland	3		35	35	30			30
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	127	10	14,631	14,350	13,999	281		13,718
Akin	1		156	156	156			156
Amsterdam	68	4	11,488	11,280	10,894	208		10,686
Carpets and rugs	*3*		*4,606*	*4,529*	*4,606*	*77*		*4,529*
Hosiery and knit goods	*9*		*4,188*	*4,151*	*3,655*	*37*		*3,618*
Brooms	*5*		*757*	*738*	*757*	*19*		*738*
Silk and silk goods	*2*		*733*	*724*	*733*	*9*		*724*
Pearl buttons, handles, etc	*1*		*434*	*421*	*373*	*13*		*360*
Canajoharie	10		472	419	472	53		419
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*317*	*272*	*317*	*45*		*272*
Fonda	4		118	116	118	2		116
Fort Hunter	3		73	72	73	1		72
Fort Plain	18	3	696	693	696	3		693
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*502*	*500*	*502*	*2*		*500*
Fultonville	5		199	195	189	4		185
Hagaman (*hosiery and knit goods*)	2		454	454	454			454
Palatine Bridge	1		7	7	7			7
St. Johnsville	14	3	965	955	937	10		927
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*584*	*577*	*577*	*7*		*570*
Pianos, organs, etc	*2*		*264*	*262*	*264*	*2*		*262*
South Amsterdam	1		3	3	3			3
NASSAU COUNTY	148	89	2,066	1,803	1,839	262		1,577
Baldwin	1		6	6	3			3
Bethpage	4		89	87	74	2		72
Cedarhurst	1		3	3	3			3
Central Park	2	1	31	30	17	1		16
Farmingdale	9	8	130	129	86	1		85
Floral Park	1		15	14	15	1		14
Freeport	13	9	83	75	83	8		75
Garden City	4		621	411	621	210		411
Printing and publishing	*1*		*593*	*385*	*593*	*208*		
Glen Cove	16	13	340	317	338	23		315
Belting, washers, etc	*1*		*269*	*248*	*269*	*21*		*248*
Glenwood	2	2	46	45	32	1		31
Great Neck	1		7	5	7	2		5
Hempstead	16	10	114	112	111	2		109
Hicksville	11	9	198	194	123	3		120
Inwood	3	1	5	5	5			5
Lawrence	5	1	25	25	25			25
Lynbrook	5	3	27	27	14			14
Manhasset	1		15	14	11	1		10
Merrick	1	1	35	35	20			20
Mineola	3	3	18	18	18			18
New Hyde Park	4	2	24	24	20			20
Oyster Bay	10	9	27	27	23			23

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
9	94		103							103		
3	75	212	288	2					287	3		
.....		*212*	*210*	*2*					*212*			
3	20		13			10				23		
44			35			9		11	10	23		
.....	162	240	235	5	7	152	3	10	162	230		
.....		*240*	*73*	*5*	*7*	*152*	*3*	*10*		*230*		
12			12							12		
6,074	20,347	23,673	33,610	838	294	14,898	454	4,281	37,499	8,295	19	
12			4			7	1	8		4		
17			13	1		3				17		
31	91		80			42			38	84		
12			*12*							*12*		
10	20		30							30		
396	2,799	10,523	7,516	228	91	5,775	108	474	133	13,111		
.....	156		65	4		86	1	1		155		
198	1,300	9,188	5,871	214	67	4,448	86	156	124	10,406		
.....		*4,529*	*2,709*	*157*	*41*	*1,610*	*12*	*53*		*4,476*		
.....	*246*	*3,372*	*1,575*	*58*	*5*	*1,967*	*43*	*48*		*3,570*		
.....	*535*	*203*	*722*	*10*	*6*			*6*		*732*		
.....		*724*	*130*		*1*	*581*	*12*	*13*		*711*		
.....		*360*	*88*		*1*	*254*	*17*	*18*		*342*		
28	119	272	235	9	4	167	4	274	6	139		
.....		*272*	*149*	*9*	*4*	*108*	*2*	*272*				
5	111		103		1	12		1	3	112		
12	60		68			4				72		
73	174	446	401	1	10	270	11	26		667		
.....	*54*	*446*	*238*		*9*	*242*	*11*	*20*		*480*		
40	145		70			115				185		
.....	189	265	193		2	256	3	5		449		
7			2			5				7		
30	545	352	505		7	412	3	11		916		
.....	*218*	*352*	*193*		*1*	*373*	*3*	*4*		*566*		
.....	*262*		*255*		*3*	*24*		*3*		*259*		
3			3							3		
681	263	633	1,282	38	9	239	9	554	616	345	62	
3			3					3				
27	45		72							72		
3			3					3				
16			16							16		
35	50		76			9			50	35		
14			8			6			14			
49	26		67	1	1	6		14	45	16		
26		385	271	30	7	100	3	402	5		4	
.....		*385*	*245*	*30*	*7*	*100*	*3*	*385*				
67		248	299	5		11		24	262	16	13	
.....		*248*	*244*	*4*					*248*			
4	27		31						31			
5			5								5	
87	22		88			21		36	19	46	8	
72	48		56		1	58	5	6	57	53	4	
5			5							5		
25			25					17		8		
14			12			2		5		9		
10			10					10				
.....	20		20						20			
18			6			11	1	14		4		
20			20							20		
23			21			2		3	5	11	4	

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
NASSAU COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Port Washington	4	2	21	21	13			13
Rockville Center	11	6	88	82	87	6		81
Roslyn	6	2	41	41	35			35
Sea Cliff	4	2	8	8	8			8
Thomaston	3	2	10	10	10			10
Valley Stream	3	1	12	12	11			11
Westbury	1	1	1	1	1			1
Woodmere	3	1	26	25	25	1		24
NEW YORK COUNTY (New York City, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs. See Table XV)	23,013	13,414	525,593	498,866	447,184	25,635	112	421,549
NIAGARA COUNTY	356	97	18,242	17,262	16,507	972		15,535
Appleton	3	1	31	31	29			29
Barker	3		68	68	60			60
Gasport	4	5	128	123	80	5		75
La Salle	1		3	3	3			3
Lewiston (town)	1		24	24	24			24
Lockport	118		2,817	2,686	2,677	131		2,546
Paper mills	*4*		*371*	*357*	*364*	*14*		*350*
Rolling mills and steel works	*2*		*322*	*320*	*247*	*2*		*245*
Pulp and fiber goods	*1*		*305*	*297*	*305*	*8*		*297*
Bottles and jars	*1*		*203*	*200*	*199*	*3*		*196*
Middleport	11	7	353	343	284	10		274
Newfane	7	3	213	203	213	10		203
Niagara Falls	142	62	10,493	9,848	9,498	640		8,858
Silver and plated ware	*2*		*1,631*	*1,599*	*1,342*	*29*		*1,313*
Smelting and refining	*7*	*5*	*1,267*	*1,249*	*1,082*	*18*		*1,064*
Sodas and other alkalies	*6*		*1,021*	*951*	*979*	*70*		*909*
Miscellaneous chemicals and drugs	*3*		*939*	*883*	*876*	*56*		*820*
Abrasives	*2*		*864*	*771*	*828*	*93*		*735*
Paper mills	*7*		*846*	*829*	*772*	*17*		*755*
Flour and other cereal products	*4*		*627*	*571*	*620*	*56*		*564*
Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	*2*		*601*	*521*	*601*	*80*		*521*
Bookbinding and blankbook making	*1*		*432*	*374*	*432*	*58*		*374*
Electric light and power	*3*		*316*	*261*	*308*	*54*		*254*
Asbestos, graphite, etc	*3*		*272*	*262*	*263*	*10*		*253*
Miscellaneous machinery	*7*	*4*	*243*	*239*	*198*	*4*		*194*
North Tonawanda	61	15	3,881	3,704	3,461	174		3,287
Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	*1*		*703*	*665*	*703*	*38*		*665*
Pianos, organs, etc	*3*		*468*	*454*	*468*	*14*		*454*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*2*		*446*	*433*	*409*	*13*		*396*
House trim	*11*		*408*	*392*	*372*	*16*		*356*
Pig iron	*1*		*381*	*376*	*206*	*5*		*201*
Silk and silk goods	*1*		*349*	*333*	*274*	*16*		*258*
Packing boxes, crates, etc	*4*		*298*	*288*	*256*	*10*		*246*
Miscellaneous machinery	*1*		*224*	*216*	*188*	*8*		*180*
Ransomville	2	1	85	85	34			34
Sanborn	2	3	26	25	24	1		23
Wilson	1		120	119	120	1		119
ONEIDA COUNTY	480	143	29,578	29,016	28,106	551		27,555
Boonville	17	9	107	107	106			106
Camden	26	6	380	380	366			366
Capron	2		307	303	307	4		303
Cotton goods	*1*		*217*	*213*	*217*	*4*		*213*
Chadwicks (*silk and silk goods*)	1		208	207	208	1		207

* Includes two children under 14 years of age,

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
13			13						4	9		
56	25		80	1					53	12	16	
35			32			3			28	3	2	
8			7	1				3		5		
10			10					2		4	4	
11			11						9		2	
1			1							1		
24			14			10		12	12			
195,439	229,200	86,860	261,485	3,293	1,231	152,538	3,002	123,848	228,954	61,609	2,138	*32
1,335	6,300	7,900	12,716	409	90	2,208	112	979	4,751	8,812	998	8
29			23		1	5		1	6	22		
14	46		35			25				60		
13	62		53	1		21			6	69		
3			3						3			
.....	24		23		1			1	23			
473	1,566	507	2,132	10	22	368	14	82	412	1,561	491	4
1	*349*		*338*			*12*				*162*	*188*	
.....	*35*	*210*	*245*							*245*		
.....		*297*	*294*		*3*			*3*		*14*	*280*	
.....	*196*		*180*		*2*	*14*		*2*	*194*			
45	229		145	5	1	114	9	57	101	61	55	
12	191		105	8	3	82	5	8	111	84		
576	2,676	5,606	7,484	187	29	1,105	53	784	3,624	4,226	224	†1
.....		*1,313*	*915*	*67*	*3*	*324*	*4*	*7*	*1,306*			
19	*551*	*494*	*1,060*	*4*				*4*	*170*	*890*		
8	*262*	*639*	*909*						*639*	*170*	*100*	
16	*63*	*741*	*784*	*36*						*820*		
.....	*34*	*701*	*684*	*12*		*39*				*735*		
15	*339*	*401*	*735*	*4*		*18*		*571*	*11*	*121*	*52*	
3	*98*	*463*	*545*	*9*		*211*	*1*	*1*	*462*	*71*	*30*	
.....	*41*	*480*	*489*	*21*	*3*	*14*		*3*	*477*	*41*		
.....		*374*	*180*	*20*	*10*	*138*	*26*	*26*		*338*		
7	*247*		*254*						*125*	*99*		
10	*243*		*253*							*253*		
66	*128*		*193*		*1*			*1*	*49*	*144*		
138	1,362	1,787	2,643	185	22	411	26	30	465	2,569	223	
.....		*665*	*485*	*100*		*80*				*665*		
.....	*84*	*370*	*391*	*24*	*4*	*32*	*3*	*7*	*69*	*387*		
.....	*103*	*293*	*396*							*396*		
6	*350*		*335*	*18*	*3*			*3*	*61*	*279*	*29*	
.....		*201*	*201*								*201*	
.....		*258*	*50*			*192*	*16*		*16*	*242*		
16	*230*		*207*	*29*	*10*			*10*		*236*		
.....	*180*		*177*	*3*					*180*			
9	25		16			18				34		
23			22	1						23		
.....	119		32	12	11	59	5	16		103		3
1,703	8,785	17,067	17,352	286	157	9,464	296	1,174	2,455	23,076	859	
52	54		82			24		1	16	89		
131	235		233		1	129	3	7	3	256		
.....	90	213	146	3	2	146	6	8		295		
.....		*218*	*159*	*3*	*2*	*68*	*1*	*3*		*210*		
.....		207	100	3	1	96	7	8		199		

*Employed in office. †Employed in office.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. There of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
ONEIDA COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Clarks Mills (*upholstery goods*)	1		509	504	509	5		504
Clayville	3		378	376	378	2		376
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*351*	*349*	*351*	*2*		*349*
Clinton	4		74	69	74	5		69
Deansboro	2		37	37	37			37
Hinckley (*pulp mills*)	1		204	200	204	4		200
Kenwood	2		262	261	262	1		261
Kirkland	1		197	197	197			197
McConnellsville	2		53	53	53			53
New Hartford	6	2	345	334	345	11		334
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*278*	*273*	*278*	*5*		*273*
New York Mills (*cotton goods*)	2		1,831	1,812	1,831	19		1,812
Oriskany	2		283	280	254	3		251
Oriskany Falls	5	1	423	417	423	6		417
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*407*	*401*	*407*	*6*		*401*
Rome	77	25	4,715	4,647	4,258	68		4,190
Miscellaneous brass and bronze ware.	*3*		*1,462*	*1,444*	*1,429*	*18*		*1,411*
Copper work	*4*		*608*	*573*	*608*	*35*		*573*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*413*	*407*	*413*	*6*		*407*
Motor vehicles	*1*		*385*	*385*	*65*			*65*
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*367*	*367*	*367*			*367*
Metal furniture	*1*		*350*	*350*	*350*			*350*
Sauquoit	1		72	70	72	2		70
Sherrill (*miscellaneous hardware*)	1		715	700	453	15		438
Stittville	4		221	221	221			221
Utica (see Table XV)	294	91	16,695	16,300	16,017	384		15,633
Vernon	5	4	300	300	300			300
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*247*	*247*	*247*			
Walesville	1		10	10	10			10
Waterville	6		88	86	88	2		86
Westdale	1		14	14	6			6
Westmoreland	2		103	103	80			80
Whitesboro	10	5	902	894	902	8		894
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*661*	*657*	*661*	*4*		*657*
Yorkville	1		145	134	145	11		134
ONONDAGA COUNTY	614	758	33,797	31,767	28,448	1,925		26,523
Baldwinsville	12	20	379	354	374	25		349
Stationary engines, boilers, etc	*1*	*3*	*222*	*201*	*222*	*21*		*201*
Camillus	4	3	380	373	350	7		343
Cutlery	*1*		*254*	*250*	*226*	*4*		*222*
Cicero	1	1	25	25	21			21
Dewitt	1		72	65	72	7		65
East Syracuse	3	5	332	316	247	15		232
Silver and plated ware	*1*	*3*	*326*	*310*	*243*	*15*		*228*
Eastwood	3	3	980	962	952	18		934
Cooking and heating apparatus	*1*		*720*	*710*	*712*	*10*		*702*
Elbridge	3	3	51	50	31	1		30
Fabius	1		35	35	30			30
Fayetteville	7	7	272	265	248	7		241
Geddes (*rolling mills and steel works*)	1		753	716	541	37		504
Jamesville	3	4	29	28	15	1		14
Jordan	5	5	15	15	14			14
Lakeland	1		48	45	40	3		37
Liverpool	1	4	122	106	122	16		106
Manlius	6	11	320	313	273	6		267
Castings	*2*		*274*	*267*	*228*	*6*		*222*
Marcellus	5	4	293	290	279	3		276
Woolens and worsteds	*2*	*1*	*287*	*284*	*276*	*3*		*273*
Marcellus Falls	4	6	60	59	54	1		53
Mottville	2	2	37	36	37	1		36
Salina	1	1	3	3	1			1
Skaneateles	8	7	105	101	95	4		91

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
.....		504	383	2	2	113	4	6		498		
27		349	254	5	5	107	5	10		366		
.....		*349*	*228*	*5*	*5*	*106*	*5*	*10*		*339*		
32	37		42	3		24				69		
8	29		26			11				37		
.....		200	200							200		
.....	261		74			175	12	137	42	82		
.....	197		167			30					197	
3	50		53							53		
14	320		106		2	223	3	5		329		
.....	*273*		*69*		*1*	*200*	*3*	*4*		*269*		
.....		1,812	1,172	20	10	596	14	24		1,788		
.....	251		207			42	2	2	130	119		
16	175	226	142	4	2	266	3	5		412		
.....	*175*	*226*	*131*	*3*	*1*	*263*	*3*	*4*		*397*		
191	1,149	2,850	3,389	15	8	755	23	146	52	3,960	32	
.....	*31*	*1,380*	*1,336*	*5*		*70*				*1,411*		
4	*66*	*503*	*506*	*7*	*5*	*53*	*2*	*7*		*566*		
.....		*407*	*237*			*170*				*407*		
.....	*65*		*65*							*65*		
.....	*157*	*210*	*35*			*315*	*16*	*16*		*351*		
.....		*350*	*350*							*350*		
.....	70		25			45				70		
.....		438	405	6	5	22		5	433			
11	210		93		1	124	3	4	30	187		
1,150	5,119	9,364	9,078	217	107	6,028	203	769	1,600	12,967	297	
18	35	247	256			44		4		49	247	
.....		*247*	*205*			*42*					*247*	
10			10								10	
16	70		55	1		30				86		
6			6							6		
.....	80		77		3			3	23	54		
18	219	657	447	5	8	426	8	22		805	67	
.....		*657*	*216*	*4*	*6*	*423*	*8*	*14*		*643*		
.....	134		124	2		8		8	126			
2,498	10,331	13,694	20,780	576	133	4,853	181	1,852	9,516	14,901	254	
54	94	201	339	1		9		1	210	119	19	
.....		*201*	*201*						*201*			
10	111	222	226	7	2	104	4	6	81	256		
.....		*222*	*191*	*7*	*2*	*22*		*2*		*220*		
.....	21		12	2		7				21		
.....	65		65							65		
4		228	176	6	5	45		8		224		
.....		*228*	*172*	*6*	*5*	*45*		*5*		*223*		
.....	232	702	904	24	2	4		2		932		
.....		*702*	*681*	*20*	*1*			*1*		*701*		
30			29			1				30		
.....	30		19	1		10				30		
26	215		218	4		19		4		223	14	
.....		504	502	2						504		
14			14						3	11		
14			13			1		9	1	2	2	
.....	37		37							37		
.....	106		70	2	2	24	8	10		96		
6	261		237	2		28			3	264		
.....	*222*		*217*			*5*				*222*		
3	273		184	9	2	79	2	4	2	270		
.....	*273*		*181*	*9*	*2*	*79*	*2*	*4*		*269*		
32	21		49			4				27	26	
8	28		21			14	1	1	28	7		
1			1						1			
18	73		86			5		13	2	76		

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
						Office force.		
			Total.	There-of in shop.	Grand total.	Total.	There-of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
ONONDAGA COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Skaneateles Falls	4	1	334	329	324	5		319
Solvay	7	7	3,292	2,829	2,973	458		2,515
Sodas and other alkalies	*1*		*2,829*	*2,390*	*2,640*	*434*		*2,206*
Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	*1*	*3*	*217*	*197*	*187*	*20*		*167*
Syracuse (see Table XV)	525	661	25,763	24,357	21,258	1,308		19,950
Warners	3	1	35	34	35	1		34
West Phoenix	3	2	62	61	62	1		61
ONTARIO COUNTY	168	75	4,042	3,845	3,671	197		3,474
Canandaigua	35	21	598	545	574	53		521
Sheet metal work	*1*		*352*	*312*	*352*	*40*		*312*
Clifton springs	7	6	86	82	86	4		82
Flint	2		12	12	7			7
Geneva	77	24	2,309	2,293	2,185	106		2,079
Optical and photographic apparatus	*3*		*537*	*513*	*537*	*24*		*513*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*3*		*381*	*357*	*381*	*24*		*357*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*359*	*355*	*359*	*4*		*355*
Gorham	3		14	14	5			5
Manchester	5	3	100	95	100	5		95
Naples	8	7	20	20	15			15
Phelps	13	5	270	265	171	5		166
Rushville	3		90	87	61	3		58
Shortsville	8	3	245	238	171	7		164
Stanley	1	2	1	1	1			1
Victor	6	4	297	283	295	14		281
ORANGE COUNTY	219	96	12,567	12,220	11,528	346		11,182
Central Valley	4	2	44	43	44	1		43
Cornwall	2		19	17	17	2		15
Cornwall Landing	1		60	60	30			30
Cornwall-on-Hudson	2		5	5	5			5
Firthcliff (*carpets and rugs*)	1		550	537	550	13		537
Fort Montgomery	1		3	3	3			3
Goshen	9	3	163	158	136	5		131
Highland Falls	5	5	12	12	12			12
Highland Mills	1	1	14	14	7			7
Mechanicstown	1		10	10	10			10
Middletown	39	18	2,016	1,963	1,865	53		1,812
Railway repair shops	*1*		*646*	*632*	*646*	*14*		*632*
Dairy products	*1*		*273*	*266*	*273*	*7*		*266*
Monroe	5	3	82	78	78	4		74
Montgomery	2	4	79	79	77			77
New Windsor	10		722	711	641	11		630
Newburgh	87	41	4,507	4,312	4,244	195		4,049
Tailoring	*3*		*843*	*797*	*817*	*51*		*766*
Men's hats and caps	*3*	*2*	*533*	*529*	*497*	*4*		*493*
Woolens and worsteds	*2*	*1*	*367*	*365*	*367*	*2*		*365*
Stationary engines, boilers, etc	*3*		*356*	*333*	*328*	*23*		*305*
Boat and ship building	*2*		*304*	*301*	*303*	*3*		*300*
Dyeing, finishing, etc	*1*	*2*	*254*	*249*	*254*	*5*		*249*
Agricultural implements	*2*		*237*	*222*	*153*	*15*		*138*
Port Jervis	20	7	1,412	1,380	1,289	32		1,257
Railway repair shops	*1*		*674*	*659*	*622*	*15*		*607*
Silk and silk goods	*3*	*3*	*223*	*221*	*193*	*2*		*191*
Roseton (*building brick*)	4		1,213	1,208	978	4		974
Salisbury Mills	1		89	87	89	2		87
Southfields	1		88	85	76	3		73
Sparrowbush	1		113	112	31	1		30
Walden	10	4	1,150	1,133	1,144	17		1,127
Cutlery	*3*	*2*	*1,047*	*1,033*	*1,047*	*14*		*1,033*
Warwick	12	8	216	213	202	3		199

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
15	304		213	14	2	90		2		281	36	
4	305	2,206	2,366	55	1	91	2	3	2,233	279		
.....		*2,206*	*2,166*	*40*					*2,206*			
.....	*167*		*80*	*15*		*71*	*1*	*1*		*166*		
2,222	8,097	9,631	14,911	446	117	4,312	164	1,788	6,952	11,107	103	
2	32		34					1		33		
35	26		54	1		6				7	54	
609	1,825	1,040	2,694	44	4	717	15	96	392	2,936	50	
159	50	312	408	4		109		38	64	419		
.....		*312*	*260*	*4*		*58*				*312*		
20	62		73	4		5		11	6	65		
7			7							7		
302	1,049	728	1,612	25	4	426	12	32	282	1,757	8	
16	*124*	*373*	*387*	*8*	*3*	*113*	*2*	*5*		*508*		
.....	*357*		*353*	*4*						*357*		
.....		*355*	*175*	*4*	*1*	*165*	*10*	*11*		*344*		
5			5					1		4		
5	90		71	2		22				55	40	
15			14			1		6	2	7		
55	111		130			36			32	134		
18	40		33	2		23				58		
13	151		159	1		4		5	2	155	2	
1			1							1		
9	272		181	6		91	3	3	4	274		
832	4,390	5,960	8,366	222	59	2,498	37	1,723	3,962	5,298	199	
43			34			9		3	21	19		
15			15						10	5		
.....	30		30						30			
5			5						4	1		
.....		537	345	14	17	152	9	26	511			
3			3							3		
56	75		125	3		3		12	23	96		
12			8			4		4	4	4		
7			4			3			7			
10			10								10	
136	778	898	1,328	30		449	5	103	241	1,468		
.....		*632*	*626*	*6*						*632*		
.....		*266*	*130*			*136*				*266*		
21	53		70	1	1	2		1	7	54	12	
2	75		46	6	1	23	1	2	2	73		
24	606		557	10	5	57	1	6	219	337	68	
402	1,427	2,220	2,625	86	14	1,321	3	1,448	1,564	1,001	36	
.....	*124*	*642*	*162*	*6*	*2*	*595*	*1*	*766*				
8		*486*	*402*	*7*		*84*		*488*	*5*			
.....	*66*	*300*	*234*	*20*	*9*	*100*	*2*	*29*		*336*		
6	*46*	*256*	*299*	*6*					*305*			
11		*289*	*288*	*12*					*300*			
.....		*249*	*160*	*15*		*74*				*249*		
.....	*138*		*138*							*138*		
54	596	607	912	24	1	317	3	83	282	892		
.....		*607*	*600*	*7*						*607*		
.....	*191*		*20*			*178*	*3*	*3*	*108*	*80*		
.....	214	760	952	17	5			5	969			
.....	87		70			14	3	3		14	70	
.....	73		63	3		5	2	2		71		
.....	30		30							30		
17	172	938	946	26	14	131	10	24	62	1,041		
.....	*95*	*938*	*876*	*26*	*14*	*107*	*10*	*24*		*1,009*		
25	174		188	2	1	8		1	6	189	3	

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
					GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.		Total.
			Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	
ORLEANS COUNTY	66	19	2,155	2,100	1,789	55		1,734
Albion	21	4	631	622	555	9		546
Canning fruits and vegetables	*3*		*457*	*452*	*400*	*5*		*395*
Holley	11	4	139	136	83	3		80
Medina	34	11	1,385	1,342	1,151	43		1,108
Furniture and upholstery	*4*	*1*	*543*	*524*	*436*	*19*		*417*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*227*	*225*	*125*	*2*		*123*
Castings	*3*		*219*	*213*	*214*	*6*		*208*
OSWEGO COUNTY	166	182	9,925	9,692	8,804	231		8,573
Altmar	1	2	35	35	28			28
Cleveland	4	6	46	46	43			43
Constantia	2	1	76	74	59	2		57
Fulton	43	53	3,423	3,359	3,130	64		3,066
Woolens and worsteds	*1*		*1,463*	*1,449*	*1,344*	*14*		*1,330*
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*564*	*560*	*510*	*4*		*506*
Pulp and paper mills	*6*	*13*	*492*	*477*	*492*	*15*		*477*
Lacona	3	5	53	53	39			39
Mexico	7	4	87	86	50	1		49
Minetto (*oil cloth, window shades, etc.*)	1		290	285	231	5		226
Oswego	64	73	5,087	4,939	4,516	146		4,370
Stationary engines, boilers, etc	*4*	*3*	*772*	*732*	*686*	*40*		*646*
Matches and explosives	*1*		*685*	*678*	*632*	*7*		*625*
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*	*2*	*585*	*577*	*553*	*8*		*545*
Railway repair shops	*1*		*519*	*500*	*463*	*19*		*444*
Starch	*1*		*485*	*476*	*482*	*9*		*473*
Cotton goods	*2*		*482*	*477*	*482*	*5*		*477*
Packing boxes, crates, etc	*1*		*229*	*225*	*189*	*4*		*185*
Parish	7	6	87	86	48	1		47
Pennellville	1	1	30	30	30			30
Phoenix	13	12	239	233	195	6		189
Pulaski	14	15	257	254	247	3		244
Richland	2	2	45	44	33	1		32
Sandy Creek	2	2	20	20	19			19
Volney	1		113	112	99	1		98
Williamstown	1		37	36	37	1		36
OTSEGO COUNTY	84	63	2,473	2,378	2,084	95		1,989
Clinton Crossing	1		4	4	4			4
Colliers	1	1	2	2	2			2
Cooperstown	5	6	191	165	143	26		117
Edmeston	6	2	30	30	16			16
Hartwick	3	1	18	18	18			18
Leonardsville	1	2	41	40	26	1		25
Milford	3	5	32	32	32			32
Oneonta	31	25	1,729	1,679	1,425	50		1,375
Railway repair shops	*1*		*1,283*	*1,250*	*979*	*33*		*946*
Otego	4	3	20	20	20			20
Richfield Springs	9	3	205	199	205	6		199
Schenevus	2	2	3	3	3			3
South Edmeston	2		30	28	30	2		28
Unadilla	12	10	141	131	133	10		123
Worcester	4	3	27	27	27			27
PUTNAM COUNTY	30	4	269	267	239	2		237
Baldwin Place	1		2	2	2			2
Brewster	8	1	98	96	98	2		96
Carmel	5	2	18	18	18			18
Cold Spring	9	1	23	23	19			19
Manitou	1		30	30	30			30

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
201	816	717	1,066	30	13	622	3	114	139	1,472	9	2
96	77	373	126	2	2	414	2	87	24	433	2	1
22		*373*	*71*			*323*	*1*	*4*		*391*		*1*
22	58		46			33	1	8	5	65	2	
83	681	344	894	28	11	175		19	110	974	5	1
.....	*125*	*344*	*397*	*19*	*8*	*45*		*8*	*2*	*457*		
.....	*125*		*28*	*2*		*95*				*125*		
.....	*208*		*207*	*1*					*45*	*163*		
513	3,383	4,677	6,264	184	50	2,016	59	229	713	7,171	460	1
.....	28		27	1						28		
21	22		28	3	1	11		1	2	38	2	
.....	57		48	1		8				57		
118	1,112	1,836	2,179	38	35	784	30	74	21	2,558	413	
.....		*1,330*	*711*	*34*	*33*	*525*	*27*	*59*		*1,271*		
.....		*506*	*399*	*3*	*1*	*103*				*506*		
.....	*477*		*448*			*29*				*74*	*403*	
4	35		39					1		38		
18	31		39			10				41	8	
.....		226	181	3	1	40	1	2		224		
191	1,564	2,615	3,153	131	13	1,045	28	137	685	3,532	16	
.....	*320*	*506*	*615*	*10*	*1*			*1*	*65*	*560*		
.....		*685*	*366*	*40*	*2*	*201*	*16*	*18*		*607*		
.....	*178*	*367*	*113*	*6*	*4*	*414*	*9*	*13*		*532*		
.....		*444*	*444*						*444*			
.....		*473*	*359*	*6*		*109*			*109*	*364*		
.....	77	*400*	*333*	*24*	*3*	*116*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*473*		
.....	*185*		*150*	*35*						*185*		
13	34		34	1		12		2	2	43		1
.....	30		23			7				30		
62	127		146	2		41		10		161	18	
59	185		209	4		31		1	3	237	3	
8	24		25			7				32		
19			9			10		1		18		
.....	98		98							98		
.....	36		26			10				36		
384	659	946	1,580	24	9	363	13	108	1,002	448	431	
4			4					4				
2			2							2		
22	95		91	1		25			76	14	27	
16			14	1		1				10	6	
18			18							11	7	
.....	25		25							25		
32			28		1	3				22	10	
153	276	946	1,134	8	6	222	5	70	761	238	306	
.....		*946*	*943*	*3*					*649*		*297*	
20			20							4	16	
38	161		91	13	2	85	8	10	164	25		
3			1			2		1		2		
3	25		28								28	
46	77		97	1		25		23		87	13	
27			27						1	8	18	
94	143		206			31		10	89	99	39	
2			2								2	
25	71		72			24			12	84		
18			17			1		6	5	5	2	
19			19					2	7	10		
.....	30		30								30	

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
						Office Force.		
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
PUTNAM COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Patterson	4		67	67	41			41
Storm King	2		31	31	31			31
QUEENS COUNTY (New York City. Queens Borough. See Table XV)	787	354	32,025	30,791	26,635	1,232	2	25,403
RENSSELAER COUNTY	550	291	28,668	27,873	26,987	758		26,229
Averill Park	3	1	202	200	188	2		186
Berlin	7	1	250	249	188	1		187
Brainard	1		22	22	16			16
Castleton	7	2	485	474	485	11		474
Pianos, organs, etc	*1*		*323*	*319*	*323*	*4*		*319*
Eagle Bridge	1		15	15	8			8
Eagle Mills	1		2	2	2			2
Grafton	1		92	91	92	1		91
Hoosick Falls	22	9	2,050	1,972	1,475	78		1,397
Agricultural implements	*1*		*1,335*	*1,267*	*832*	*68*		*764*
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*253*	*250*	*253*	*3*		*250*
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*1*		*251*	*250*	*204*	*1*		*203*
Johnsonville	5		208	207	208	1		207
Nassau	2	1	20	20	11			11
North Hoosick	2	2	49	47	48	2		46
Petersburg	3		98	98	95			95
Rensselaer	25	14	1 048	1,004	1,024	44		980
Railway repair shops	*3*		*396*	*375*	*396*	*21*		*375*
Felt and felt goods	*1*		*308*	*293*	*285*	*9*		*276*
Hosiery and knit goods	*1*		*200*	*197*	*200*	*3*		*197*
Schaghticoke	7	4	186	178	186	8		178
Troy (see Table XV)	453	255	23,514	22,903	22,564	604		21,960
Valley Falls	4	1	242	240	242	2		240
Cotton goods	*2*		*230*	*228*	*230*	*2*		*228*
Walloomsac	2		74	72	74	2		72
West Sand Lake	4	1	81	79	81	2		79
RICHMOND COUNTY (New York City. Richmond Borough. See Table XV)	233	141	9,348	9,032	8,192	311		7,881
ROCKLAND COUNTY	93	34	5,383	5,246	5,037	137		4,900
Clarkstown	2		145	145	120			120
Garnerville (*dyeing and finishing*)	1		821	805	799	16		783
Grassy Point	3	2	102	101	96	1		95
Haverstraw	38	13	2,011	2,003	1,818	8		1,810
Building brick	*25*	*6*	*1,659*	*1,658*	*1,467*	*1*		*1,466*
Silk and silk goods	*2*	*1*	*208*	*204*	*208*	*4*		*204*
Hillburn	2		375	327	316	48		268
Car wheels and railway equipment	*1*		*367*	*310*	*298*	*47*		*251*
Mount Ivy	1		12	12	12			12
Nyack	23	8	666	646	643	20		623
Dyeing, finishing, etc	*2*		*266*	*258*	*266*	*8*		*258*
Orangeburg	2		154	146	154	8		146
Pearl River	3		407	384	407	23		384
Miscellaneous machinery	*1*		*391*	*368*	*391*	*23*		*368*
Piermont	2	1	192	186	192	6		186
Ramapo	1		132	125	132	7		125
Rockland Lake	1		35	35	35			35
Spring Valley	11	9	253	253	235			235
Stony Point	1		2	2	2			2
Suffern	1	1	1	1	1			1
Tompkins Cove	1		75	75	75			75

* Includes one child under 14

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
21	20		35			6		2	34		5	
9	22		31						31			
2,685	8,693	14,025	20,263	453	148	4,196	343	4,231	11,660	8,127	1,385	*5
2,084	6,852	17,293	12,585	396	59	13,120	69	2,592	11,637	11,640	360	
1	185		80		2	104		2		184		
28	159		80			106	1	46		141		
16			7			9				16		
5	150	319	334	20	4	105	11	17		427	30	
.....		*319*	*206*	*19*	*4*	*80*	*10*	*14*		*305*		
8			8							8		
2			2							2		
.....	91		6			85			91			
69	111	1,217	991	5	3	385	13	21	279	1,091	6	
.....		*764*	*764*							*764*		
.....		*250*	*64*		*1*	*184*	*1*	*2*	*248*			
.....		*203*	*11*			*180*	*12*	*12*		*191*		
27	180		70	6	2	129		2	2	190	13	
11			2			9				11		
2	44		46							2	44	
.....	95		40		1	54		12		83		
45	405	530	632	23	3	321	1	13	369	493	105	
.....	*121*	*254*	*375*						*24*	*254*	*97*	
.....		*276*	*132*	*20*	*3*	*120*	*1*	*4*	*272*			
.....	*197*		*25*			*172*				*197*		
22	156		130	1	1	45	1	5	33	140		
1,319	5,134	15,007	9,898	328	36	11,658	40	2,456	10,863	8,553	88	
20		220	138	9	7	84	2	18		222		
8		*220*	*126*	*9*	*7*	*84*	*2*	*9*		*219*		
4	68		72								72	
5	74		49	4		26				77	2	
669	2,491	4,721	6,933	90	25	791	42	657	3,492	3,691	41	
269	3,003	1,628	4,100	128	35	613	24	98	2,724	1,864	214	
.....	120		93	2		25				120		
.....		783	603	18	12	142	8	20		763		
.....	95		91	4					95			
64	1,746		1,528	67	18	186	11	23	1,767	20		
18	*1,448*		*1,389*	*62*	*15*			*16*	*1,451*			
5	*199*		*54*	*2*	*2*	*143*	*3*	*7*	*197*			
17		251	261	6	1			1	250		17	
.....		*251*	*244*	*6*	*1*			*1*	*250*			
12			12							12		
89	308	226	431	17		172	3	21	174	428		
.....	*32*	*226*	*215*	*5*		*38*			*32*	*226*		
13	133		146							133	13	
16		368	366	6		12		12	368	4		
.....		*368*	*362*	*6*					*368*			
1	185		185			1			2		184	
.....	125		125							125		
.....	35		35							35		
54	181		146	8	4	75	2	21	68	146		
2			2							2		
1			1							1		
.....	75		75							75		

years of age employed in office.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
			Total.	There- of in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. There- of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY	172	90	4,756	4,650	3,989	106		3,883
Aldrich	1	1	41	41	41			41
Brasher Falls	3	3	27	26	27	1		26
Canton	11	9	55	55	39			39
Edwards	2	3	21	20	5	1		4
Emeryville	1		51	50	40	1		39
Fowler	1		8	8	8			8
Fullerville	1		4	4	4			4
Gouverneur	18	6	328	319	285	9		276
Hailesboro	1		29	29	29			29
Hammond	2	2	22	21	21	1		20
Hewitville	6	3	63	61	46	2		44
Massena	9	3	751	735	622	16		606
Smelting and refining	*1*		*715*	*700*	*595*	*15*		*580*
Morristown	5		72	67	55	5		50
Natural Dam	1		81	80	81	1		80
New Bridge	1		39	39	39			39
Newton Falls	3		191	189	191	2		189
Norfolk	3	1	364	360	291	4		287
Paper mills	*1*		*303*	*300*	*276*	*3*		*273*
Norwood	6	5	115	112	103	3		100
Ogdensburg	63	34	1,352	1,307	1,014	45		969
Silk and silk goods	*1*		*416*	*410*	*348*	*6*		*342*
Potsdam	17	10	161	157	141	4		137
Pyrites (*pulp and paper mills*)	1		221	220	221	1		220
Raymondville	1		138	135	123	3		120
Sissonville	1		33	33	5			5
South Edwards	1		3	3	3			3
Stellaville	1		20	20	20			20
Talcville	1		5	4	5	1		4
Unionville (*paper mills*)	1	5	349	345	339	4		335
Wanakena	6		174	172	169	2		167
Wegatchie	1	1	10	10	10			10
West Stockholm	3	4	28	28	12			12
SARATOGA COUNTY	150	50	6,913	6,763	6,268	149		6,119
Ballston Lake	1	1	2	2	1			1
Ballston Spa	22	10	990	974	884	16		868
Leather	*1*		*392*	*390*	*332*	*2*		*330*
Paper bags and sacks	*1*		*358*	*351*	*348*	*7*		*341*
Conklinville	1		7	7	6			6
Corinth	7	3	114	114	71			71
Factory Village	1		2	2	2			2
Greenfield Center	1		5	5	5			5
Hadley	1		85	84	85	1		84
Mechanicville	37	15	2,061	2,013	1,978	47		1,931
Pulp and paper mills	*1*		*740*	*720*	*740*	*20*		*720*
Building brick	*4*		*336*	*332*	*331*	*4*		*327*
Hosiery and knit goods	*2*		*271*	*268*	*268*	*2*		*266*
Milton	1		31	30	31	1		30
Moreau (town) (*paper mill*)	1		219	218	219	1		218
Northumberland (*wall paper*)	1		229	225	145	4		141
Palmer (*pulp and paper mills*)	1		658	650	651	8		643
Rock City Falls	3		52	51	44	1		43
Saratoga Springs	49	11	1,263	1,206	1,020	57		963
Silk and silk goods	*1*		*305*	*300*	*305*	*5*		*300*
Miscellaneous machinery	*1*		*290*	*284*	*160*	*6*		*154*
Schuylerville	6	3	125	125	125			125
South Glens Falls	5	2	475	467	431	8		423
Pulp and paper mills	*1*		*326*	*320*	*289*	*6*		*283*
Spier Falls	1		18	18	18			18
Stillwater	5	1	164	163	154	1		153

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
645	1,488	1,750	3,247	31	7	593	5	208	917	1,940	818	
.....	41		40		1					41		
2	24		26							26		
39			34			5			4	35		
4			4							4		
.....	39		39							39		
8			8							8		
4			4							4		
69	207		219	5		52		79	20	149	28	
.....	29		29								29	
20			20							20		
14	30		20			24			2	35	7	
26		580	601			5		2	585	19		
.....		*580*	*580*						*580*			
25	25		33			17			25	25		
.....	80		80					80				
.....	39		39							39		
16	173		183	3		3				52	137	
14		273	284	3						273	14	
.....		*273*	*270*	*3*						*273*		
14	86		98	1		1				100		
285	342	342	499	15	5	446	4	45	138	775	11	
.....		*342*	*56*		*2*	*250*	*4*	*6*		*336*		
67	70		97		1	38	1	2	20	95	20	
.....		220	220								220	
.....	120		120						120			
5			4	1						5		
3			3						3			
.....	20		20								20	
4			4							4		
.....		335	332	3						3	332	
4	163		167							167		
10			8			2				10		
12			12							12		
582	2,362	3,175	4,704	31	6	1,368	10	1,498	1,388	2,358	875	
1			1							1		
78	119	671	665	3	1	199		163	327	363	15	
.....		*330*	*306*	*3*	*1*	*20*		*1*		*329*		
.....		*341*	*256*			*85*		*161*	*180*			
6			6							6		
30	32		39			32		2		69		
2			2								2	
5			4		1			1		4		
.....	84		84					84				
97	1,114	720	1,490	16	2	419	4	23	511	674	723	
.....		*720*	*685*			*35*				*35*	*685*	
15	*512*		*515*	*12*					*327*			
.....	*266*		*100*	*2*	*2*	*160*	*2*	*4*		*262*		
.....	30		30								30	
.....		218	218					210	8			
.....	141		129	6		6			141			
.....		643	643					643				
43			43							8	35	
257	406	300	615	4		339	5	84	322	546	11	
.....		*300*	*80*			*215*	*5*			*300*		
.....	*154*		*154*						*154*			
6	119		39			86		1		124		
2	138	283	369			54		284	58	81		
.....		*283*	*283*					*283*				
18			18						18			
18	135		44	2		106	1	1		137	15	

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
			Total.	There-of in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. There-of 14–16 years of age.	Total.
Saratoga County—*Concluded.*								
Victory Mills (*cotton goods*)	1		353	350	343	3		340
Waterford	3	4	11	11	6			6
West Milton	1		45	44	45	1		44
Willow Glen	1		4	4	4			4
Schenectady County	244	74	22,124	18,292	22,085	3,832		18,253
Carmen	2		9	9	9			9
Esperance*	1		5	5	5			5
Mohawk	1		37	36	37	1		36
Niskayuna	1		12	11	12	1		11
Rotterdam	2		11	10	11	1		10
Schenectady (see Table XV)	231	71	22,030	18,201	21,991	3,829		18,162
Scotia	6	3	20	20	20			20
Schoharie County	65	19	729	719	729	10		719
Central Bridge	5	2	23	22	23	1		22
Cobleskill	30	7	366	359	366	7		359
Esperance	3	1	28	28	28			28
Howes Cave	3		188	187	188	1		187
Middleburgh	12	3	41	41	41			41
Richmondville	2		39	38	39	1		38
Schoharie	10	6	44	44	44			44
Schuyler County	25	11	691	676	548	15		533
Montour Falls	7	3	355	348	269	7		262
Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	*1*		*205*	*200*	*150*	*5*		*145*
Odessa	3	1	7	7	7			7
Watkins	15	7	329	321	272	8		264
Miscellaneous groceries	*2*		*239*	*235*	*199*	*4*		*195*
Seneca County	81	42	2,699	2,541	2,656	158		2,498
Border City	3	1	117	113	117	4		113
Interlaken	7	4	43	42	43	1		42
Ovid	5	4	14	14	14			14
Seneca Falls	37	15	1,630	1,496	1,630	134		1,496
Stationary engines, boilers, etc.	*2*		*992*	*881*	*992*	*111*		*881*
Agricultural implements	*1*		*200*	*193*	*200*	*7*		*193*
Waterloo	29	18	895	876	852	19		833
Woolens and worsteds	*1*		*356*	*352*	*356*	*4*		*352*
Steuben County	183	78	7,756	7,508	6,573	248		6,325
Addison	8	6	140	139	117	1		116
Atlanta	1	1	2	2	2			2
Avoca	6		171	169	136	2		134
Bath	22	8	294	276	275	18		257
Campbell	2		4	4	4			4
Canisteo	17	8	339	324	311	15		296
Cohocton	5	3	120	119	70	1		69
Coopers Plains	1		2	2	2			2
Corning	39	13	2,852	2,769	2,446	83		2,363
Pressed, blown and cut glassware	*8*	*1*	*2,086*	*2,033*	*1,82*	*53*		*1,774*
Terra cotta and fire-clay products	1		202	*200*	*152*	*2*		*150*
Greenwood	3	4	14	14	10			10
Hammondsport	18	8	195	184	141	11		130
Hornell	32	13	2,689	2,622	2,168	67		2,101
Silk and silk goods	6		*1,244*	*1,230*	*1,046*	*14*		*1,032*
Railway repair shops	*1*		*786*	*786*	*568*	*18*		*550*
House trim	*2*		*237*	*233*	*235*	*4*		*231*

*See also Esperance,

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
.....		340	215		2	123		2		338		
6			6						3	3		
.....	44		40			4				4	40	
4			4								4	
1,082	1,279	15,892	16,283		34	1,930	6	1,818	15,398	969	68	
9			9						5	4		
5			5							5		
.....	36		36							36		
11			11							11		
10			10					7		3		
1,027	1,243	15,892	16,192		34	1,930	6	1,811	15,385	900	66	
20			20						8	10	2	
274	445		525		1	193		20	84	498	117	
22			22							22		
119	240		226			133		11	81	267		
28			3			25				28		
17	170		187							70	117	
41			40			1		6	3	32		
3	35		15		1	22		1		37		
44			32			12		2		42		
83	450		476			57		1	37	340	155	
7	255		262						5	257		
.....	*145*		*145*							*145*		
7			7							7		
69	195		207			57		1	32	76	155	
.....	*195*		*155*			*40*				*40*	*155*	
283	982	1,233	2,068	32	11	374	13	51	567	1,861	19	
26	87		111	2					26	87		
42			25			17			3	39		
14			8			6		2		12		
114	501	881	1,330	20	4	142		9	171	1,302	14	
.....		*881*	*826*	*8*	*2*	*45*		*2*		*879*		
.....	*195*		*190*	*2*	*1*			*1*		*192*		
87	394	352	594	10	7	209	13	40	367	421	5	
.....		*352*	*230*	*2*	*2*	*115*	*3*	*5*	*347*			
639	2,467	3,219	5,052	66	2	1,202	3	206	3,222	2,878	19	
36	80		114			2		91		25		
2			2							2		
24	110		125			9			3	131		
93	164		235			22		1	19	233	4	
4			4							4		
41	255		188			108		10	139	147		
6	63		23	1		45		2	17	50		
2			2							2		
138	849	1,376	1,996	43	2	322		31	1,919	407	6	
8	*390*	*1,376*	*1,545*	*43*	*2*	*184*		*2*	*1,689*	*83*		
.....	*150*		*150*						*150*			
10			10							10		
100	30		108			22		4	20	106		
112	510	1,479	1,474	17		607	3	56	642	1,396	7	
.....	*329*	*703*	*460*	*11*		*558*	*3*	*3*	*486*	*543*		
.....		*550*	*550*							*550*		
5		*226*	*225*	*6*						*231*		

under Schoharie county.

Table XIV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
STEUBEN COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Painted Post	6	1	559	518	531	41		490
Miscellaneous machinery	*1*		*400*	*364*	*400*	*36*		*364*
Perkinsville	1	1	1	1	1			1
Prattsburgh	4	3	10	10	10			10
Pultney	1	1	5	5	3			3
Rheims	1		54	50	44	4		40
Savona	5	2	29	28	29	1		28
Wayland	11	6	276	272	273	4		269
SUFFOLK COUNTY	262	116	4,347	4,164	3,677	181		3,496
Amityville	10	5	24	24	24			24
Babylon	13	4	63	63	58			58
Bayport	3	1	21	21	15			15
Bayshore	17	6	88	87	82	1		81
Bellport	1		2	2	2			2
Bohemia	3	1	118	118	91			91
Bridgehampton	3		10	10	9			9
Center Moriches	5	3	12	12	9			9
East Hampton	7	4	48	48	32			32
East Northport	2	2	26	25	16	1		15
East Patchogue	2	1	8	8	8			8
East Setauket	1	1	1	1	1			1
Echo	1	1	3	3	3			3
Fair Ground	5	4	33	33	33			33
Green Lawn	4	1	29	29	28			28
Greenport	18	1	395	394	248	1		247
Boat and ship building	*4*		*311*	*311*	*100*			*100*
Halesite	2		7	7	7			7
Hicks Island (*mineral oil products*)	1		200	200	200			200
Huntington	11	8	93	86	68	6		62
Islip	5	2	22	22	20			20
Lindenhurst	30	19	403	403	395			395
Mattituck	2	1	51	51	30			30
Northport	6	2	86	22	86	64		22
Patchogue	32	12	970	943	869	27		842
Upholstery goods	*1*		*623*	*609*	*623*	*14*		*609*
House trim	*1*		*212*	*200*	*157*	*13*		*185*
Port Jefferson	12	6	147	141	114	5		109
Promised Land (*mineral oil products*)	2		281	279	227	2		225
Riverhead	19	6	142	138	137	4		133
Sag Harbor	12	4	945	876	758	69		689
Gold and silver watch cases	*1*		*588*	*533*	*476*	*56*		*420*
Silver and plated ware	*1*		*271*	*257*	*199*	*14*		*185*
Sayville	7	6	34	33	32	1		31
Smithtown Branch	2	2	5	5	4			4
Southampton	13	6	52	52	47			47
Southold	3	3	4	4	4			4
Stony Brook	1		4	4	4			4
Westhampton	7	4	20	20	16			16
SULLIVAN COUNTY	38	24	307	306	282	1		281
Acidalia	1	1	11	11	11			11
Fallsburg	1		21	21	21			21
Grooville	1	2	21	21	21			21
Hasel	1		30	30	30			30
Hurleyville	3	3	21	21	21			21
Liberty	10	5	33	33	33			33
Livingston Manor	6	4	35	35	35			35
Loch Sheldrake	1	1	3	3	2			2
Monticello	7	6	67	66	55	1		54
Roscoe	5	2	43	43	32			32

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
10	116	364	487			3			391	99		
		364	*364*						*364*			
1			1					1				
10			9			1			3	7		
3			3							3		
	40		40							40		
28			28						2	26		
19	250		203	5		61		10	67	190	2	
987	1,280	1,229	2,582	91	41	737	45	286	1,446	1,674	90	
24			20	1		3		3	8	5	8	
58			41	1	1	15		3	38	17		
15			15						14	1		
81			66	2		13		7	35	18	21	
2			2						2			
2	89		23		3	55	10	13	76	2		
9			8			1		8		1		
9			8			1		1		6	2	
32			30			2		18	10	4		
15			14	1					10	5		
8			8							8		
1			1							1		
3			1			2			3			
13	20		33						6	27		
28			28							28		
56	191		245			2			132	109	6	
10	*90*		*100*						*100*			
7			7							2	5	
		200	200							200		
62			45	1		16		17	31	9	5	
20			13			7			13	3	4	
157	238		167	22	11	183	12	19	122	254		
1	29		14		1	15		1	15	14		
22			21			1		9	4	5	4	
108	125	609	516	37	10	262	17	56	743	31	12	
		609	*510*	*29*	*10*	*243*	*17*	*27*	*688*			
		125	*119*	*6*					*125*			
62	47		96			13		15	73	12	9	
	225		225							225		
68	65		93		2	37	1	86	11	36		
18	251	420	547	26	13	98	5	18	71	597	3	
		420	*324*	*17*	*7*	*67*	*5*	*12*		*408*		
		185	*148*	*9*	*6*	*22*		*6*		*179*		
31			22			9		8	7	13	3	
4			4						2	2		
47			45			2		3	7	33	4	
4			4						2	2		
4			4						4			
16			16					1	7	4	4	
170	111		266	3	3	9		7	68	101	105	
11			11								11	
	21		20		1						21	
	21		20		1					21		
	30		30								30	
21			20			1				21		
33			29			4		4	4	19	6	
35			34	1						19	16	
2			2						2			
15	39		49	2		3		3	47	4		
32			31			1			15	16	1	

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.		Total.
						Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	
SULLIVAN COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Spring Brook	1		13	13	12			12
Willowemoc	1		9	9	9			9
TIOGA COUNTY	82	40	1,461	1,419	1,238	42		1,196
Berkshire	5	5	21	21	18			18
Candor	5	3	177	176	174	1		173
Lockwood	3	1	6	6	6			6
Newark Valley	7	3	197	192	195	5		190
Nichols	4	2	58	57	48	1		47
Owego	29	11	637	622	508	15		493
Richford	3	2	17	17	17			17
Spencer	4	1	21	21	18			18
Waverly	22	12	327	307	254	20		234
TOMPKINS COUNTY	186	92	2,076	1,966	2,029	110		1,919
Brookton	3	3	9	9	6			6
Dryden	5	5	25	25	25			25
Etna	2	1	3	3	3			3
Forest Home	1		18	18	18			18
Freeville	3	3	4	4	4			4
Groton	8	2	329	311	329	18		311
Halseyville	1	1	1	1	1			1
Ithaca	140	61	1,394	1,309	1,353	85		1,268
Jacksonville	2	1	3	3	3			3
McLean	3	2	4	4	4			4
Myers	1		157	152	157	5		152
Newfield	4	4	9	9	6			6
Slaterville	1		11	11	11			11
Taughannock Falls	2	2	4	4	4			4
Trumansburg	10	7	105	103	105	2		103
ULSTER COUNTY	252	132	8,279	8,174	7,399	105		7,294
Binnewater	1		98	98	98			98
Brown Station	2		21	21	21			21
Chichester	1		117	115	117	2		115
Clintondale	1		5	5	5			5
East Kingston (*building brick*)	5		567	567	439			439
Ellenville	19	9	360	355	360	5		355
Cutlery	*1*		*288*	*284*	*288*	*4*		*284*
Flatbush (*building brick*)	4		435	435	295			295
Glasco (*building brick*)	3		459	457	459	2		457
High Falls	8	2	60	60	60			60
Highland	6	2	55	55	53			53
Kerhonkson	1	1						
Kingston	136	96	4,353	4,273	3,868	80		3,788
Cigars	*9*	*9*	*1,081*	*1,076*	*1,081*	*5*		*1,076*
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*4*	*2*	*672*	*668*	*622*	*4*		*618*
Building brick	*5*		*665*	*665*	*543*			*543*
Boat and shipbuilding	*3*		*373*	*371*	*243*	*2*		*241*
Lackawack	1		5	5	5			5
Lloyd	2		35	35	35			35
Malden	2	2	93	93	83			83
Marlboro	10	3	81	81	72			72
Milton	2	2	18	18	18			18
Napanoch	5		118	118	113			113
New Paltz	6	3	45	45	45			45
Phoenicia	1	1	3	3	3			3
Port Ewan	3	2	87	87	59			59
Porterville	2		138	138	138			138
Rifton	2		66	66	66			66

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
12			12								12	
9			8		1					1	8	
366	830		848	8	2	331	7	56	242	800	8	
18			11			7				18		
6	167		88			85			2	171		
6			6							6		
35	155		188			2				190		
23	24		31	1		15				47		
123	370		293	3	2	188	7	45	207	235	6	
17			17							17		
18			9			9			2	14	2	
120	114		205	4		25		11	31	192		
750	1,169		1,569	17		331	2	237	292	1,345	45	
6			6							6		
25			23			2			4	7	14	
3			3							3		
18			18						18			
4			4							4		
13	298		299	8		4		3		308		
1			1							1		
615	653		1,001	6		259	2	232	270	735	31	
3			3							3		
4			4							4		
	152		134	2		16				152		
6			6							6		
11			11							11		
4			4							4		
37	66		52	1		50		2		101		
937	3,910	2,447	5,262	197	92	1,605	138	478	990	5,728	98	
	98		98							98		
21			21					21				
	115		115							115		
5			5						5			
	439		418	16	5			5		434		
71		284	302	9	15	24	5	27	19	309		
		284	*240*	*4*	*14*	*21*	*5*	*19*		*265*		
	295		277	15	3			3		292		
	73	384	429	21	7			7		450		
26	34		60						46	14		
53			45	2	1	5		1	2	50		
514	1,735	1,539	2,218	108	54	1,281	127	374	850	2,558	6	
16	*26*	*1,034*	*275*	*53*	*31*	*611*	*106*	*177*	*294*	*60*		
	113	*505*	*106*	*4*	*1*	*498*	*9*	*10*	*225*	*383*		
	543		*517*	*16*	*10*			*10*		*533*		
	241		*234*	*6*	*1*			*1*		*240*		
5			5							5		
3	32		28		4	3		4	3	28		
3	80		79	4						83		
72			44	1	1	26		1	14	57		
18			15			3				18		
27	86		101			12			7	80	26	
11	34		45						3	42		
3			3							3		
18	41		56	3						59		
	138		130	8						138		
5	61		39		1	24	2	3		63		

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force.		
						Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
ULSTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Rosendale	1		34	34	34			34
Saugerties	18	7	687	672	650	15		635
Paper mills	*2*		*333*	*325*	*333*	*8*		*325*
Bookbinding and blankbook making	*1*		*207*	*200*	*179*	*7*		*179*
Shandaken	1		24	24	24			24
South Rondout	2		84	84	84			84
Ulster Landing	2		96	96	84			84
Ulster Park	1		50	50	44			44
Wallkill	3	2	83	82	65	1		64
Woodstock	1		2	2	2			2
WARREN COUNTY	144	46	4,664	4,568	3,667	96		3,571
French Mountain	1		18	18	7			7
Glens Falls	116	40	3,730	3,643	2,980	87		2,893
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*8*		*1,799*	*1,773*	*1,488*	*26*		*1,396*
Dressmaking	*7*	*1*	*486*	*483*	*279*	*3*		*276*
Pulp and Paper mills	*1*		*308*	*300*	*258*	*8*		*250*
Wall paper	*1*		*265*	*249*	*210*	*16*		*194*
Graphite	1		44	44	44			44
Hague	1		41	40	36	1		35
Lake George	3		12	11	12	1		11
Luserne	1		42	42	37			37
North Creek	1		3	3	3			3
North River	1		56	56	56			56
Stony Creek	2		25	25	25			25
Warrensburg	16	6	690	683	464	7		457
Shirts, collars and cuffs	*2*		*466*	*462*	*250*	*4*		*246*
Weavertown	1		3	3	3			3
WASHINGTON COUNTY	113	42	4,976	4,832	4,386	142		4,244
Battenville	1		28	28	28			28
Cambridge	10	4	313	287	176	26		150
Center Falls	1		38	38	30			30
Eagleville	1	1	12	12	12			12
Easton	1		59	57	59	2		57
Fort Ann	2	1	18	18	18			18
Fort Edward	12	2	667	658	614	9		605
Pulp and paper mills	*1*		*507*	*500*	*454*	*7*		*447*
Fort Miller	1		41	40	41	1		40
Granville	13	7	208	206	170	2		168
Greenwich	18	3	777	753	729	23		706
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*248*	*241*	*228*	*4*		*224*
Hudson Falls	20	17	1,549	1,505	1,295	43		1,252
Paper bags and sacks	*6*		*821*	*814*	*791*	*7*		*784*
Wall paper	*1*		*291*	*270*	*211*	*21*		*190*
Miscellaneous machinery	*2*		*213*	*205*	*157*	*8*		*149*
Jamesville	2		22	22	22			22
Middle Falls	4		150	147	150	3		147
Rexleigh	1		41	40	33	1		32
Salem	5	1	159	157	159	2		157
Shushan	2	2	50	48	50	2		48
Thomson	3		184	175	181	9		172
Whitehall	16	4	660	641	619	19		600
Silk and silk goods	*1*		*346*	*330*	*316*	*16*		*300*
WAYNE COUNTY	124	94	2,898	2,793	2,085	105		1,980
Clyde	17	12	347	340	347	7		340
Lyons	26	16	498	486	491	12		479
Macedon	4	4	6	6	6			6
Marion	5	5	249	249	23			23
Canning fruits and vegetables	*2*		*255*	*255*	*11*			*11*

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	34		2			29	3		34			
64	331	240	434	4	1	195	1	32	7	530	66	
	85	*240*	*200*			*65*				*259*	*66*	
	178		*77*			*94*	*1*	*1*		*171*		
	24		24							24		
	84		84							84		
	84		80	4						84		
	44		42	2						44		
16	48		61			3				64		
2			2							2		
519	1,776	1,276	2,019	25	2	1,524	1	356	654	2,337	224	
7			7							7		
428	1,189	1,276	1,564	25	2	1,301	1	349	519	1,887	138	
	370	*1,026*	*464*	*1*	*1*	*929*	*1*	*1*		*1,395*		
14	*268*		*30*			*246*			*12*	*264*		
		250	*248*			*2*		*248*	*2*			
	194		*161*	*20*		*13*			*194*			
	44		44							44		
	35		35							35		
11			9			2			9		2	
	37		2			35			37			
3			3							3		
	56		56							56		
25			25							25		
42	415		271			186		4	89	280	84	
	246		*112*			*134*				*246*		
3			3					3				
305	2,789	1,150	2,956	20	7	1,248	13	780	917	1,852	695	
	28		28								28	
18	132		73			77			4	146		
	30		30								30	
12			7			5				12		
	57		57								57	
18			18							6	12	
29	129	447	503			101	1	462	111	32		
		447	*447*					*447*				
	40		38	2						2	38	
28	140		57	1		110		5		161	2	
42	664		351	3	5	340	7	13	27	471	195	
8	*216*		*53*	*2*	*3*	*161*	*6*	*4*	*4*	*216*		
35	814	403	995	2		254	1	286	583	383		
	381	*403*	*581*			*203*		*277*	*432*		*75*	
	190		*186*			*4*				*190*		
	149		*149*						*149*			
22			22						22			
3	144		147								147	
	32		28		1	3		1		31		
15	142		39		1	116	1	5	6	146		
12	36		24			24				48		
2	170		172								172	
69	231	300	367	12		218	3	8	164	414	14	
		300	*128*	*12*		*157*	*3*	*3*		*297*		
382	1,598		1,494	27	5	447	7	221	439	1,292	28	
36	304		265	12		63		124	6	210		
78	401		332	1		144	2	69	13	369	28	
6			4	1		1		1	1	4		
23			23							23		
11			*11*							*11*		

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

County and City or Village. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Number			
						Office Force.		
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
WAYNE COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Newark	31	19	1,060	1,017	703	43		660
Canning fruits and vegetables	*1*		*252*	*250*	*37*	*2*		*35*
Ontario	5	5	27	26	11	1		10
Palmyra	16	15	402	363	380	39		341
Rubber and gutta percha goods	*3*		*277*	*242*	*277*	*35*		*242*
Sodus	8	7	89	89	33			33
Williamson	5	6	98	97	12	1		11
Wolcott	7	5	122	120	79	2		77
WESTCHESTER COUNTY	564	45	28,584	27,556	27,134	1,028		26,106
Ardsley	2		4	4	4			4
Briarcliff Manor	6		53	53	49			49
Bronxville	6		113	106	109	7		102
Buchanan (*oil cloth, window shades, etc.*)	1		323	312	323	11		312
Croton Falls	1		43	42	43	1		42
Croton Lake	1		9	9	9			9
Croton-on-Hudson	6		275	275	267			267
Crugers	1		35	35	35			35
Dobbs Ferry	7	1	46	46	46			46
Goldens Bridge	1		4	4	4			4
Harrison	5	1	17	17	16			16
Hastings-on-Hudson	8		1,334	1,311	1,284	23		1,261
Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	*1*		*752*	*737*	*752*	*15*		*737*
Miscellaneous brass and bronze ware	*1*		*370*	*362*	*370*	*8*		*362*
Hawthorne	1		2	2	2			2
Irvington	6		409	365	409	44		365
Stationary engines, boilers, etc.	*1*		*300*	*256*	*300*	*44*		*256*
Katonah	7		18	18	18			18
Kensico	2		6	6	6			6
Kitchawan	1		2	2	2			2
Larchmont	2		6	6	6			6
Lincolndale	1		7	7	7			7
Mamaroneck	16	1	115	111	95	4		91
Montrose	4		178	178	163			163
Mt. Kisco	7	1	41	40	41	1		40
Mt. Vernon	88	7	1,720	1,676	1,488	44		1,444
Silver and plated ware	*3*		*285*	*277*	*165*	*8*		*157*
Architectural iron work	*2*		*212*	*210*	*210*	*2*		*208*
Nepera Park	1		17	17	17			17
New Rochelle	41	4	891	842	849	49		800
Printing and publishing	*7*		*337*	*314*	*335*	*20*		*315*
Scales, meters, phonographs, etc.	*3*	*3*	*200*	*179*	*200*	*21*		*179*
North Pelham	4	1	332	329	328	3		325
Lithographing and engraving	*1*		*320*	*317*	*316*	*3*		*313*
North Tarrytown	8	4	1,949	1,881	1,228	68		1,160
Motor vehicles	*2*		*1,900*	*1,835*	*1,179*	*65*		*1,114*
Ossining	26		364	360	342	4		338
Peekskill	51	4	2,238	2,192	2,055	46		2,009
Men's hats and caps	*1*		*450*	*441*	*352*	*9*		*343*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*4*		*448*	*439*	*448*	*9*		*439*
Miscellaneous groceries	*1*		*413*	*400*	*413*	*13*		*400*
Women's white goods	*1*		*400*	*395*	*321*	*5*		*316*
Pelham	3		77	77	77			77
Pleasantville	6		18	18	18			18
Port Chester	38	4	2,551	2,387	2,535	164		2,371
Rolling mills and steel works	*1*		*787*	*697*	*787*	*90*		*697*
Women's white goods	*1*		*778*	*763*	*778*	*15*		*763*
Cooking and heating apparatus	*2*		*729*	*678*	*729*	*51*		*678*
Rye	5		41	41	41			41

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
132	528		500	9	3	144	4	19	149	492		
.....	*35*		*20*			*15*						
10			9			1		1	1	8		
33	308		286			55		4	262	75		
.....	*243*		*214*			*28*			*174*	*68*		
33			20			13				33		
11			7			4			4	7		
20	57		48	4	2	22	1	3	3	71		
2,194	4,420	19,402	18,348	428	48	7,193	89	2,719	17,389	5,212	786	2
4			4							4		
27	22		22			27			46		3	
28	74		77		5	19	1	8	65	23	6	
.....		312	273	8		31				312		
.....	42		40	2					42			
9			9						9			
19	248		265	2					14	253		
.....	35		35							35		
18	28		46					4		42		
4			4							4		
16			16							7	9	
22	140	1,099	1,163	6		92		5	1,113	43	100	
.....		*737*	*641*	*4*		*92*			*737*			
.....		*362*	*362*						*362*			
2			2							2		
9	100	256	344	4	1	16		81	279	5		
.....		*256*	*256*	*1*					*256*			
18			17	1				3		12	3	
6			5	1				6				
2			2							2		
6			6					3		3		
7			6	1							7	
55	36		88	2		1		10	27	50	4	
4	159		158	4	1			1	4	158		
20	20		40						28	12		
370	870	204	1,046	20	4	357	17	375	385	181		
17	*140*		*130*	*5*		*22*		*66*	*91*			
4		*204*	*204*	*4*					*204*	*4*		
17			10			7		17				
191	321	288	597	24	4	170	5	418	260	121	1	
27		*288*	*176*	*22*	*4*	*110*	*4*	*315*				
32	*147*		*167*			*12*		*15*	*164*			
12		313	102	20		196	7	313	10	2		
.....		*313*	*100*	*20*		*193*		*313*				
15	31	1,114	1,147	1		12		31	1,114	15		
.....		*1,114*	*1,114*						*1,114*			
103	235		287	6	1	44		41	239	56	2	
181	510	1,318	1,493	22	3	479	12	95	1,003	908	3	
.....		*343*	*269*	*8*	*1*	*76*			*343*			
1	*179*	*269*	*433*	*6*					*438*	*1*		
.....		*400*	*400*							*400*		
.....		*316*	*15*	*2*		*290*	*9*	*9*		*307*		
2	75		77					2			75	
18			17	1				7	4	7		
157	76	2,138	1,516	58	10	779	8	805	69	1,459	38	
.....		*697*	*603*	*12*	*2*	*80*		*2*		*695*		
.....		*763*	*90*	*3*	*1*	*662*	*7*	*763*				
.....		*678*	*645*	*33*						*678*		
13	28		37			4		3	32	6		

Table XIV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

COUNTY AND CITY OR VILLAGE. (With industries having 200 or more employees specified in each locality.)	Places inspected.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		NUMBER			
			Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	OFFICE FORCE. Thereof 14–16 years of age.	Total.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—*Concluded.*								
Tarrytown	19	2	139	139	122			122
Tuckahoe	13	1	658	626	620	32		588
Rubber and gutta percha goods	*1*		*479*	*448*	*479*	*31*		*448*
Verplanks	2		99	99	99			99
White Plains	34	4	320	312	310	8		302
Yonkers (see table XV)	129	10	14,098	13,579	14,040	519		13,521
Yorktown Heights	4		32	32	27			27
WYOMING COUNTY	73	33	3,101	2,997	2,741	104		2,637
Arcade	9	3	230	220	190	10		180
Attica	9	6	136	123	128	13		115
Bliss	4	2	27	25	27	2		25
Castile	5	4	27	25	21	2		19
Perry	18	8	1,511	1,478	1,332	33		1,299
Hosiery and knit goods	*3*		*1,101*	*1,077*	*960*	*24*		*936*
Cutlery	*1*		*330*	*324*	*313*	*6*		*307*
Pike	2		15	14	14	1		13
Rock Glen	3		202	198	159	4		155
Silver Springs	3	1	277	270	275	7		268
Miscellaneous groceries	*1*		*255*	*250*	*255*	*5*		*250*
Warsaw	17	8	606	574	584	32		552
Wyoming	3	1	70	70	11			11
YATES COUNTY	78	33	923	892	751	31		720
Benton Center	2	2	5	5	5			5
Branchport	2	1	21	21	4			4
Cascade Mills	1		18	18	18			18
Dundee	10	5	48	48	42			42
Ferguson Corners	2	2	6	6	6			6
Glenora	2	1	6	6	4			4
Jerusalem	1	1	2	2	2			2
Park Landing	1		7	7	7			7
Penn Yan	52	20	758	727	645	31		614
Potter	1		18	18	5			5
Rushville	3	1	31	31	10			10
Seneca Mills	1		3	3	3			3

County and Town, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION..								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
67	55		91	5	1	25		20	50	43	9	1
58	82	448	373	9		203	3	28	534	26		
.....		*448*	*265*	7		*174*	*2*	*2*	*446*			
.....	99		97	2					99			
151	151		261	4		37		123	95	60	24	
536	983	12,002	8,549	225	18	4,693	36	311	11,351	1,357	502	1
27			26			1		9	14	4		
258	981	1,398	1,689	29	6	901	12	39	147	2,367	84	
21	159		149	1		30			48	60	72	
44	71		112			3			71	43	1	
25			21	2		2				22	3	
19			19						2	17		
56	95	1,148	656	21	6	607	9	24	21	1,253	1	
.....	*95*	*841*	*348*	*11*	*4*	*565*	*8*	*12*	*20*	*904*		
.....		*307*	*265*	*10*	*2*	*29*	*1*	*3*		*304*		
13			5			8				13		
.....	155		152			3				155		
18		250	235			33				268		
.....		*250*	*220*			*30*				*250*		
51	501		329	5		215	3	15	5	527	5	
11			11							9	2	
301	419		545	11	6	156	2	17	38	582	83	
5			5							5		
4			4							4		
18			18								18	
42			33			9			15	25	2	
6			6							6		
4			4							4		
2			2							2		
7			3			4				7		
195	419		452	11	6	143	2	17	23	511	63	
5			5							5		
10			10							10		
3			3							3		

TABLE XV.— STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED IN FIRST AND SECOND

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ALBANY.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	3		4	37	37	29		
4-a	Building brick	2			71	71	71		
4-b	Terra cotta and fire-clay products	2			40	36	40	4	
5-a	Building glass	1			9	9	9		
	Total — Group I	8		4	157	153	149	4	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-e	Jewelry, gold pens, etc	2			5	5	5		
2-b	Copper work	1		1	2	2	2		
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	2			15	13	15	2	
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	1			44	42	44	2	
2-f	Sheet metal work	2			23	20	15	3	
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	2		3	7	7	7		
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	1			4	4	4		
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	1		2	2	2	2		
3-h	Cutlery	2		2	4	4	3		
3-i	Tools and dies	4		4	33	32	25	1	
3-m	Metal furniture	1			45	42	45	3	
3-n	Wire work not elsewhere classified	2		2	9	9	9		
3-p	Car wheels and railway equipment	1			82	80	82	2	
3-q	Architectural and ornamental iron work	3		2	157	146	122	11	
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	4			716	673	716	43	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	2			29	28	29	1	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	9		7	129	124	129	5	
3-v	Castings	2			93	90	73	3	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	5		2	14	14	10		
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	11		11	75	71	69	4	
5-d	Motor vehicles	1			12	12	12		
5-g	Railway repair shops	4			1,135	1,107	1,135	28	
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	1			276	266	276	10	
	Total — Group II	64		36	2,911	2,793	2,829	118	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
1	Saw mill products	3		2	17	17	17		
2-a	House trim	9			134	124	119	10	
2-b	Packing boxes, crates, etc	2		2	20	20	20		
2-c	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	2			23	23	23		
4-c	Wooden toys and novelties	1			92	82	92	10	
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	5		7	16	16	16		
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	7		2	78	76	72	2	
5-b	Caskets	1			3	3	3		
5-c	Store, office and kitchen fixtures	2			39	34	39	5	
5-e	Other cabinet work	5		3	62	59	62	3	
6	Pianos, organs, etc	2			26	24	26	2	
7-b	Mats and woven goods	1			24	24	14		
	Total — Group III	40		16	534	502	503	32	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
2	Furs and fur goods	4		1	21	21	20		
3-b	Saddlery and harness	4		2	12	12	11		
3-d	Boots and shoes	4		1	61	59	61	2	
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	1			5	5	3		
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	3		2	11	11	8		
5-c	Brushes	1			5	4	4	1	
	Total — Group IV	17		6	115	112	107	3	

CLASS CITIES, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911: BY INDUSTRIES.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd)
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
29	4	25		29					4		25		
71		71		66	5						71		
36	3	33		36					3		33		
9	9			9						9			
145	16	129		140	5				7	9	129		
5	5			5						5			
2	2			2						2			
13	13			13					3	10			
42		42		42							42		
12	12			12						4	8		
7	7			7					3	4			
4	4			4						4			
2	2			2							2		
3	3			3						1	2		
24	24			24						14	10		
42		42		34	2		6				42		
9	9			9						9			
80		80		80							80		
111	21	90		111						111			
673	3	270	400	647		1	25		4	74	595		
28	3	25		28						3	25		
124	34	90		124						94	30		
70		70		70						50	20		
10	10			10					4	6			
65	65			65						57	8		
12	12			12						12			
1,107	21	20	1,066	1,107						1,066	41		
266			266	220	10		36			266			
2,711	250	729	1,732	2,631	12	1	67		14	1,792	905		
17	17			17							17		
109	64	45		109					29	64	16		
20	20			18	1		1			1	19		
23	23			9	1	1	12		1	7	15		
82		82		64	3	1	14		1		81		
16	16			16					2	4	10		
70	19	51		43	5		22			40	30		
3	3			3							3		
34	3	31		31			3			31	3		
59	15	44		59					2	57			
24	4	20		24						24			
14	14			14							14		
471	198	273		407	10	2	52		35	228	208		
20	20			13			7			18	2		
11	11			11						2	9		
59	11	48		32		2	23	2	4	6	49		
3	3			1			2				3		
8	8			8					5		3		
3	3			2	1					3			
104	56	48		67	1	2	32	2	9	29	66		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ALBANY—*Continued.*								
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	1			4	4	4		
1-b	Sodas and other alkalies	3			278	262	278	16	
3	Wood alcohol and essential oils	1			15	15	15		
4	Animal oil products	1			12	9	12	3	
5	Mineral oil products	1			27	22	15	5	
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	1			4	4	4		
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	1			13	11	13	2	
	Total — Group V	9			353	327	341	26	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	5			267	252	260	15	
2-b	Paper bags and sacks	1			13	12	5	1	
2-c	Other paper goods	2			293	273	293	20	
3-a	Printing and publishing	34		17	1,521	1,337	1,515	184	
3-b	Bookbinding and blankbook making	8		5	134	134	134		
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	8		6	145	137	139	8	
5	Photography	1		1	3	3	3		
	Total — Group VII	59		29	2,376	2,148	2,349	228	
	VIII. Textiles.								
2-b	Felt and felt goods	1			17	17	17		
2-c	Woolens and worsteds	1			9	9	9		
3	Cotton goods	1			26	22	26	4	
4	Hosiery and knit goods	2			737	734	737	3	
	Total — Group VIII	5			789	782	789	7	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	56	2	38	339	329	301	10	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	9		1	1,280	1,267	1,276	13	
2-a	Dressmaking	32		12	889	880	833	9	
3	Men's hats and caps	3		6	25	25	25		
4-a	Artificial feathers and flowers	1			3	3	3		
4-b	Millinery	27		13	211	211	195		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	16		11	320	313	288	7	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	10			18	18	18		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	4		2	15	13	15	2	
7	Clip sorting	3			70	70	60		
	Total — Group IX	161	2	83	3,170	3,129	3,014	41	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	2			21	16	21	5	
1-c	Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	2		2	17	16	16	1	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	3			49	37	49	12	
1-e	Groceries not elsewhere classified	1			2	2	2		
2	Provisions	1		2	6	6	6		
3	Dairy products	2			19	18	19	1	
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	3		3	61	51	61	10	
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	71	1	87	245	235	233	10	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	21		17	194	190	141	4	
5-a	Artificial ice	1			16	13	13	3	
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	4		2	12	12	10		
5-e	Malt liquors	10		2	381	340	368	41	
5-f	Vinous and distilled liquors	1			25	19	25	6	
6-a	Tobacco and snuff	1			42	40	42	2	
6-b	Cigars	34	1	27	289	284	286	5	
	Total — Group X	157	2	142	1,379	1,279	1,292	100	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
4	4			1			3				4		
262	5	257		222		4	36		4	30	228		
15	15			10	4	1			1		14		
9	9			9							9		
10	10			10							10		
4	4			4							4		
11	11			11						11			
315	58	257		267	4	5	39		5	41	269		
245	5	240		72			169	4	4	5	236		
4	4			1	1		2				4		
273		37	236	125	13		135				273		
1,331	107	540	684	964	9	18	329	11	1,324		7		
134	33	101		78	1		55		33		101		
131	67	64		100		1	29	1	120	11			
3	3			3						3			
2,121	219	982	920	1,343	24	19	719	16	1,481	19	621		
17	17			9			8				17		
9	9			1			7	1	1		8		
22		22		19			3				22		
734		20	714	160			560	14	14		720		
782	26	42	714	189			578	15	15		767		
291	211	80		174	1	3	113		3	66	222		
1,263	20	452	791	100		5	1,099	59	64	643	556		
824	179	98	547	159	2	1	654	8	9	382	433		
25	25			21			4			7	18		
3	3						3				3		
195	165	30					192	3	10	170	15		
281	104	177		85			195	1	24	50	207		
18	18			18							18		
13	13			11			2			3	10		
60	15	45		25			35				60		
2,973	753	882	1,338	593	3	9	2,297	71	110	1,321	1,542		
16	16			16							16		
15	15			10			5				15		
37	37			33			4		15		22		
2	2			2							2		
6	6			6							6		
18	18			18							18		
51	13	38		41		2	8		2		49		
223	151	72		154		3	65	1	4		219		
137	74	63		73			57	7	7	22	108		
10	10			10							10		
10	10			10							10		
327	54	273		327					290	35	2		
19	19			19							19		
40		40		35		5			5	35			
281	129	152		204	2	1	74		176	99	6		
1,192	554	638		958	2	11	213	8	499	191	502		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.				
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ALBANY.— *Concluded.*								
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
1	Water	2			81	67	53	14	
2	Gas	2			13	11	13	2	
4	Electric light and power	1			15	10	15	5	
5	Steam heat and power	1			2	2	2		
	Total — Group XI	6			111	90	83	21	
	Total — Albany	526	4	316	11,895	11,315	11,456	580	
	BUFFALO.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	6			442	429	173	11	
2-a	Asbestos, graphite, etc	2		1	11	11	11		
2-b	Abrasives	1			4	3	4	1	
3-b	Cement and lime	1			4	2	4	2	
3-c	Plaster (wall and land)	5			59	56	42	3	
3-d	Sifted sand and mortar	1		3	16	15	14	1	
3-e	Artificial stone	4			46	43	26	3	
3-f	Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	3		3	9	9	9		
4-a	Building brick	4			224	224	224		
4-b	Terra cotta and fire-clay products	5			104	101	83	3	
4-c	Pottery products	2			359	354	345	5	
5-a	Building glass	1			10	10	10		
5-b	Beveled glass and mirrors	5		2	324	263	312	61	
5-c	Pressed, blown and cut glassware	6		5	99	99	99		
5-d	Bottles and jars	1			4	2	4	2	
	Total — Group I	47		14	1,715	1,621	1,360	92	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-a	Silver and plated ware	2		2	5	5	5		
1-e	Jewelry, gold pens, etc	19	1	9	515	465	480	50	
2-a	Smelting and refining	3			628	625	495	3	
2-b	Copper work	2			9	9	9		
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	13		5	247	232	192	15	
2-d	Gas and electric fixtures	5		2	44	44	44		
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	10		2	332	322	322	10	
2-f	Sheet metal work	48		18	1,950	1,894	1,504	55	
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	12	1	4	221	205	197	16	
3-b	Pig iron	2			952	950	952	2	
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	11		1	648	646	578	2	
3-d	Bridges and structural iron	8		5	829	826	810	3	
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	14		4	210	200	194	10	
3-h	Cutlery	2			4	4	4		
3-i	Tools and dies	15		3	258	257	233	1	
3-k	Fire arms	1			3	3	1		
3-m	Metal furniture	5		1	405	371	405	34	
3-n	Wire work not elsewhere classified	11		2	287	270	247	17	
3-p	Car wheels and railway equipment	6			753	741	638	12	
3-q	Architectural and ornamental iron work	1			104	100	70	4	
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	9			1,745	1,731	1,524	14	
3-s	Typewriting and registering machines	3			31	31	31		
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	28		3	3,130	3,035	2,804	95	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	51		9	3,375	3,157	3,079	217	
3-v	Castings	16		3	2,244	2,236	1,565	8	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
39	14	25		39					14	25			
11	11			11								11	
10	10			10						10			
2	2			2							2		
62	37	25		62					14	35	2	11	
10,876	2,167	4,005	4,704	6,657	61	49	3,997	112	2,189	3,665	5,011	11	
162	35	127		111	2		48	1	26	135	1		
11	11			4			7			11			
3	3			3							3		
2	2			2							2		
39	39			39							39		
13	13			13							13		
23	23			23					12	11			
9	9			9						3	6		
224		224		215	9					174	50		
80	32	48		80						11	69		
340	4		336	153	33	10	132	12	22	318			
10	10			10						10			
251	4	247		249	2					160	91		
99	19	80		74	10		14	1	1	59	39		
2	2			1			1		2				
1,268	206	726	336	986	56	10	202	14	63	892	313		
5	5			5							5		
430	96	334		338	15	12	62	3	13	362	55		
492	13		479	490	2						492		
9	9			9						8	1		
177	76	101		177					2	81	94		
44	19	25		39	2	3			2	14	28		
312	25	287		254	9	1	48		2	49	261		
1,449	260	278	911	1,211	44	42	145	7	200	174	1,075		
181	82	99		124	7	1	48	1	9	67	105		
950			950	950							650	300	
576	32	257	287	571	5					24	552		
807	16	461	330	785	15	7			7	270	530		
184	30	154		152	10	6	15	1	7	80	97		
4	4			4					3		1		
232	71	161		214	5	3	10		7	118	104	3	
1	1			1						1			
371	19	151	201	313	11	1	46		10	27	334		
230	59	171		165	14	11	39	1	15	67	148		
626		626		617	8	1			63	177	386		
66		66		64	1	1			1		65		
1,510	13	272	1,225	1,477	31	2			2	425	1,083		
31	31			19	1	1	10		6		25		
2,709	153	831	1,725	2,682	25	2			1	346	2,362		
2,862	227	1,376	1,259	2,768	67	12	14	1	294	659	1,909		
1,557	72	359	1,126	1,474	10	4	69		6	820	731		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	BUFFALO—*Continued.*								
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances—*Concluded.*								
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	3			172	170	113	2	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	13		3	170	157	137	13	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	30		19	355	348	276	7	
5-b	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	2			11	11	11		
5-c	Cycles	6		1	74	71	74	3	
5-d	Motor vehicles	56	1	16	5,422	5,294	5,120	128	
5-e	Cars	3			2,308	2,264	2,308	44	
5-g	Railway repair shops	10			3,932	3,845	3,857	87	
6	Boat and ship building	5			389	384	389	5	
7	Agricultural implements	10	1	4	1,708	1,539	1,408	169	
8-a	Professional and scientific instruments	5		2	60	53	53	7	
8-b	Optical and photographic apparatus	10		3	158	149	158	9	
8-c	Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc	3			161	161	101		
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	5		1	175	169	175	6	
9	Sorting old metals	12		7	158	157	100	1	
	Total — Group II	470	4	129	34,182	33,131	30,663	1,049	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
2-a	House trim	30		7	2,063	1,953	1,828	110	
2-b	Packing boxes, crates, etc	4			103	102	91	1	
2-c	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	9		1	199	197	168	2	
3	Cooperage	11		4	165	163	162	2	
4-a	Canes, umbrella sticks, etc	1			3	3	3		
4-c	Wooden toys and novelties	7		3	35	35	33		
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	17		2	414	404	383	10	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	38		12	1,631	1,594	1,579	37	
5-b	Caskets	2			39	37	39	2	
5-c	Store, office and kitchen fixtures	12		3	818	791	766	27	
5-d	Mirror and picture frames	10		5	46	45	43	1	
5-e	Other cabinet work	4		2	198	194	162	4	
6	Pianos, organs, etc	7			438	424	425	14	
7-c	Brooms	5		1	38	37	38	1	
	Total — Group III	157		40	6,190	5,979	5,720	211	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
1	Leather	9		2	541	508	526	33	
2	Furs and fur goods	14		10	144	142	77	2	
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	4		1	49	49	49		
3-b	Saddlery and harness	16	1	7	465	462	426	3	
3-c	Traveling bags and trunks	5		1	153	150	141	3	
3-d	Boots and shoes	19		6	567	561	552	6	
3-e	Gloves and mittens	10		2	327	318	318	9	
3-f	Fancy leather goods	3		1	56	56	56		
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	7		3	77	70	59	7	
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	16		5	520	484	515	36	
5-b	Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc	1			175	168	100	7	
5-c	Brushes	3		1	50	49	50	1	
5-d	Mattresses, muff beds, pillows, etc	19		14	80	79	77	1	
	Total — Group IV	126	1	53	3,204	3,096	2,946	108	
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	15			368	317	328	51	
1-b	Sodas and other alkalies	1		1	6	4	6	2	
1-d	Other chemicals and drugs	10			475	472	475	3	
2-a	Paint, varnish, etc	10			300	255	290	45	
2-b	Dyes, colors and inks	8		2	208	202	192	6	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
111	8	103		100	8	3			2	109			
124	72	52		115	8	1			39	62	23		
269	182	87		268	1				2	59	208		
11	11			11					10		1		
71	9	62		67	3	1			1	39	31		
4,992	267	558	4,167	4,810	136	3	43		5	3,658	799	530	
2,264			2,264	2,201	36		27			234	2,030		
3,770		490	3,280	3,746	24					1,738	1,062	970	
384	26	125	233	384						384			
1,239	13	374	852	1,189	41	2	6	1	3	34	1,202		
46	15	31		36	3	2	5		3	35	8		
149	37	112		139	2	2	6		2	144	3		
101	11	90		101					2	9	90		
169	15	154		165	4					53	116		
99	41	58		87			12		5	20	72	2	
29,614	2,020	8,305	19,289	28,322	548	124	605	15	724	10,347	16,738	1,805	
1,718	91	910	717	1,608	100	6	4		4	289	1,425		
90	13	77		67	17	6			6	8	76		
166	38	128		40	3	4	113	6	10	66	90		
160	61	99		159		1			19	31	110		
3	3			3					3				
33	33			27	5	1			25		8		
373	118		255	320	16	2	35		13	72	288		
1,542	120	969	453	1,243	161	73	60	5	155	311	1,076		
37	4	33		36			1			4	33		
739	13	301	425	661	55	23			18	66	655		
42	42			37	3	2			13	11	18		
158	10	148		147	9	2			2	20	136		
411	14	397		393	2		16			134	277		
37	37			29		1	7		9	27	1		
5,509	597	3,062	1,850	4,770	371	121	236	11	277	1,039	4,193		
493	32	171	290	449	3	10	31		10	36	332	115	
75	75			32	1		42		10	50	15		
49	27	22		24	14	5	2	4	23	3	23		
423	79	344		340	7	5	71		9	21	393		
138	5	133		82	20	6	27	3	9	73	56		
546	81	212	253	299	73	45	97	32	80	237	229		
309	95	214		143	9	19	132	6	37	272			
56	3	53		20	1		33	2	2	23	31		
52	31	21		25			27			39	13		
479	72	155	252	454	14		10	1	1	40	438		
93		93		35	1		57				93		
49	14	35		23		1	25		1	35	13		
76	76			1			75		8	66	2		
2,838	590	1,453	795	1,927	143	91	629	48	190	895	1,638	115	
277	53	224		80			194	3	83	192	2		
4	4			1			3			4			
472	37	210	225	462	3		7		7	88	377		
245	38	207		158	2	3	78	4	38	137	70		
186	29	157		142		2	42		4	49	133		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	BUFFALO—*Continued.*								
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.—*Concluded.*								
2-c	Lead pencils and crayons	1		1	4	4	2		
3	Wood alcohol and essential oils	10		2	490	443	490	47	
4	Animal oil products	8		1	163	149	163	14	
5	Mineral oil products	2			287	287	287		
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	10			1,699	1,695	1,691	4	
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	2	1		33	33	33		
7-d	Fertilizers	1			309	286	185	23	
	Total — Group V	78	1	7	4,342	4,147	4,142	195	
	VI. Paper and Pulp.								
2-c	Paper mills	2			62	60	58	2	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
1	Type and printers' materials	1		2	2	2	2		
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	17		2	2,442	2,390	2,235	52	
2-c	Other paper goods	7		3	215	205	205	10	
3-a	Printing and publishing	94	2	43	2,457	2,164	2,393	293	
3-b	Bookbinding and blankbook making	9		8	98	90	88	8	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	22		16	1,193	1,104	1,112	89	
4	Wall paper	1			196	177	196	19	
5	Photography	2		2	8	7	7	1	
	Total — Group VII	153	2	76	6,611	6,139	6,238	472	
	VIII. Textiles.								
1	Silk and silk goods	4			910	907	875	3	
2-a	Carpets and rugs	4			60	60	60		
2-b	Felt and felt goods	1			30	30	22		
3	Cotton goods	2			236	236	236		
4	Hosiery and knit goods	4		2	102	98	78	4	
5-a	Dyeing, finishing, etc	2			27	27	27		
5-b	Upholstery goods	1			8	8	8		
5-c	Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	2		1	16	16	16		
6	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	2		1	247	247	247		
7	Oilcloth, window shades, etc	1			14	11	12	3	
	Total — Group VIII	23		4	1,650	1,640	1,581	10	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	261	2	175	2,567	2,518	2,371	49	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	7			312	300	259	12	
1-c	Men's neckwear	1			42	41	42	1	
2-a	Dressmaking	136	1	88	2,146	2,117	2,051	29	
2-b	Women's white goods	1		1	15	15	15		
2-d	Women's neckwear, etc	1			10	10	1		
2-e	Corsets, garters, etc	7		3	23	23	23		
3	Men's hats and caps	7		7	119	118	103	1	
4-a	Artificial feathers and flowers	2		2	6	6	6		
4-b	Millinery	89	1	52	769	758	721	11	
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	6			83	81	83	2	
5-c	Umbrellas and parasols	1			1	1	1		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	26		6	1,314	1,173	1,299	141	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	18		14	19	19	19		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	14		7	89	83	84	6	
7	Clip sorting	14		3	411	398	336	13	
	Total — Group IX	591	4	358	7,926	7,661	7,414	265	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
Total.	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
2	2			1			1		2				
443	33	170	240	433	3	2	5		28	2	330	83	
149	53	96		62	8	4	64	11	15	12	107	15	
287	6		281	287						101	186		
1,687	63	236	1,388	1,071	131	3	479	3	9	1,433	245		
33	5	28		29			4		4		1	28	
162		162		162								162	
3,947	323	1,490	2,134	2,888	147	14	877	21	190	2,018	1,451	288	
56		56		51			5				56		
2	2			2						2			
2,183	58	911	1,214	251	33	12	1,693	194	207	301	1,660	15	
195	19	176		64	2	6	123		45	59	91		
2,100	496	995	609	1,710	60	74	251	5	1,804	277	19		
80	59	21		39	3	1	37		55	25			
1,023	106	707	210	712	52	21	233	5	907	116			
177		177		170	7						177		
6	6			4		1	1		1	5			
5,766	746	2,987	2,033	2,952	157	115	2,338	204	3,019	785	1,947	15	
872		170	702	44	2	3	792	31	34		688	150	
60	18	42		31			29			31	29		
22		22		12			10				22		
236	10		226	117		1	115	3	4		232		
74	22	52		29		1	43	1	2	8	64		
27	27			18	2		7			8	19		
8	8			4			4				8		
16	16			1			15			16			
247	10		237	49	4	1	186	7	8		239		
9	9			5			3	1	9				
1,571	120	286	1,165	310	8	6	1,204	43	57	63	1,301	150	
2,322	873	901	548	1,116	25	25	1,112	44	65	1,810	447		
247	19	228		27			215	5	10	67	170		
41		41		5			33	3		41			
2,022	570	1,452		218	4	4	1,737	59	195	1,458	369		
15	15			2			13			15			
1	1						1		1				
23	23						21	2	7	16			
102	29	73		49	2	1	47	3	4	98			
6	6			1			5			5	1		
710	363	125	222	39		2	647	22	94	183	433		
81	43	38		39		1	41			44	37		
1	1						1				1		
1,158	103	1,055		163			992	3	83	390	685		1
19	19			14			5			1	17	1	
78	55	23		42			35	1	6	32	40		
323	94	229		167			156		8	108	207		
7,149	2,214	4,165	770	1,882	31	33	5,061	142	473	4,268	2,407	1	1

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	BUFFALO—*Concluded.*								
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	14			1,128	1,121	1,103	7	
1-c	Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	4		1	32	30	26	2	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	8		1	40	40	36		
1-e	Groceries not elsewhere classified	7			164	136	143	28	
2	Provisions	34		6	2,020	1,831	1,891	189	
3	Dairy products	4		1	73	65	73	8	
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	3		2	35	31	35	4	
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	5		2	364	345	343	19	
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	182	1	95	1,076	1,014	1,051	62	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	31		5	722	701	539	21	
5-a	Artificial ice	4			58	39	58	19	
5-b	Cider, apple juice, grape juice, vinegar, etc.	1			11	9	9	2	
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	12		4	70	64	66	6	
5-d	Malt	13			263	257	247	6	
5-e	Malt liquors	24		6	750	611	722	139	
5-f	Vinous and distilled liquors	9			38	38	36		
6-b	Cigars	64	2	39	467	467	444		
6-c	Cigarettes	2			18	17	14	1	
	Total — Group X	421	3	162	7,329	6,816	6,836	513	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	2			255	248	249	7	
4	Electric light and power	4			51	30	51	21	
	Total — Group XI	6			306	278	300	28	
	XII. Building Industry.								
2	Paint shops	3		2	44	44	34		
	Total — Buffalo	2,077	15	845	73,561	70,612	67,292	2,945	
	NEW YORK CITY.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-a	Crushed stone (*Brooklyn*)	1			12	12	4		
1-b	Cut stone	149		45	4,814	4,633	2,800	181	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*69*		*30*	*1,714*	*1,628*	*1,056*	*86*	
	Brooklyn	*22*		*10*	*1,094*	*1,076*	*696*	*18*	
	Queens	*25*		*1*	*1,989*	*1,912*	*1,035*	*77*	
	Richmond	*3*		*4*	*17*	*17*	*13*		
1-c	Hones, slates, mosaics, etc	6		1	84	83	69	1	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*3*		*1*	*37*	*36*	*22*	*1*	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*47*	*47*	*47*		
2-a	Asbestos, graphite, etc	12	1	2	944	903	756	41	3
	Manhattan and Bronx	*7*		*2*	*130*	*120*	*102*	*10*	
	Brooklyn	*5*			*797*	*766*	*637*	*31*	*3*
	Queens		*1*		*17*	*17*	*17*		
2-b	Abrasives (*Brooklyn*)	2			107	105	107	2	
3-a	Asphalt	7			254	253	225	1	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1*			*100*	*99*	*100*	*1*	
	Brooklyn	*5*			*139*	*139*	*119*		
	Queens	*1*			*15*	*15*	*6*		
3-c	Plaster (wall and land)	8			727	717	627	10	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1*			*26*	*25*	*26*	*1*	
	Brooklyn	*4*			*52*	*52*	*52*		
	Queens	*2*			*99*	*95*	*74*	*4*	
	Richmond	*1*			*550*	*545*	*475*	*5*	
3-d	Sifted sand and mortar (*Brooklyn*)	2			14	14	14		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
1,096	33	409	654	948			139	9	10	99	681	306	
24	24			12			12			17	7		
36	36			14	1		20	1		32	4		
115	30	85		72			32	11	11	4	58		
1,702	139	303	1,257	1,560	34		108			36	1,666		
65	8	57		65						4	41	20	
31	31			31							31		
324	20	304		128	8	1	187		1	9	314		
989	449	242	298	719	28	17	223	2	61	112	814	2	
518	164	354		232	3	1	279	3	7	95	407	9	
39	39			39							26	13	
7	7			5			2				7		
60	60			44	5	2	9		4	20	36		
241	104	137		241						99	124	18	
583	82	501		582		1			30	436	117		
36	36			35			1		4	27	5		
444	262	182		302	12	23	77	30	391	6	47		
13	13			6	2		5		11		2		
6,323	1,537	2,577	2,209	5,035	93	45	1,004	56	530	1,038	4,387	368	
242	5		237	241	1						1	241	
30	30			30					11		7	12	
272	35		237	271	1				11		8	253	
34	4	30		34					32	2			
64,347	8,392	25,137	30,818	49,428	1,555	559	12,251	554	5,566	21,347	34,439	2,995	1
4	4			4							4		
2,619	779	1,508	332	2,606	10	1	2		2,317	233	69		
970	*402*	*568*		*967*	*2*	*1*			*838*	*91*	*41*		
678	*276*	*402*		*677*	*1*				*636*	*39*	*3*		
958	*88*	*538*	*332*	*949*	*7*		*2*		*841*	*92*	*25*		
13	*13*			*13*					*2*	*11*			
68	45	23		68					17	27	24		
21	*21*			*21*					*17*	*4*			
47	*24*	*23*		*47*						*23*	*24*		
715	82	86	547	568	50	1	96		5	126	584		
98	*52*	*40*		*66*	*1*		*25*		*5*	*67*	*20*		
606	*13*	*46*	*547*	*486*	*49*	*1*	*70*			*59*	*547*		
17	*17*			*16*			*1*				*17*		
105	5	100		99	6						105		
224	36	188		224					39	139	46		
99		*99*		*99*						*99*			
119	*30*	*89*		*119*					*39*	*40*	*40*		
6	*6*			*6*							*6*		
617	22	125	470	579	18		20				617		
25		*25*		*25*							*25*		
52	*22*	*30*		*52*							*52*		
70		*70*		*70*							*70*		
470			*470*	*432*	*18*		*20*				*470*		
14	14			14							14		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products—*Concluded.*								
3-e	Artificial stone	13		1	208	203	187	5	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*3*			*99*	*96*	*99*	*3*	
	Brooklyn	*7*		*1*	*46*	*45*	*39*	*1*	
	Queens	*1*			*51*	*60*	*43*	*1*	
	Richmond	*2*			*12*	*12*	*6*		
3-f	Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	60	1	39	706	676	524	30	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*50*	*1*	*31*	*661*	*632*	*489*	*29*	
	Brooklyn	*10*		*8*	*45*	*44*	*35*	*1*	
4-a	Building brick (*Richmond*)	3			282	282	250		
4-b	Terra cotta and fire clay products	28		4	1,196	1,137	1,093	57	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*13*		*2*	*252*	*240*	*245*	*12*	
	Brooklyn	*12*		*2*	*289*	*286*	*247*	*5*	
	Queens	*2*			*375*	*359*	*366*	*14*	
	Richmond	*1*			*282*	*252*	*235*	*28*	
4-c	Pottery products	20		3	526	518	462	8	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*6*			*147*	*140*	*106*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*13*		*3*	*370*	*369*	*349*	*1*	
	Richmond	*1*			*9*	*9*	*7*		
5-a	Building glass	48		16	1,335	1,235	955	100	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*30*		*9*	*698*	*605*	*639*	*93*	
	Brooklyn	*17*		*7*	*630*	*623*	*310*	*7*	
	Richmond	*1*			*7*	*7*	*6*		
5-b	Beveled glass and mirrors	47		19	1,212	1,136	1,079	76	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*37*		*17*	*997*	*921*	*884*	*76*	
	Brooklyn	*9*		*2*	*206*	*206*	*186*		
	Richmond	*1*			*9*	*9*	*9*		
5-c	Pressed, blown and cut glassware	78	1	34	2,168	2,113	1,663	55	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*55*		*20*	*1,051*	*998*	*899*	*53*	
	Brooklyn	*18*	*1*	*12*	*849*	*848*	*617*	*1*	
	Queens	*5*		*2*	*268*	*267*	*147*	*1*	
5-d	Bottles and jars	12		5	302	291	284	11	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*6*		*3*	*143*	*136*	*138*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*5*		*2*	*23*	*20*	*23*	*3*	
	Queens	*1*			*136*	*135*	*123*	*1*	
	Total — Group I	496	3	169	14,891	14,311	11,099	578	3
	Manhattan and Bronx	*231*	*1*	*115*	*6,055*	*5,676*	*4,805*	*379*	*3*
	Brooklyn	*165*	*1*	*47*	*4,720*	*4,652*	*3,432*	*68*	
	Queens	*37*	*1*	*3*	*2,948*	*2,850*	*1,811*	*98*	
	Richmond	*13*		*4*	*1,168*	*1,133*	*1,001*	*33*	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-a	Silver and plated ware	119		103	2,287	2,191	1,849	96	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*104*		*87*	*1,681*	*1,586*	*1,521*	*95*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*15*		*16*	*606*	*605*	*328*	*1*	
1-b	Gold and silver refining	11		6	88	81	87	7	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*8*		*6*	*78*	*71*	*78*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*10*	*10*	*9*		
1-c	Gold, silver and aluminum leaf	18		9	265	246	241	17	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*11*		*3*	*142*	*124*	*118*	*16*	
	Brooklyn	*7*		*6*	*123*	*122*	*123*	*1*	
1-d	Gold and silver watch cases	24		20	385	350	356	35	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*22*		*20*	*213*	*179*	*206*	*34*	
	Brooklyn	*2*			*172*	*171*	*150*	*1*	
1-e	Jewelry, gold pens, etc	536	5	486	7,293	6,821	6,607	470	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*502*	*4*	*466*	*6,827*	*6,361*	*6,214*	*464*	
	Brooklyn	*34*	*1*	*20*	*466*	*460*	*393*	*6*	

* Employed

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
182	60	122		182					13	78	91		
96	*16*	*80*		*96*					*10*	*6*	*80*		
38	*38*			*38*					*3*	*27*	*8*		
42		*42*		*42*						*42*			
6	*6*			*6*						*3*	*3*		
494	324	170		476	3		14	1	296	153	45		
460	*290*	*170*		*443*	*3*		*13*	*1*	*290*	*132*	*38*		
34	*34*			*33*			*1*		*6*	*21*	*7*		
250		250		250							250		
1,036	109	402	525	884	5	1	141	5	141	836	59		
233	*61*	*172*		*118*	*1*	*1*	*109*	*4*	*77*	*156*			
244	*48*	*196*		*228*			*16*		*30*	*155*	*59*		
352		*34*	*318*	*335*			*16*	*1*	*34*	*318*			
207			*207*	*203*	*4*					*207*			
454	83	371		280	11	2	150	11	119	174	161		
99	*20*	*79*		*75*	*1*	*1*	*22*		*33*	*66*			
348	*56*	*292*		*200*	*10*	*1*	*126*	*11*	*84*	*108*	*156*		
7	*7*			*5*			*2*		*2*		*5*		
855	249	606		765	7	4	76	3	250	455	150		
546	*177*	*369*		*507*	*7*	*1*	*31*		*182*	*314*	*50*		
303	*66*	*237*		*255*		*3*	*42*	*3*	*68*	*135*	*100*		
6	*6*			*3*			*3*			*6*			
1,003	313	690		955	12	7	28	1	66	885	52		
808	*248*	*560*		*776*	*7*	*3*	*21*	*1*	*53*	*718*	*37*		
186	*56*	*130*		*171*	*4*	*4*	*7*		*13*	*158*	*15*		
9	*9*			*8*	*1*					*9*			
1,608	436	1,172		1,344	39	24	193	8	174	1,259	175		
846	*306*	*540*		*688*	*13*	*3*	*140*	*2*	*92*	*655*	*99*		
616	*110*	*506*		*542*	*23*	*15*	*35*	*1*	*14*	*572*	*30*		
146	*20*	*126*		*114*	*3*	*6*	*18*	*5*	*68*	*32*	*46*		
273	62	211		252	2	3	16		122	150	1		
131	*42*	*89*		*113*	*2*		*16*			*131*			
20	*20*			*20*						*19*	*1*		
122		*122*		*119*		*3*			*122*				
10,521	2,623	6,024	1,874	9,550	163	43	736	29	3,559	4,519	2,443		
4,426	*1,635*	*2,791*		*3,994*	*37*	*10*	*377*	*8*	*1,597*	*2,439*	*390*		
3,414	*816*	*2,051*	*547*	*2,985*	*93*	*24*	*297*	*15*	*893*	*1,360*	*1,161*		
1,713	*131*	*932*	*650*	*1,651*	*10*	*9*	*37*	*6*	*1,065*	*484*	*164*		
968	*41*	*250*	*677*	*920*	*23*		*25*		*4*	*236*	*728*		
1,753	617	1,136		1,628	34	11	80		129	1,254	370		
1,426	*527*	*899*		*1,342*	*21*	*8*	*55*		*110*	*1,144*	*172*		
327	*90*	*237*		*286*	*13*	*3*	*25*		*19*	*110*	*198*		
80	60	20		65			14	1	4	74	2		
71	*51*	*20*		*56*			*14*	*1*	*4*	*67*			
9	*9*			*9*						*7*	*2*		
224	100	124		165	6		53		83	35	106		
102	*74*	*28*		*71*			*31*		*72*	*20*	*10*		
122	*26*	*96*		*94*	*6*		*22*		*11*	*15*	*96*		
321	112	209		307		2	12		30	142	149		
172	*112*	*60*		*164*		*2*	*6*		*30*	*142*			
149		*149*		*143*			*6*				*149*		
6,137	2,740	2,641	756	5,326	157	27	614	13	780	5,224	133		*1
5,750	*2,646*	*2,348*	*756*	*5,040*	*139*	*25*	*534*	*12*	*694*	*4,957*	*99*		
387	*94*	*293*		*286*	*18*	*2*	*80*	*1*	*86*	*267*	*34*		*1

in office.

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof of 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	II. Metals, Machine and Conveyances—*Continued.*								
1-f	Lapidary work	37		28	675	660	589	15	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*36*		*28*	*644*	*629*	*558*	*15*	
	Brooklyn	*1*			*31*	*31*	*31*		
2-a	Smelting and refining	29		8	1,704	1,644	1,465	60	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*17*		*5*	*322*	*276*	*317*	*46*	
	Brooklyn	*9*		*3*	*31*	*31*	*30*		
	Queens	*2*			*1,271*	*1,264*	*1,038*	*7*	
	Richmond	*1*			*80*	*73*	*80*	*7*	
2-b	Copper work	35		13	468	453	422	15	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*21*		*8*	*316*	*302*	*299*	*14*	
	Brooklyn	*12*		*4*	*136*	*135*	*116*	*1*	
	Queens	*1*			*10*	*10*	*6*		
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*6*	*6*	*1*		
2-c	Brass and bronze castings	49		24	1,253	1,226	899	27	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*20*		*16*	*869*	*846*	*568*	*23*	
	Brooklyn	*24*		*8*	*313*	*310*	*269*	*3*	
	Queens	*5*		*1*	*71*	*70*	*62*	*1*	
2-d	Gas and electric fixtures	83	1	33	3,781	3,589	3,545	192	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*62*	*1*	*19*	*3,260*	*3,072*	*3,101*	*188*	
	Brooklyn	*21*		*14*	*521*	*517*	*444*	*4*	
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	216	3	110	6,954	6,768	5,954	185	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*155*	*2*	*85*	*3,297*	*3,142*	*2,888*	*154*	
	Brooklyn	*58*	*1*	*25*	*3,183*	*3,153*	*2,809*	*30*	
	Queens	*2*			*460*	*459*	*243*	*1*	
	Richmond	*1*			*14*	*14*	*14*		
2-f	Sheet metal work	304	3	114	10,477	10,113	9,188	364	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*181*	*1*	*77*	*3,022*	*2,878*	*2,703*	*144*	
	Brooklyn	*109*	*1*	*35*	*4,116*	*4,036*	*3,542*	*80*	
	Queens	*13*	*1*	*1*	*3,336*	*3,196*	*2,940*	*140*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*3*	*3*	*3*		
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	195	1	109	4,859	4,718	4,264	138	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*154*	*1*	*93*	*3,696*	*3,577*	*3,165*	*116*	
	Brooklyn	*37*		*16*	*1,106*	*1,084*	*1,045*	*22*	
	Queens	*3*			*51*	*51*	*51*		
	Richmond	*1*			*6*	*6*	*3*		
3-b	Pig iron (*Brooklyn*)	1			25	25	25		
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	48		16	2,757	2,644	2,321	113	5
	Manhattan and Bronx	*17*		*6*	*1,022*	*984*	*707*	*38*	
	Brooklyn	*30*		*10*	*1,722*	*1,648*	*1,601*	*74*	*5*
	Queens	*1*			*13*	*12*	*13*	*1*	
3-d	Bridges and structural iron	60		7	2,709	2,489	2,130	220	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*38*		*6*	*1,025*	*939*	*869*	*86*	
	Brooklyn	*14*		*1*	*639*	*633*	*480*	*6*	
	Queens	*7*			*351*	*317*	*306*	*34*	
	Richmond	*1*			*694*	*600*	*475*	*94*	
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	65	1	21	1,514	1,450	1,296	64	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*42*		*10*	*954*	*895*	*859*	*59*	
	Brooklyn	*19*	*1*	*11*	*538*	*535*	*415*	*3*	
	Queens	*3*			*16*	*14*	*16*	*2*	
	Richmond	*1*			*6*	*6*	*6*		
3-h	Cutlery	31		16	603	593	589	10	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*24*		*13*	*478*	*468*	*476*	*10*	
	Brooklyn	*7*		*3*	*125*	*125*	*114*		
3-i	Tools and dies	66		49	761	747	636	14	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*46*		*38*	*413*	*405*	*339*	*8*	
	Brooklyn	*17*		*10*	*293*	*287*	*263*	*6*	
	Queens	*2*		*1*	*10*	*10*	*7*		
	Richmond	*1*			*45*	*45*	*27*		
3-k	Fire arms (*Manhattan and Bronx*)	1			2	2	2		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
574	174	400		565		3	6		518	56			
543	*174*	*369*		*537*			*6*		*487*	*56*			
31		*31*		*28*		*3*			*31*				
1,405	104	298	1,003	1,385	1		19		58	97	1,250		
271	*74*	*197*		*254*			*17*		*47*	*69*	*155*		
30	*30*			*27*	*1*		*2*		*11*		*19*		
1,031		*28*	*1,003*	*1,031*						*28*	*1,003*		
73		*73*		*73*							*73*		
407	143	264		400	3	2	2		145	179	83		
285	*94*	*191*		*282*	*1*		*2*		*139*	*121*	*25*		
116	*42*	*73*		*111*	*2*	*2*			*6*	*51*	*58*		
6	*6*			*6*						*6*			
1	*1*			*1*						*1*			
872	293	264	315	846	11	2	11	2	157	618	97		
545	*12*	*110*	*315*	*529*	*2*	*1*	*11*	*2*	*116*	*409*	*20*		
266	*152*	*114*		*256*	*9*	*1*			*20*	*169*	*77*		
61	*21*	*40*		*61*					*21*	*40*			
3,353	306	1,813	1,234	3,206	70	15	56	6	153	2,584	616		
2,913	*231*	*1,448*	*1,234*	*2,805*	*63*	*11*	*33*	*1*	*137*	*2,387*	*389*		
440	*75*	*365*		*401*	*7*	*4*	*23*	*5*	*16*	*197*	*227*		
5,769	1,056	2,526	2,187	4,953	149	24	633	10	455	3,192	2,118	4	1
2,734	*816*	*858*	*1,060*	*2,304*	*84*	*6*	*335*	*5*	*169*	*1,981*	*580*	*4*	*1*
2,779	*211*	*1,668*	*900*	*2,100*	*61*	*18*	*295*	*6*	*59*	*1,182*	*1,538*		
248	*15*		*227*	*235*	*4*		*3*		*227*	*15*			
14	*14*			*14*						*14*			
8,824	1,385	2,670	4,769	7,246	207	48	1,292	31	1,521	4,395	2,908		1
2,559	*954*	*1,055*	*550*	*2,291*	*44*	*6*	*218*		*573*	*1,553*	*433*		
3,462	*393*	*1,429*	*1,640*	*2,638*	*60*	*14*	*737*	*13*	*350*	*2,834*	*278*		
2,800	*35*	*186*	*2,579*	*2,314*	*103*	*28*	*337*	*18*	*595*	*8*	*2,197*		*1*
3	*3*			*3*					*3*				
4,126	894	1,830	1,402	3,264	127	48	638	49	418	2,001	1,357	350	
3,049	*710*	*1,296*	*1,043*	*2,400*	*94*	*19*	*495*	*41*	*293*	*1,545*	*1,211*		
1,023	*150*	*514*	*359*	*830*	*22*	*27*	*140*	*4*	*98*	*449*	*126*	*350*	
51	*31*	*20*		*31*	*11*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*24*	*7*	*20*		
3	*3*			*3*					*3*				
25		25		25							25		
2,208	212	1,032	964	2,109	65	13	21		189	1,264	755		
669	*64*	*296*	*309*	*616*	*27*	*8*	*19*		*84*	*161*	*424*		
1,527	*136*	*736*	*655*	*1,482*	*38*	*5*	*2*		*105*	*1,091*	*331*		
12	*12*			*12*						*12*			
1,910	372	901	637	1,891	16	1	2		256	1,624	30		
783	*233*	*550*		*780*	*2*	*1*			*73*	*680*	*30*		
474	*93*	*125*	*256*	*468*	*4*		*2*			*474*			
272	*46*	*226*		*262*	*10*				*183*	*89*			
381			*381*	*381*						*381*			
1,232	249	983		1,069	40	2	115	6	272	319	641		
800	*172*	*628*		*674*	*29*	*1*	*90*	*6*	*205*	*261*	*334*		
412	*57*	*355*		*376*	*10*	*1*	*25*		*57*	*48*	*307*		
14	*14*			*13*	*1*				*4*	*10*			
6	*6*			*6*					*6*				
579	128	185	266	392	2	4	179	2	34	463	82		
465	*84*	*115*	*266*	*347*		*2*	*114*	*2*	*34*	*374*	*57*		
114	*44*	*70*		*45*	*2*	*2*	*65*			*89*	*25*		
622	256	366		601	14	4	3		190	285	147		
331	*209*	*122*		*328*	*2*		*1*		*117*	*208*	*6*		
257	*40*	*217*		*242*	*9*	*4*	*2*		*71*	*45*	*141*		
7	*7*			*4*	*3*				*2*	*5*			
27		*27*		*27*						*27*			
2	2			2						2			

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances—*Continued.*								
3-m....	Metal furniture	35	1	14	844	804	764	40	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*19*		*7*	*337*	*314*	*296*	*23*	
	Brooklyn	*15*	*1*	*7*	*472*	*455*	*438*	*17*	
	Queens	*1*			*35*	*35*	*30*		
3-n....	Wire work not elsewhere classified	125	3	77	2,155	2,101	1,781	54	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*101*	*3*	*68*	*1,579*	*1,527*	*1,282*	*52*	
	Brooklyn	*21*		*7*	*507*	*506*	*446*	*1*	
	Queens	*3*		*2*	*69*	*68*	*53*	*1*	
3-p....	Car wheels and railway equipment	6		1	281	264	223	17	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1*			*12*	*12*	*4*		
	Brooklyn	*5*		*1*	*269*	*252*	*219*	*17*	
3-q....	Architectural and ornamental iron work	163		75	3,070	2,963	2,411	107	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*113*		*53*	*1,891*	*1,819*	*1,563*	*72*	
	Brooklyn	*43*		*18*	*817*	*815*	*609*	*2*	
	Queens	*6*		*3*	*358*	*326*	*236*	*33*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*4*	*4*	*4*		
3-r....	Cooking and heating apparatus	40		9	1,524	1,396	1,319	128	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*32*		*8*	*1,075*	*981*	*909*	*94*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*8*		*1*	*449*	*415*	*410*	*34*	
3-s....	Typewriting and registering machines	42		4	1,549	1,465	1,395	84	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*35*		*4*	*1,097*	*1,027*	*971*	*70*	
	Brooklyn	*7*			*452*	*438*	*424*	*14*	
3-t....	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	44		10	1,944	1,816	1,747	128	4
	Manhattan and Bronx	*23*		*3*	*1,260*	*1,141*	*1,163*	*119*	*4*
	Brooklyn	*17*		*6*	*596*	*587*	*504*	*9*	
	Queens	*3*			*80*	*80*	*74*		
	Richmond	*1*		*2*	*8*	*8*	*6*		
3-u....	Machinery not elsewhere classified	428	1	196	12,759	11,909	11,191	846	32
	Manhattan and Bronx	*274*		*141*	*6,234*	*5,538*	*5,550*	*696*	*32*
	Brooklyn	*131*	*1*	*53*	*5,644*	*5,422*	*5,051*	*123*	
	Queens	*19*		*2*	*820*	*795*	*482*	*24*	
	Richmond	*4*			*161*	*154*	*108*	*4*	
3-v....	Castings (iron foundry products)	46	1	10	3,407	3,257	3,197	150	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*19*		*5*	*1,107*	*974*	*1,093*	*133*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*24*	*1*	*4*	*2,096*	*2,085*	*1,913*	*11*	
	Queens	*3*		*1*	*204*	*198*	*191*	*6*	
4-a....	Telegraph, telephone, fire alarm apparatus	27		7	3,572	2,367	3,471	1,205	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*21*		*5*	*3,088*	*1,937*	*3,064*	*1,161*	
	Brooklyn	*5*		*2*	*359*	*319*	*311*	*40*	
	Queens	*1*			*125*	*111*	*106*	*14*	
4-b....	Incandescent lights (*Manhattan and Bronx*)	5			435	426	359	9	
4-c....	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	123	1	38	3,514	3,347	3,057	167	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*100*	*1*	*32*	*2,964*	*2,799*	*2,696*	*165*	
	Brooklyn	*20*		*6*	*463*	*463*	*313*		
	Queens	*3*			*87*	*85*	*48*	*2*	
5-a....	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	248		178	2,944	2,882	2,655	62	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*128*		*92*	*1,324*	*1,310*	*1,162*	*14*	
	Brooklyn	*94*		*65*	*979*	*964*	*892*	*15*	
	Queens	*12*		*8*	*664*	*651*	*599*	*33*	
	Richmond	*14*		*13*	*77*	*77*	*62*		
5-b....	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	8		2	50	49	50	1	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*5*		*1*	*34*	*33*	*34*	*1*	
	Brooklyn	*2*		*1*	*5*	*5*	*5*		
	Queens	*1*			*11*	*11*	*11*		
5-c....	Cycles	3		2	9	9	8		
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1*		*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*		
	Brooklyn	*2*		*1*	*7*	*7*	*6*		

* Employed

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52-57 hours.	58-63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1-19.	20-199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16-18 yrs.).	Boys (14-16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14-16 yrs.).					
724	206	518		697		1	26		96	280	348		
273	*146*	*127*		*261*			*12*		*94*	*90*	*89*		
421	*60*	*361*		*406*		*1*	*14*		*2*	*160*	*259*		
30		*30*		*30*						*30*			
1,727	628	1,099		1,326	30	30	331	10	166	1,126	435		
1,230	*532*	*698*		*889*	*24*	*17*	*292*	*8*	*92*	*759*	*381*		
445	*84*	*361*		*385*	*6*	*13*	*39*	*2*	*64*	*327*	*54*		
52	*12*	*40*		*52*					*12*	*40*			
206	30	176		205			1		182	5	19		
4	*4*			*4*					*4*				
202	*26*	*176*		*201*			*1*		*178*	*5*	*19*		
2,304	919	1,035	350	2,292	12				255	1,986	63		1
1,491	*702*	*439*	*350*	*1,488*	*3*				*153*	*1,290*	*48*		
607	*186*	*421*		*605*	*2*				*98*	*498*	*11*		*1*
208	*27*	*176*		*195*	*7*				*4*	*198*			
4	*4*			*4*							*4*		
1,191	231	450	510	1,140	29	2	20		254	490	447		
815	*161*	*450*	*204*	*770*	*23*	*2*	*20*		*239*	*461*	*135*		
376	*70*		*306*	*370*	*6*				*25*	*29*	*322*		
1,311	193	1,118		1,223	11	1	73		543	768			
901	*166*	*735*		*858*	*11*	*1*	*21*		*443*	*458*			
410	*27*	*383*		*358*			*52*		*100*	*310*			
1,619	211	1,026	382	1,576	31	12			66	979	574		
1,044	*118*	*544*	*382*	*1,001*	*31*	*12*			*40*	*567*	*437*		
495	*73*	*422*		*495*					*18*	*400*	*77*		
74	*14*	*60*		*74*					*8*	*6*	*60*		
6	*6*			*6*						*6*			
10,345	2,130	3,456	4,759	9,421	435	20	467	2	1,980	7,946	419		*1
4,854	*1,421*	*1,682*	*1,751*	*4,516*	*303*	*6*	*26*		*404*	*4,124*	*326*		
4,929	*621*	*1,503*	*3,008*	*4,433*	*128*	*12*	*353*	*2*	*1,530*	*3,308*	*91*		
458	*79*	*379*		*385*	*3*	*2*	*88*		*46*	*410*	*2*		*1
104	*9*	*95*		*104*						*104*			
3,047	136	1,726	1,185	3,023	6	4	9		104	2,716	227		
960	*106*	*287*	*567*	*959*	*1*				*29*	*922*	*9*		
1,902	*30*	*1,254*	*618*	*1,835*	*5*	*3*	*9*		*75*	*1,609*	*218*		
185		*185*		*184*		*1*				*185*			
2,286	157	520	1,589	1,758	47	18	443		82	2,119	65		
1,903	*142*	*172*	*1,589*	*1,415*	*47*	*3*	*438*		*67*	*1,772*	*64*		
271	*15*	*256*		*252*		*15*	*4*		*15*	*255*	*1*		
92		*92*		*91*			*1*			*92*			
350	5	145	200	131			213	6	86	69	195		
2,890	549	1,778	563	2,537	68	8	273	4	339	1,956	595		
2,531	*454*	*1,514*	*563*	*2,228*	*63*	*5*	*231*	*4*	*333*	*1,675*	*523*		
313	*74*	*239*		*269*	*5*	*3*	*36*		*6*	*246*	*61*		
46	*21*	*25*		*40*			*6*			*35*	*11*		
2,593	1,127	1,051	415	2,533	7	4	14		665	1,693	232		
1,148	*622*	*526*		*1,132*	*1*	*1*	*14*		*155*	*867*	*126*		
877	*388*	*495*		*871*	*5*	*1*			*78*	*728*	*71*		
568	*61*	*90*	*416*	*514*		*2*			*427*	*65*	*14*		
62	*62*			*61*	*1*				*5*	*36*	*21*		
49	49			49					4	43	2		
33	*33*			*33*					*4*	*29*			
5	*5*			*5*						*3*	*2*		
11	*11*			*11*						*11*			
8	8			8						8			
2	*2*			*2*						*2*			
6	*6*			*6*						*6*			

in office.

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances—*Concluded.*								
5-d	Motor vehicles	244	1	52	6,224	5,848	5,877	375	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*179*	*1*	*32*	*5,010*	*4,691*	*4,800*	*318*	
	Brooklyn	*51*		*14*	*384*	*376*	*343*	*8*	
	Queens	*8*		*2*	*802*	*753*	*715*	*49*	
	Richmond	*6*		*4*	*28*	*28*	*19*		
5-g	Railway repair shops	43			6,588	6,427	6,117	161	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*23*			*3,768*	*3,677*	*3,740*	*91*	
	Brooklyn	*11*			*1,243*	*1,213*	*1,118*	*30*	
	Queens	*8*			*1,452*	*1,412*	*1,134*	*40*	
	Richmond	*1*			*125*	*125*	*125*		
6	Boat and ship building	50		27	5,350	5,226	3,896	124	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*14*		*9*	*967*	*916*	*540*	*41*	
	Brooklyn	*14*		*4*	*2,538*	*2,499*	*1,749*	*39*	
	Queens	*8*		*3*	*300*	*281*	*251*	*19*	
	Richmond	*14*		*11*	*1,555*	*1,530*	*1,356*	*25*	
7	Agricultural implements	4		2	27	26	23	1	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*2*		*1*	*8*	*8*	*5*		
	Brooklyn	*2*		*1*	*19*	*18*	*18*	*1*	
8-a	Professional and scientific instruments	35		16	1,663	1,523	1,562	140	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*22*		*11*	*644*	*538*	*617*	*106*	
	Brooklyn	*11*		*5*	*282*	*275*	*241*	*7*	
	Queens	*1*			*90*	*90*	*57*		
	Richmond	*1*			*647*	*620*	*647*	*27*	
8-b	Optical and photographic apparatus	64		38	854	780	789	73	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*53*		*35*	*787*	*720*	*737*	*66*	
	Brooklyn	*11*		*3*	*67*	*60*	*52*	*7*	
8-c	Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc	49		10	2,474	2,350	1,847	124	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*45*		*7*	*2,026*	*1,929*	*1,400*	*97*	
	Brooklyn	*3*		*3*	*40*	*39*	*39*	*1*	
	Queens	*1*			*408*	*382*	*408*	*26*	
8-d	Clocks and time recorders	10		2	1,323	1,306	1,292	17	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*7*		*2*	*40*	*33*	*33*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*1,283*	*1,273*	*1,259*	*10*	
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	39		9	2,133	2,032	1,999	101	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*31*		*9*	*1,203*	*1,110*	*1,093*	*93*	
	Brooklyn	*8*			*930*	*922*	*906*	*8*	
9	Sorting old metals (*Manhattan and Bronx*)	4		2	34	33	32	1	
	Total — Group II	3,813	22	1,953	113,587	107,416	99,527	6,157	44
	Manhattan and Bronx	*2,718*	*14*	*1,513*	*65,177*	*60,231*	*58,122*	*4,936*	*39*
	Brooklyn	*928*	*7*	*383*	*33,957*	*33,326*	*29,453*	*631*	*5*
	Queens	*117*	*1*	*24*	*10,994*	*10,560*	*9,016*	*433*	
	Richmond	*50*		*33*	*3,459*	*3,299*	*2,936*	*167*	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
1	Saw mill products	24		10	396	376	334	20	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*10*		*7*	*180*	*166*	*149*	*14*	
	Brooklyn	*10*		*3*	*163*	*160*	*146*	*3*	
	Queens	*2*			*47*	*44*	*35*	*3*	
	Richmond	*2*			*6*	*6*	*4*		
2-a	House trim	193		62	6,378	6,161	5,300	217	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*96*		*35*	*1,933*	*1,829*	*1,686*	*104*	
	Brooklyn	*68*		*20*	*3,005*	*2,959*	*2,582*	*46*	
	Queens	*25*		*7*	*1,314*	*1,249*	*923*	*65*	
	Richmond	*4*			*126*	*124*	*109*	*2*	
2-b	Packing boxes, crates, etc	70		20	1,541	1,485	1,462	56	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*61*		*19*	*1,020*	*967*	*949*	*53*	
	Brooklyn	*9*		*1*	*521*	*518*	*513*	*3*	

* Includes one child under 14

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
5,502	1,166	2,853	1,483	5,374	87	5	36		2,108	2,974	403	17	
4,482	*881*	*2,446*	*1,155*	*4,364*	*77*	*5*	*36*		*1,770*	*2,338*	*359*	*15*	
335	*250*	*85*		*334*	*1*				*14*	*285*	*34*	*2*	
666	*16*	*322*	*328*	*657*	*9*				*322*	*335*	*9*		
19	*19*			*19*					*2*	*16*	*1*		
5,956	99	1,763	4,094	5,848	8		100			2,029	3,308	619	
3,649	*39*	*1,130*	*2,480*	*3,561*			*88*			*273*	*2,995*	*381*	
1,088	*41*	*115*	*932*	*1,076*			*12*			*949*	*139*		
1,094	*19*	*393*	*682*	*1,086*	*8*					*682*	*174*	*238*	
125		*125*		*125*						*125*			
3,772	212	1,038	2,522	3,758	12		2		265	3,505	2		
499	*73*	*129*	*297*	*496*	*2*		*1*		*2*	*497*			
1,710	*60*	*125*	*1,525*	*1,700*	*10*				*104*	*1,604*	*2*		
232	*55*	*177*		*231*			*1*		*37*	*195*			
1,331	*24*	*607*	*700*	*1,331*					*122*	*1,209*			
22	22			22					15	5	2		
5	*5*			*5*						*3*	*2*		
17	*17*			*17*					*15*	*2*			
1,422	190	612	620	1,214	34	13	160	1	101	1,308	13		
511	*132*	*379*		*410*	*19*	*5*	*77*		*36*	*466*	*9*		
234	*58*	*176*		*204*	*3*	*5*	*21*	*1*	*6*	*224*	*4*		
57		*57*		*48*		*1*	*8*		*57*				
620			*620*	*552*	*18*	*2*	*54*		*2*	*618*			
716	346	120	250	615	3	2	96		162	554			
671	*301*	*120*	*250*	*572*	*2*	*1*	*96*		*155*	*516*			
45	*45*			*43*	*1*	*1*			*7*	*38*			
1,723	200	936	587	1,570	63	6	84		106	1,321	296		
1,303	*183*	*915*	*205*	*1,210*	*36*	*5*	*52*		*105*	*919*	*279*		
38	*17*	*21*		*37*		*1*			*1*	*20*	*17*		
382			*382*	*323*	*27*		*32*			*382*			
1,275	26	171	1,078	821	164	1	286		15	81	1,179		
26	*26*			*20*			*6*		*15*	*11*			
1,249		*171*	*1,078*	*804*	*164*	*1*	*280*			*70*	*1,179*		
1,898	108	1,040	750	1,830	39	9	20		59	1,385	454		
1,000	*99*	*642*	*259*	*980*	*10*		*10*		*48*	*498*	*454*		
898	*9*	*398*	*491*	*850*	*29*	*9*	*10*		*11*	*887*			
31	31			31						12	19		
93,370	18,182	40,318	34,870	84,493	1,988	342	6,404	143	13,045	59,169	20,166	990	5
53,186	*13,731*	*23,670*	*15,785*	*48,167*	*1,164*	*153*	*3,614*	*88*	*7,646*	*34,755*	*10,385*	*400*	*1*
28,822	*3,798*	*13,256*	*11,768*	*25,756*	*625*	*151*	*2,257*	*33*	*3,287*	*18,991*	*6,192*	*352*	**2*
8,583	*502*	*2,465*	*5,616*	*7,860*	*186*	*36*	*479*	*22*	*1,969*	*2,886*	*3,490*	*238*	**2*
2,779	*151*	*927*	*1,701*	*2,710*	*13*	*2*	*54*		*143*	*2,537*	*99*		
314	87	227		312	2				7	79	223	5	
135	*47*	*88*		*133*	*2*				*1*	*23*	*106*	*5*	
143	*32*	*111*		*143*					*4*	*56*	*83*		
32	*4*	*28*		*32*							*32*		
4	*4*			*4*					*2*		*2*		
5,083	956	3,277	850	5,025	49	8	1		1,893	1,041	2,086	63	
1,582	*584*	*998*		*1,565*	*12*	*5*			*917*	*271*	*331*	*63*	
2,536	*285*	*1,401*	*850*	*2,505*	*31*				*674*	*526*	*1,336*		
858	*84*	*774*		*848*	*6*	*3*	*1*		*271*	*243*	*344*		
107	*3*	*104*		*107*					*31*	*1*	*75*		
1,406	299	1,107		1,363	33	9	1		22	446	938		
896	*242*	*654*		*884*	*6*	*5*	*1*		*19*	*302*	*575*		
510	*57*	*453*		*479*	*27*	*4*			*3*	*144*	*363*		

years of age employed in office.

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	III. Wood Manufactures—*Continued.*								
2-c....	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	63		36	2,058	2,007	1,966	51	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*59*		*34*	*1,923*	*1,872*	*1,849*	*51*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*4*		*2*	*135*	*135*	*117*		
3.....	Cooperage	44		21	1,272	1,267	1,211	5	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*22*		*12*	*177*	*173*	*147*	*4*	
	Brooklyn	*18*		*6*	*1,013*	*1,012*	*994*	*1*	
	Queens	*2*		*1*	*59*	*59*	*49*		
	Richmond	*2*		*2*	*23*	*23*	*21*		
4-a....	Canes, umbrella sticks, etc	33		25	474	458	423	16	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*29*		*23*	*450*	*434*	*408*	*16*	
	Brooklyn	*3*		*2*	*17*	*17*	*17*		
	Richmond	*1*			*7*	*7*	*4*		
4-c....	Wooden toys and novelties	60		33	702	683	577	19	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*41*		*23*	*310*	*298*	*285*	*13*	
	Brooklyn	*18*		*9*	*389*	*388*	*289*	*1*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*3*	*3*	*3*		
4-e....	Other articles and appliances of wood	128	2	92	1,161	1,141	1,015	20	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*92*	*1*	*71*	*895*	*876*	*798*	*19*	
	Brooklyn	*34*	*1*	*20*	*246*	*246*	*206*		
	Queens	*2*		*1*	*20*	*19*	*11*	*1*	
5-a....	Furniture and upholstery	381	15	159	7,315	7,043	6,433	266	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*291*	*10*	*107*	*5,729*	*5,466*	*5,086*	*257*	
	Brooklyn	*82*	*5*	*45*	*1,548*	*1,540*	*1,310*	*8*	
	Queens	*6*		*6*	*28*	*27*	*28*	*1*	
	Richmond	*2*		*1*	*10*	*10*	*9*		
5-b....	Caskets	7		1	403	396	380	7	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*4*			*305*	*298*	*292*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*2*			*90*	*90*	*80*		
	Queens	*1*		*1*	*8*	*8*	*8*		
5-c....	Store, office and kitchen fixtures	149		91	2,647	2,588	2,316	59	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*106*		*68*	*1,359*	*1,320*	*1,224*	*39*	
	Brooklyn	*41*		*23*	*896*	*890*	*773*	*6*	
	Queens	*2*			*392*	*378*	*319*	*14*	
5-d....	Mirror and picture frames	92		33	953	929	842	24	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*73*		*25*	*844*	*822*	*754*	*22*	
	Brooklyn	*19*		*8*	*109*	*107*	*88*	*2*	
5-e....	Other cabinet work	129	2	27	2,569	2,513	2,038	56	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*97*	*2*	*17*	*1,922*	*1,868*	*1,486*	*54*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*30*		*8*	*637*	*635*	*542*	*2*	
	Queens	*1*		*2*	*5*	*5*	*5*		
	Richmond	*1*			*5*	*5*	*5*		
6.....	Pianos, organs, etc	140	1	42	10,814	10,447	9,896	365	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*121*	*1*	*35*	*9,150*	*8,804*	*8,341*	*344*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*14*		*6*	*486*	*482*	*390*	*4*	
	Queens	*5*		*1*	*1,178*	*1,161*	*1,165*	*17*	
7-a....	Pulp and fiber goods	9	1	2	99	95	87	4	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*7*	*1*	*1*	*68*	*64*	*56*	*4*	
	Brooklyn	*2*		*1*	*31*	*31*	*31*		
7-b....	Mats and woven goods	27		13	793	787	664	6	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*18*		*11*	*246*	*241*	*214*	*5*	
	Brooklyn	*8*		*2*	*488*	*488*	*391*		
	Queens	*1*			*59*	*58*	*59*	*1*	
7-c....	Brooms	16		10	211	208	197	3	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*12*		*8*	*147*	*146*	*133*	*1*	
	Brooklyn	*4*		*2*	*64*	*62*	*64*	*2*	
7-d....	Articles of cork	28		7	1,075	1,055	968	20	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*8*		*2*	*65*	*50*	*60*	*15*	
	Brooklyn	*19*		*4*	*1,000*	*995*	*905*	*5*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*10*	*10*	*3*		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
1,915	380	959	576	1,181	23	23	664	24	63	916	936		
1,798	*371*	*851*	*576*	*1,082*	*20*	*22*	*651*	*23*	*61*	*891*	*846*		
117	*9*	*108*		*99*	*3*	*1*	*13*	*1*	*2*	*25*	*90*		
1,206	223	213	770	1,079	125	2			31	271	904		
143	*143*			*143*					*30*	*62*	*51*		
993	*78*	*145*	*770*	*867*	*125*	*1*				*160*	*833*		
49		*49*		*49*						*49*			
21	*2*	*19*		*20*		*1*			*1*		*20*		
407	168	239		392	10	2	3		45	105	257		
336	*147*	*239*		*371*	*10*	*2*	*3*		*45*	*98*	*243*		
17	*17*			*17*						*7*	*10*		
4	*4*			*4*							*4*		
558	297	261		499		2	54	3	86	430	42		
267	*224*	*43*		*232*			*32*	*3*	*73*	*174*	*20*		
288	*70*	*218*		*264*		*2*	*22*		*13*	*256*	*19*		
3	*3*			*3*							*3*		
995	580	415		935	15	6	38	1	201	581	213		
779	*451*	*328*		*745*	*10*	*3*	*21*		*172*	*444*	*163*		
206	*119*	*87*		*181*	*5*	*3*	*16*	*1*	*20*	*136*	*50*		
10	*10*			*9*			*1*		*9*	*1*			
6,167	1,596	4,311	260	5,450	21	7	681	8	1,170	2,339	2,658		
4,829	*1,282*	*3,287*	*260*	*4,252*	*8*	*3*	*564*	*2*	*1,026*	*2,037*	*1,766*		
1,302	*278*	*1,024*		*1,166*	*11*	*4*	*115*	*6*	*120*	*296*	*886*		
27	*27*			*25*	*2*				*17*	*4*	*6*		
9	*9*			*7*			*2*		*7*	*2*			
373	12	361		288	1	3	79	2	20	319	34		
285	*4*	*281*		*224*	*1*	*3*	*55*	*2*	*20*	*265*			
80		*80*		*56*			*24*			*46*	*34*		
8	*8*			*8*						*8*			
2,257	795	972	490	2,207	37	10	2	1	514	1,236	507		
1,185	*582*	*368*	*235*	*1,150*	*35*				*403*	*698*	*84*		
767	*213*	*554*		*752*	*3*	*10*	*2*	*1*	*111*	*253*	*425*		
305		*50*	*255*	*305*						*305*			
818	433	355		751	17	9	40	1	43	346	429		
732	*402*	*330*		*676*	*14*	*9*	*32*	*1*	*33*	*317*	*382*		
86	*61*	*25*		*75*	*3*		*8*		*10*	*29*	*47*		
1,982	683	1,299		1,956	7	4	15		790	745	447		
1,432	*553*	*879*		1,410	*3*	*4*	*15*		*671*	*503*	*258*		
540	*120*	*420*		*536*	*4*				*109*	*242*	*189*		
5	*5*			*5*					*5*				
5	*5*			*5*					*5*				
9,531	410	4,804	4,317	9,010	117	215	172	17	523	8,549	459		
7,997	*374*	*4,290*	*3,333*	*7,527*	*89*	*194*	*170*	*17*	*494*	*7,227*	*276*		
386	*32*	*354*		*370*	*11*	*5*			*13*	*194*	*179*		
1,148	*4*	*160*	*984*	*1,113*	*17*	*16*	*2*		*16*	*1,128*	*4*		
83	54	29		63		2	16	2	2	67	14		
52	*52*			*50*			*2*		*2*	*38*	*12*		
31	*2*	*29*		*13*		*2*	*14*	*2*		*29*	*2*		
658	152	506		534	1	15	108		19	392	247		
209	*117*	*92*		*183*	*1*	*14*	*11*		*14*	*45*	*150*		
391	*35*	*356*		*293*		*1*	*97*		*5*	*289*	*97*		
58		*58*		*58*						*58*			
194	68	126		189	4	1			32	80	82		
132	*51*	*81*		*127*	*4*	*1*			*32*	*33*	*67*		
62	*17*	*45*		*62*						*47*	*15*		
948	126	527	295	469	12	5	457	5	42	612	294		
45	*45*			*36*			*9*		*25*	*7*	*13*		
900	*78*	*527*	*295*	*430*	*12*	*5*	*448*	*5*	*17*	*602*	*281*		
3	*3*			*3*						*3*			

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	III. Wood Manufactures—*Concluded.*								
7-e	Pipes (smoking)	24		12	1,802	1,786	1,732	16	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*20*		*11*	*634*	*627*	*564*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*3*		*1*	*486*	*484*	*486*	*2*	
	Queens	*1*			*682*	*675*	*682*	*7*	
7-f	Fireproofing lumber	6			150	140	112	5	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*5*			*118*	*110*	*80*	*3*	
	Queens	*1*			*32*	*30*	*32*	*2*	
	Total — Group III	1,623	21	696	42,813	41,565	37,953	1,235	3
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1,172*	*15*	*509*	*27,475*	*26,425*	*24,555*	*1,037*	*3*
	Brooklyn	*388*	*6*	*163*	*11,324*	*11,239*	*9,924*	*85*	
	Queens	*49*		*19*	*3,824*	*3,713*	*3,316*	*111*	
	Richmond	*14*		*5*	*190*	*188*	*158*	*2*	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
1	Leather	33		12	701	671	584	30	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*22*		*7*	*299*	*269*	*269*	*30*	
	Brooklyn	*11*		*5*	*402*	*402*	*315*		
2	Furs and fur goods	852	8	549	12,004	11,726	9,036	278	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*799*	*8*	*527*	*10,524*	*10,253*	*7,788*	*271*	
	Brooklyn	*52*		*22*	*1,480*	*1,423*	*1,207*	*7*	
	Queens	*1*			*50*	*50*	*41*		
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	18		10	321	308	294	13	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*15*		*9*	*214*	*202*	*195*	*12*	
	Brooklyn	*2*		*1*	*102*	*101*	*94*	*1*	
	Queens	*1*			*5*	*5*	*5*		
3-b	Saddlery and harness	91	1	47	690	671	651	19	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*59*	*1*	*24*	*599*	*582*	*573*	*17*	
	Brooklyn	*27*		*20*	*81*	*79*	*68*	*2*	
	Queens	*2*		*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*		
	Richmond	*3*		*1*	*8*	*8*	*8*		
3-c	Traveling bags and trunks	105	1	60	1,798	1,769	1,626	28	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*95*	*1*	*55*	*1,722*	*1,695*	*1,571*	*28*	
	Brooklyn	*10*		*5*	*76*	*76*	*55*		
3-d	Boots and shoes	166	2	78	9,155	9,060	8,597	95	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*93*		*53*	*2,052*	*1,993*	*1,964*	*59*	
	Brooklyn	*73*	*2*	*25*	*7,103*	*7,067*	*6,633*	*36*	
3-e	Gloves and mittens	21		12	2,291	2,279	2,254	12	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*15*		*8*	*643*	*631*	*608*	*12*	
	Brooklyn	*6*		*4*	*1,648*	*1,648*	*1,646*		
3-f	Fancy leather goods	289	6	194	7,155	6,977	5,486	178	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*252*	*5*	*169*	*6,352*	*6,184*	*4,889*	*168*	
	Brooklyn	*34*	*1*	*24*	*655*	*651*	*529*	*4*	
	Queens	*3*		*1*	*148*	*142*	*68*	*6*	
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	74		30	1,026	997	877	29	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*55*		*22*	*736*	*708*	*630*	*28*	
	Brooklyn	*18*		*8*	*287*	*286*	*244*	*1*	
	Queens	*1*			*3*	*3*	*3*		
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	107		51	4,151	4,010	3,815	141	2
	Manhattan and Bronx	*91*		*50*	*2,084*	*1,981*	*1,936*	*103*	*2*
	Brooklyn	*12*			*678*	*665*	*653*	*13*	
	Queens	*4*		*1*	*1,389*	*1,364*	*1,226*	*25*	
5-a	Pearl buttons, handles, etc	42	1	36	2,004	1,981	1,564	23	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*27*		*25*	*1,159*	*1,148*	*977*	*11*	
	Brooklyn	*5*		*6*	*116*	*115*	*103*	*1*	
	Queens	*10*	*1*	*5*	*729*	*718*	*484*	*11*	
5-b	Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc	44		29	733	723	509	10	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*33*		*20*	*484*	*474*	*375*	*10*	
	Brooklyn	*11*		*9*	*249*	*249*	*134*		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
1,716	130	508	1,078	1,254	157	18	272	15	37	1,644	35		
567	*129*	*438*		*483*	*2*	*1*	*69*	*2*	*7*	*516*	*34*		
484	*1*	*80*	*403*	*371*	*55*	*2*	*53*	*3*	*5*	*478*	*1*		
675			*675*	*400*	*100*	*15*	*150*	*10*	*25*	*650*			
107	37	70		107					52	40	15		
77	*37*	*40*		*77*					*52*	*10*	*15*		
30		*30*		*30*						*30*			
36,718	7,516	20,566	8,636	33,064	631	341	2,603	79	5,592	20,238	10,820	68	
23,518	*5,837*	*13,277*	*4,404*	*21,350*	*217*	*266*	*1,635*	*50*	*4,097*	*13,961*	*5,392*	*68*	
9,839	*1,504*	*6,017*	*2,318*	*8,679*	*289*	*40*	*812*	*19*	*1,106*	*3,795*	*4,938*		
3,205	*142*	*1,149*	*1,914*	*2,882*	*125*	*34*	*154*	*10*	*343*	*2,476*	*386*		
156	*33*	*123*		*153*		*1*	*2*		*46*	*6*	*104*		
554	115	439		496	5	1	52		11	281	262		
239	*77*	*162*		*236*	*1*	*1*	*1*		*11*	*84*	*144*		
315	*38*	*277*		*260*	*4*		*51*			*197*	*118*		
8,758	4,294	4,264	200	6,521	24	9	2,194	10	1,100	6,583	1,075		
7,517	*4,138*	*3,379*		*5,619*	*24*	*6*	*1,858*	*10*	*1,035*	*6,030*	*452*		
1,200	*156*	*844*	*200*	*861*		*3*	*336*		*65*	*512*	*623*		
41		*41*		*41*						*41*			
281	81	200		270	3	1	7		11	270			
183	*65*	*118*		*176*	*1*		*6*		*11*	*172*			
93	*11*	*82*		*90*	*2*	*1*				*93*			
5	*5*			*4*			*1*			*5*			
632	366	266		538	3	3	76	12	135	390	105	2	
556	*290*	*266*		*465*	*3*	*3*	*73*	*12*	*131*	*352*	*71*	*2*	
66	*66*			*64*			*2*		*4*	*34*	*28*		
2	*2*			*2*							*2*		
8	*8*			*7*			*1*			*4*	*4*		
1,598	561	1,037		1,500	7	3	86	2	44	760	793	1	1
1,543	*529*	*1,014*		*1,456*	*6*	*2*	*78*	*1*	*39*	*738*	*766*		*1*
55	*32*	*23*		*44*	*1*	*1*	*8*	*1*	*5*	*22*	*27*	*1*	
8,502	733	3,305	4,464	6,019	131	39	2,273	40	408	7,628	453	13	
1,905	*441*	*810*	*654*	*1,546*	*18*	*1*	*333*	*7*	*63*	*1,505*	*334*	*3*	
6,597	*292*	*2,495*	*3,810*	*4,473*	*113*	*38*	*1,940*	*33*	*345*	*6,123*	*119*	*10*	
2,242	87	187	1,968	740	14	3	1,373	112	186	2,053	3		
596	*58*	*187*	*351*	*416*	*8*	*2*	*163*	*7*	*78*	*516*	*2*		
1,646	*29*		*1,617*	*324*	*6*	*1*	*1,210*	*105*	*108*	*1,537*	*1*		
5,308	1,578	3,234	496	3,810	53	52	1,358	35	317	2,519	2,469	3	
4,721	*1,416*	*2,809*	*496*	*3,441*	*48*	*36*	*1,175*	*21*	*266*	*2,295*	*2,157*	*3*	
525	*143*	*382*		*325*	*5*	*14*	*167*	*14*	*49*	*224*	*252*		
62	*19*	*43*		*44*		*2*	*16*		*2*		*60*		
848	336	512		522	10	5	289	22	226	571	51		
602	*262*	*340*		*359*	*4*	*2*	*215*	*22*	*208*	*348*	*46*		
243	*71*	*172*		*162*	*6*	*2*	*73*		*18*	*220*	*5*		
3	*3*			*1*		*1*	*1*			*3*			
3,674	478	827	2,369	2,409	68	34	1,126	37	359	2,377	938		
1,833	*424*	*702*	*707*	*1,246*	*28*	*23*	*523*	*13*	*297*	*1,493*	*43*		
640	*53*	*82*	*505*	*501*	*4*		*133*	*2*	*29*	*334*	*277*		
1,201	*1*	*43*	*1,157*	*662*	*36*	*11*	*470*	*22*	*33*	*550*	*618*		
1,541	210	1,331		853	25	14	547	102	211	497	833		1
966	*115*	*851*		*590*	*6*	*7*	*307*	*56*	*98*	*110*	*758*		
102	*41*	*61*		*49*	*3*	*2*	*46*	*2*	*64*	*15*	*23*		*1*
473	*54*	*419*		*214*	*16*	*5*	*194*	*44*	*49*	*372*	*52*		
499	271	228		333	11	9	140	6	126	226	147		
365	*186*	*179*		*222*	*5*	*1*	*132*	*5*	*117*	*166*	*82*		
134	*85*	*49*		*111*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*1*	*9*	*60*	*65*		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.				
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods—*Concluded.*								
5-c	Brushes	50		28	951	926	832	25	
	Manhattan and Bronx	35		22	558	534	534	24	
	Brooklyn	13		5	353	352	264	1	
	Queens	2		1	40	40	34		
5-d	Mattresses, pillows, etc	260	7	195	3,863	3,742	3,246	117	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	222	6	168	3,511	3,396	2,924	111	
	Brooklyn	38	1	33	352	346	322	6	1
	Total — Group IV	2,152	26	1,331	46,843	45,840	39,371	998	3
	Manhattan and Bronx	1,813	21	1,153	30,937	30,048	25,233	884	2
	Brooklyn	312	4	167	13,532	13,460	12,267	72	1
	Queens	24	1	10	2,366	2,324	1,863	42	
	Richmond	3		1	8	8	8		
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	84		25	2,709	2,158	2,604	542	
	Manhattan and Bronx	72		24	1,820	1,411	1,721	400	
	Brooklyn	11		1	427	414	421	13	
	Queens	1			462	333	462	129	
1-b	Sodas and other alkalies	16		4	271	265	250	6	
	Manhattan and Bronx	6		2	35	30	22	5	
	Brooklyn	10		2	236	235	228	1	
1-d	Other chemicals and drugs	105	2	29	3,158	2,919	3,029	209	
	Manhattan and Bronx	59		20	1,116	959	1,039	157	
	Brooklyn	38	1	9	1,441	1,418	1,397	23	
	Queens	8			518	491	512	27	
	Richmond		1		83	81	81	2	
2-a	Paint, varnish, etc	90		8	2,601	2,457	2,517	144	
	Manhattan and Bronx	23		3	577	512	575	65	
	Brooklyn	43		5	1,186	1,173	1,143	13	
	Queens	15			475	416	456	59	
	Richmond	4			363	356	344	7	
2-b	Dyes, colors and inks	70		18	1,446	1,335	1,365	111	
	Manhattan and Bronx	39		15	661	572	640	89	
	Brooklyn	27		3	612	607	567	5	
	Queens	2			70	63	55	7	
	Richmond	2			103	93	103	10	
2-c	Lead pencils and crayons	4		1	2,013	2,010	1,973	3	
	Manhattan and Bronx	3		1	1,207	1,204	1,167	3	
	Brooklyn	1			806	806	806		
3	Wood alcohol and essential oils	50		16	696	630	598	66	
	Manhattan and Bronx	37		14	328	265	316	63	
	Brooklyn	12		2	206	205	180	1	
	Richmond	1			162	160	102	2	
4	Animal oil products	32		3	679	633	663	46	
	Manhattan and Bronx	17		3	180	157	164	23	
	Brooklyn	11			288	271	288	17	
	Queens	3			198	192	198	6	
	Richmond	1			13	13	13		
5	Mineral oil products	10		1	1,715	1,635	1,632	80	
	Manhattan and Bronx	2		1	17	14	12	3	
	Brooklyn	5			956	900	948	56	
	Queens	3			742	721	674	21	
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	103		28	2,462	2,265	2,288	197	
	Manhattan and Bronx	77		20	1,336	1,173	1,173	163	
	Brooklyn	23		8	396	396	385		
	Queens	2			48	48	48	2	
	Richmond	1			682	650	682	32	
7-a	Wax figures, etc	15		9	166	164	149	2	
	Manhattan and Bronx	14		9	111	109	94	2	
	Brooklyn	1			55	55	55		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
807	264	543		592	4	5	206		144	272	391		
510	*182*	*328*		*382*	*2*	*1*	*125*		*53*	*251*	*206*		
263	*48*	*215*		*183*	*2*		*78*		*73*	*21*	*169*		
34	*34*			*27*		*4*	*3*		*18*		*16*		
3,129	1,349	1,780		1,048	31	18	1,986	46	679	2,310	140		
2,813	*1,216*	*1,597*		*938*	*26*	*17*	*1,798*	*40*	*595*	*2,089*	*129*		
316	*133*	*183*		*110*	*5*	*1*	*194*	*6*	*84*	*221*	*11*		
38,373	10,723	18,153	9,497	25,651	389	196	11,713	424	3,957	26,737	7,660	19	2
24,349	*9,399*	*12,748*	*2,208*	*17,092*	*180*	*102*	*6,781*	*194*	*3,002*	*16,149*	*5,190*	*8*	*1*
12,195	*1,198*	*4,865*	*6,132*	*7,557*	*157*	*71*	*4,246*	*164*	*853*	*9,613*	*1,718*	*11*	*1*
1,821	*118*	*540*	*1,157*	*995*	*52*	*23*	*686*	*66*	*102*	*971*	*748*		
8	*8*			*7*			*1*			*4*	*4*		
2,062	392	823	847	944	7	6	1,057	48	921	1,132	9		
1,321	*376*	*704*	*241*	*606*	*4*	*6*	*680*	*25*	*813*	*508*			
408	*16*	*119*	*273*	*155*	*3*		*241*	*9*	*94*	*305*	*9*		
333			*333*	*183*			*136*	*14*	*14*	*319*			
244	56	188		149	1	1	92	1	95	136	13		
17	*17*			*9*	*1*		*7*		*7*	*10*			
227	*39*	*188*		*140*		*1*	*85*	*1*	*88*	*126*	*13*		
2,820	464	1,750	606	2,141	17	4	632	26	885	636	945	354	
882	*231*	*651*		*505*	*4*	*1*	*367*	*5*	*535*	*185*	*142*	*20*	
1,374	*185*	*893*	*296*	*1,163*	*4*	*2*	*199*	*6*	*327*	*256*	*787*	*24*	
485	*48*	*127*	*310*	*436*	*6*		*37*	*6*	*13*	*146*	*16*	*310*	
79		*79*		*37*	*3*	*1*	*29*	*9*	*10*	*69*			
2,373	395	1,738	240	1,974	24	13	361	1	192	1,299	882		
510	*140*	*130*	*240*	*388*	*3*		*119*		*46*	*440*	*24*		
1,130	*193*	*937*		*878*	*20*	*12*	*219*	*1*	*40*	*663*	*527*		
396	*57*	*339*		*392*			*4*		*105*	*191*	*100*		
337	*5*	*332*		*316*	*1*	*1*	*19*		*1*	*105*	*231*		
1,254	251	1,003		1,049	22	7	170	6	321	459	474		
551	*165*	*386*		*433*	*22*	*5*	*87*	*4*	*269*	*211*	*71*		
562	*78*	*484*		*492*		*2*	*67*	*1*	*43*	*116*	*403*		
48	*8*	*40*		*48*					*8*	*40*			
95		*95*		*76*			*16*	*1*	*1*	*92*			
1,970	8		1,962	822	46	7	1,089	6	13	1,957			
1,164	*8*		*1,156*	*577*	*16*	*7*	*559*	*5*	*12*	*1,152*			
806			*806*	*245*	*30*		*530*	*1*	*1*	*805*			
532	211	321		461	4		67		121	115	296		
253	*170*	*83*		*184*	*4*		*66*		*117*	*106*	*30*		
179	*41*	*138*		*177*			*2*		*4*	*9*	*166*		
100		*100*		*100*							*100*		
617	213	404		409	4	3	200	1	220	113	276	8	
141	*116*	*26*		*107*		*2*	*32*		*38*	*83*	*12*	*8*	
271	*66*	*205*		*130*			*141*		*180*	*17*	*74*		
192	*19*	*173*		*159*	*4*	*1*	*27*	*1*	*2*		*190*		
13	*13*			*13*						*13*			
1,552	17	255	1,280	1,428	6	5	113		93	1,417	42		
9	*9*			*6*			*3*		*7*		*2*		
890	*6*	*124*	*760*	*879*	*6*	*5*			*84*	*766*	*40*		
653	*2*	*131*	*520*	*543*			*110*		*2*	*651*			
2,091	491	950	650	1,403	31	8	628	21	507	499	1,085		
1,010	*368*	*642*		*486*	*1*	*3*	*508*	*14*	*436*	*393*	*181*		
385	*123*	*262*		*314*	*17*		*53*	*1*	*44*	*82*	*259*		
46		*46*		*19*			*21*	*6*	*22*	*24*			
650			*650*	*584*	*13*	*5*	*48*		*5*		*645*		
147	66	81		87	1	1	56	2	18	99	30		
92	*66*	*26*		*53*	*1*	*1*	*35*	*2*	*18*	*44*	*30*		
55		*55*		*34*			*21*			*55*			

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.—*Concluded.*								
7-b	Starch	7		1	59	57	58	2	
	Manhattan and Bronx	4		1	24	22	23	2	
	Brooklyn	2			25	25	25		
	Queens	1			10	10	10		
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	15		3	499	476	250	23	
	Manhattan and Bronx	12		2	92	69	82	23	
	Brooklyn	3		1	407	407	168		
7-d	Fertilizers (*Queens*)	3			212	207	21	5	
7-e	Matches and explosives	6		1	357	357	239		
	Brooklyn	2		1	47	47	36		
	Queens	1			53	53	53		
	Richmond	3			257	257	151		
7-f	Celluloid and other plastics	17		7	594	583	408	11	
	Manhattan and Bronx	13		6	494	488	311	6	
	Brooklyn	3		1	66	65	63	1	
	Queens	1			34	30	34	4	
	Total — Group V	627	2	154	19,637	18,181	18,044	1,447	
	Manhattan and Bronx	378		121	7,998	6,985	7,339	1,004	
	Brooklyn	197	1	33	7,154	7,024	6,707	130	
	Queens	40			2,822	2,562	2,523	260	
	Richmond	12	1		1,663	1,610	1,476	53	
	VI. Paper and Pulp.								
1	Sorting waste paper	42		28	412	404	406	8	
	Manhattan and Bronx	39		27	370	362	368	8	
	Brooklyn	2		1	35	35	33		
	Richmond	1			7	7	5		
2-c	Paper mills	13		3	750	726	699	24	
	Manhattan and Bronx	9		3	121	116	121	5	
	Brooklyn	2			239	238	219	1	
	Queens	1			52	50	40	2	
	Richmond	1			338	322	319	16	
	Total — Group VI	55		31	1,162	1,130	1,105	32	
	Manhattan and Bronx	48		30	491	478	489	13	
	Brooklyn	4		1	274	273	252	1	
	Queens	1			52	50	40	2	
	Richmond	2			345	329	324	16	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
1	Type and printers' materials	32		16	364	334	339	30	
	Manhattan and Bronx	25		13	284	254	284	30	
	Brooklyn	4			22	22	14		
	Richmond	3		3	58	58	41		
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	255	3	107	9,260	9,052	8,464	208	
	Manhattan and Bronx	205	3	85	7,108	6,924	6,601	184	
	Brooklyn	42		21	1,791	1,771	1,641	20	
	Queens	7		1	295	291	256	4	
	Richmond	1			66	66	66		
2-b	Paper bags and sacks	7		3	350	309	315	41	
	Manhattan and Bronx	6		2	346	304	312	41	
	Brooklyn	1		1	5	5	3		
2-c	Other paper goods	183		89	6,442	5,887	6,101	555	15
	Manhattan and Bronx	153		79	5,177	4,644	4,961	533	15
	Brooklyn	25		9	1,103	1,086	1,021	17	
	Queens	4			122	117	119	5	
	Richmond	1		1	40	40	10		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
56	35	21		39			17		24		32		
21	*21*			*7*			*14*		*21*				
25	*4*	*21*		*22*			*3*		*3*		*22*		
10	*10*			*10*							*10*		
227	65	162		185	5		37		7	197	23		
59	*59*			*59*	*1*		*19*		*3*	*33*	*23*		
168	*6*	*162*		*146*	*4*		*18*		*4*	*164*			
16	16			16							16		
239	10	229		124	10	4	96	5	61	51	127		
35	*10*	*25*		*15*	*4*	*1*	*15*			*26*	*9*		
53		*53*		*28*			*25*				*53*		
151		*151*		*81*	*6*	*3*	*56*	*5*	*61*	*25*	*65*		
397	80	317		291	2	12	84	8	73	207	117		
305	*55*	*250*		*251*	*2*	*3*	*47*	*2*	*66*	*149*	*90*		
62	*25*	*37*		*16*		*6*	*34*	*6*	*4*	*58*			
30		*30*		*24*		*3*	*3*		*3*		*27*		
16,597	2,770	8,242	5,585	11,522	180	71	4,699	125	3,551	8,317	4,367	362	
6,335	*1,800*	*2,898*	*1,637*	*3,651*	*69*	*28*	*2,540*	*67*	*2,388*	*3,314*	*605*	*28*	
6,677	*792*	*3,650*	*2,135*	*4,806*	*88*	*29*	*1,628*	*26*	*916*	*3,328*	*2,309*	*24*	
2,262	*160*	*939*	*1,163*	*1,858*	*10*	*4*	*363*	*27*	*169*	*1,371*	*412*	*310*	
1,423	*18*	*755*	*650*	*1,207*	*23*	*10*	*168*	*15*	*78*	*304*	*1,041*		
398	226	172		324			74		5	70	323		
360	*213*	*147*		*291*			*69*			*70*	*290*		
33	*8*	*25*		*28*			*5*				*33*		
5	*5*			*5*					*5*				
675	76	296	303	530	1	3	138	3	46	52	577		
116	*76*	*40*		*79*		*3*	*33*	*1*	*44*	*52*	*20*		
218		*218*		*155*	*1*		*60*	*2*	*2*		*216*		
38		*38*		*38*							*38*		
303			*303*	*258*			*45*				*303*		
1,073	302	468	303	854	1	3	212	3	51	122	900		
476	*289*	*187*		*370*		*3*	*102*	*1*	*44*	*122*	*310*		
251	*8*	*243*		*183*	*1*		*65*	*2*	*2*		*249*		
38		*38*		*38*							*38*		
308	*5*		*303*	*263*			*45*		*5*		*303*		
309	148	161		306	2		1		112	161	36		
254	*118*	*136*		*251*	*2*		*1*		*109*	*109*	*36*		
14	*14*			*14*					*3*	*11*			
41	*16*	*25*		*41*						*41*			
8,256	1,180	6,662	414	2,750	97	63	5,101	245	956	6,189	1,111		2
6,317	*944*	*4,959*	*414*	*2,247*	*62*	*40*	*3,806*	*162*	*705*	*5,219*	*393*		
1,621	*198*	*1,423*		*421*	*27*	*17*	*1,097*	*59*	*225*	*879*	*517*		
252	*38*	*214*		*66*	*2*	*5*	*166*	*13*	*14*	*91*	*147*		*2*
66		*66*		*16*	*6*	*1*	*32*	*11*	*12*		*54*		
274	11	263		143			131		7	4	263		
271	*8*	*263*		*142*			*129*		*7*	*1*	*263*		
3	*3*			*1*			*2*			*3*			
5,546	905	2,622	2,019	2,212	47	37	3,161	89	1,705	3,668	173		
4,418	*799*	*2,006*	*1,613*	*1,728*	*36*	*26*	*2,676*	*52*	*1,566*	*2,762*	*100*		
1,004	*79*	*519*	*406*	*447*	*7*	*6*	*508*	*36*	*139*	*800*	*65*		
114	*17*	*97*		*37*	*4*	*5*	*68*			*106*	*8*		
10	*10*						*9*	*1*	*10*				

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office Force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods—*Concluded.*								
3-a	Printing and publishing	1,410	7	802	41,337	34,704	37,592	5,737	26
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1,211*	*7*	*662*	*37,603*	*31,090*	*34,032*	*5,617*	*25*
	Brooklyn	*164*		*115*	*3,484*	*3,386*	*3,341*	*99*	*1*
	Queens	*21*		*13*	*160*	*140*	*142*	*20*	
	Richmond	*14*		*12*	*90*	*89*	*77*	*1*	
3-b	Book binding and blank book making	262		199	8,497	8,327	7,629	168	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*240*		*189*	*6,490*	*6,331*	*5,801*	*157*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*20*		*10*	*1,954*	*1,948*	*1,780*	*6*	
	Queens	*2*			*53*	*48*	*48*	*5*	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	266	1	182	10,259	9,558	9,600	701	7
	Manhattan and Bronx	*256*	*1*	*180*	*9,150*	*8,458*	*8,520*	*692*	*7*
	Brooklyn	*10*		*2*	*1,109*	*1,100*	*1,080*	*9*	
3-d	Games and novelties	60		28	2,784	2,672	2,554	112	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*53*		*26*	*2,129*	*2,026*	*1,942*	*103*	
	Brooklyn	*6*		*1*	*653*	*644*	*610*	*9*	
	Queens	*1*		*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*		
4	Wall paper	11		1	951	911	816	40	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*7*		*1*	*442*	*410*	*326*	*32*	
	Brooklyn	*4*			*509*	*501*	*490*	*8*	
5	Photography	48		22	712	641	675	71	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*44*		*21*	*492*	*439*	*474*	*53*	
	Brooklyn	*4*		*1*	*220*	*202*	*201*	*18*	
	Total — Group VII	2,534	11	1,449	80,956	72,395	74,085	7,663	49
	Manhattan and Bronx	*2,200*	*11*	*1,258*	*69,220*	*60,880*	*63,143*	*7,442*	*48*
	Brooklyn	*280*		*160*	*10,850*	*10,664*	*10,181*	*186*	*1*
	Queens	*35*		*15*	*632*	*598*	*567*	*34*	
	Richmond	*19*		*16*	*254*	*253*	*194*	*1*	
	VIII. Textiles.								
1	Silk and silk goods	73	1	10	5,181	5,068	4,629	112	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*51*		*6*	*2,626*	*2,546*	*2,371*	*79*	
	Brooklyn	*12*		*2*	*602*	*602*	*531*		
	Queens	*9*	*1*	*1*	*1,906*	*1,873*	*1,680*	*33*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*47*	*47*	*47*		
2-a	Carpets and rugs	17	1	6	354	299	309	55	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*11*		*4*	*215*	*161*	*197*	*54*	
	Brooklyn	*6*		*2*	*36*	*36*	*87*		
	Queens		*1*		*103*	*102*	*85*	*1*	
2-b	Felt and felt goods	14		6	472	468	454	4	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*9*		*4*	*235*	*231*	*219*	*4*	
	Brooklyn	*5*		*2*	*237*	*237*	*235*		
2c	Woolens and worsteds	7		3	206	202	186	4	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*3*			*46*	*42*	*45*	*3*	
	Brooklyn	*3*		*3*	*154*	*154*	*139*		
	Queens	*1*			*27*	*26*	*12*	*1*	
3	Cotton goods	30	2	10	1,080	1,026	959	54	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*25*	*1*	*8*	*821*	*767*	*780*	*54*	
	Brooklyn	*4*	*1*	*2*	*249*	*249*	*172*		
	Queens	*1*			*10*	*10*	*7*		
4	Hosiery and knit goods	172	1	113	5,745	5,648	4,885	97	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*63*	*1*	*30*	*1,709*	*1,646*	*1,451*	*63*	
	Brooklyn	*99*		*78*	*3,457*	*3,434*	*2,955*	*23*	
	Queens	*10*		*5*	*579*	*568*	*479*	*11*	
5-a	Dyeing, finishing, etc	90	2	32	3,191	2,990	2,792	191	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*72*	*2*	*28*	*2,152*	*1,960*	*1,876*	*182*	
	Brooklyn	*12*		*2*	*479*	*478*	*445*	*1*	
	Queens	*3*		*1*	*102*	*101*	*89*	*1*	
	Richmond	*3*		*1*	*458*	*451*	*382*	*7*	

* Employed

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
31,855	7,043	14,175	10,637	26,213	432	168	4,955	87	23,313	8,340	202		1
28,415	*6,264*	*15,259*	*8,892*	*25,489*	*353*	*140*	*4,352*	*81*	*21,275*	*6,948*	*192*		
3,242	*603*	*894*	*1,745*	*2,541*	*75*	*25*	*597*	*6*	*1,947*	*1,285*	*10*		
122	*100*	*22*		*114*	*1*	*2*	*5*		*66*	*56*			*1*
76	*76*			*69*	*3*	*3*	*1*		*25*	*51*			
7,461	1,412	4,308	1,741	3,628	71	49	3,584	129	3,213	3,977	271		
5,644	*1,343*	*3,810*	*491*	*2,912*	*38*	*17*	*2,617*	*60*	*2,809*	*2,569*	*266*		
1,774	*68*	*456*	*1,250*	*695*	*29*	*32*	*949*	*69*	*403*	*1,366*	*5*		
43	*1*	*42*		*21*	*4*		*18*		*1*	*42*			
8,899	1,318	3,268	4,313	6,710	418	35	1,721	15	7,410	1,487	2		*2
7,828	*1,274*	*3,091*	*3,463*	*5,995*	*273*	*33*	*1,518*	*11*	*6,351*	*1,475*	*2*		*2
1,071	*44*	*177*	*850*	*717*	*145*	*2*	*203*	*4*	*1,059*	*12*			
2,442	249	1,243	950	1,053	6	7	1,343	33	144	1,954	344		
1,859	*253*	*1,074*	*527*	*827*	*5*	*6*	*971*	*30*	*140*	*1,355*	*344*		
601	*9*	*169*	*423*	*225*	*1*		*372*	*3*	*2*	*599*			
2	*2*			*1*		*1*			*2*				
776	48	408	320	646	34	1	95		8	47	721		
294	*43*	*251*		*266*	*7*		*21*		*7*	*42*	*245*		
482	*5*	*157*	*320*	*380*	*27*	*1*	*74*		*1*	*5*	*476*		
604	266	338		480	7	6	110	1	226	378			
421	*253*	*168*		*361*	*7*	*6*	*46*	*1*	*174*	*247*			
183	*13*	*170*		*119*			*64*		*52*	*131*			
66,422	12,580	33,448	20,394	44,141	1,114	366	20,202	599	37,094	26,205	3,123		5
55,701	*11,284*	*29,017*	*15,400*	*38,216*	*785*	*268*	*16,037*	*397*	*33,133*	*20,727*	*1,841*		*2
9,995	*1,036*	*3,965*	*4,994*	*5,660*	*311*	*81*	*3,866*	*177*	*3,831*	*5,091*	*1,073*		
533	*158*	*376*		*259*	*11*	*13*	*257*	*13*	*83*	*295*	*155*		*3*
193	*102*	*91*		*126*	*9*	*4*	*42*	*12*	*47*	*92*	*54*		
4,517	354	1,998	2,165	1,779	44	55	2,492	147	273	3,538	706		
2,892	*318*	*1,280*	*694*	*797*	*19*	*32*	*1,365*	*79*	*185*	*1,878*	*229*		
531	*31*	*500*		*208*	*3*	*3*	*297*	*20*	*17*	*330*	*184*		
1,647	*5*	*171*	*1,471*	*742*	*19*	*20*	*818*	*48*	*71*	*1,283*	*295*		
47		*47*		*32*	*3*		*12*			*47*			
254	51	203		114	1	3	132	4	50	201	3		
143	*24*	*119*		*51*		*1*	*90*	*1*	*46*	*94*	*3*		
27	*27*			*18*	*1*	*1*	*7*			*27*			
84		*84*		*45*		*1*	*35*	*3*	*4*	*80*			
450	71	379		283	7	3	154	3	118	302	30		
215	*60*	*155*		*101*	*7*	*2*	*104*	*1*	*68*	*117*	*30*		
235	*11*	*224*		*182*		*1*	*50*	*2*	*50*	*185*			
182	52	130		55			126	1	37	135	10		
42	*22*	*20*		*5*			*36*	*1*	*32*		*10*		
129	*19*	*110*		*44*			*85*			*129*			
11	*11*			*6*			*5*		*5*	*6*			
905	189	494	222	433	5	7	423	37	104	307	494		
726	*161*	*343*	*222*	*377*	*5*	*4*	*326*	*14*	*50*	*298*	*378*		
172	*21*	*151*		*54*		*3*	*93*	*22*	*53*	*9*	*110*		
7	*7*			*2*			*4*	*1*	*1*		*6*		
4,788	994	2,133	1,661	1,387	25	17	3,243	116	193	3,980	614	1	
1,388	*331*	*838*	*219*	*440*	*3*	*4*	*926*	*15*	*62*	*1,292*	*34*		
2,932	*633*	*1,148*	*1,151*	*856*	*17*	*12*	*2,008*	*39*	*65*	*2,356*	*611*	*1*	
468	*30*	*147*	*291*	*91*	*5*	*1*	*309*	*62*	*66*	*333*	*69*		
2,601	488	1,313	800	1,804	12	4	772	9	501	1,196	904		
1,694	*405*	*1,019*	*270*	*1,205*	*6*	*3*	*475*	*5*	*403*	*888*	*403*		
444	*64*	*178*	*202*	*264*	*5*		*171*	*4*	*87*	*223*	*134*		
88	*11*	*77*		*87*		*1*			*11*	*77*			
375	*8*	*39*	*328*	*248*	*1*		*126*			*8*	*367*		

in office.

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	VIII. Textiles—*Concluded.*								
5-b....	Upholstery goods	51	1	10	2,050	1,976	1,753	74	
	Manhattan and Bronx	45		5	1,853	1,781	1,613	72	
	Brooklyn	5	1	4	189	187	132	2	
	Richmond	1		1	8	8	8		
5-c....	Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	430	5	203	11,446	11,179	9,333	263	4
	Manhattan and Bronx	370	4	170	9,066	8,830	7,508	233	4
	Brooklyn	53		30	2,086	2,064	1,615	22	
	Queens	6	1	3	282	273	198	8	
	Richmond	1			12	12	12		
6.....	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	40	1	7	6,275	6,211	5,430	63	
	Manhattan and Bronx	26	1	5	1,096	1,051	951	44	
	Brooklyn	12		1	5,045	5,030	4,360	15	
	Queens	2		1	134	130	119	4	
7.....	Oilcloth, window shades, etc	31		9	1,118	1,088	1,099	30	
	Manhattan and Bronx	25		7	281	254	269	27	
	Brooklyn	5		2	26	26	19		
	Richmond	1			811	808	811	3	
	Total — Group VIII	955	14	409	37,118	36,155	31,829	947	4
	Manhattan and Bronx	700	9	267	20,099	19,269	17,280	815	4
	Brooklyn	216	2	128	12,540	12,477	10,620	63	
	Queens	32	3	11	3,143	3,083	2,669	59	
	Richmond	7		3	1,336	1,326	1,260	10	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a....	Tailoring	4,201	37	3,487	75,229	73,389	64,125	1,789	5
	Manhattan and Bronx	2,931	26	2,322	56,549	54,741	48,597	1,757	5
	Brooklyn	1,220	11	1,125	18,454	18,422	15,382	32	
	Queens	46		36	217	217	139		
	Richmond	4		4	9	9	7		
1-b....	Shirts, collars and cuffs	220	1	107	8,793	8,597	8,022	194	
	Manhattan and Bronx	158		76	4,875	4,688	4,488	185	
	Brooklyn	58	1	28	3,781	3,772	3,397	9	
	Queens	4		3	137	137	137		
1-c....	Men's neckwear	153	2	58	3,602	3,483	3,036	119	
	Manhattan and Bronx	141	2	53	3,350	3,233	2,808	117	
	Brooklyn	12		5	252	250	228	2	
1-d....	Suspenders and other furnishing goods	44		15	1,159	1,121	872	38	
	Manhattan and Bronx	43		13	1,156	1,118	869	38	
	Brooklyn	1		2	3	3	3		
2-a....	Dressmaking	4,117	47	2,696	119,786	117,215	92,124	2,553	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	3,496	43	2,176	110,782	108,246	84,724	2,518	1
	Brooklyn	609	4	510	8,871	8,837	7,304	34	
	Queens	10		8	128	127	92	1	
	Richmond	2		2	5	5	4		
2-b....	Women's white goods	323	9	201	15,059	14,744	12,958	308	
	Manhattan and Bronx	271	8	175	12,463	12,168	10,591	288	
	Brooklyn	49	1	25	2,277	2,258	2,081	19	
	Richmond	3		1	319	318	286	1	
2-c....	Infants' wear	87	2	50	3,604	3,498	3,004	103	
	Manhattan and Bronx	76	2	45	3,246	3,146	2,746	97	
	Brooklyn	11		5	358	352	258	6	
2-d....	Women's neckwear, etc	113	1	60	4,976	4,800	3,832	169	
	Manhattan and Bronx	107	1	56	4,810	4,635	3,738	168	
	Brooklyn	5		3	158	157	88	1	
	Queens	1		1	8	8	6		
2-e....	Corsets, garters, etc	147		69	3,786	3,664	3,327	122	
	Manhattan and Bronx	133		64	3,435	3,317	3,019	118	
	Brooklyn	14		5	351	347	308	4	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
1,679	223	1,255	201	400	3	13	1,229	34	294	1,374	11		3
1,541	*176*	*1,164*	*201*	*376*	*3*	*8*	*1,126*	*28*	*269*	*1,272*			*1*
130	*39*	*91*		*21*		*5*	*98*	*6*	*25*	*102*	*3*		*2*
8	*8*			*3*			*5*				*8*		
9,070	2,548	5,049	1,473	2,936	117	49	5,711	257	612	7,683	775		
7,275	*2,213*	*3,946*	*1,116*	*2,383*	*99*	*44*	*4,548*	*201*	*498*	*6,421*	*356*		
1,593	*285*	*951*	*357*	*511*	*16*	*5*	*1,023*	*38*	*101*	*1,096*	*396*		
190	*38*	*152*		*40*	*2*		*130*	*18*	*13*	*154*	*23*		
12	*12*			*2*			*10*			*12*			
5,367	169	1,182	4,016	2,248	164	55	2,780	120	254	3,279	1,834		
907	*129*	*533*	*245*	*250*	*2*	*2*	*589*	*64*	*145*	*713*	*49*		
4,345	*40*	*534*	*3,771*	*1,919*	*162*	*52*	*2,156*	*56*	*108*	*2,512*	*1,725*		
115		*115*		*79*		*1*	*35*		*1*	*54*	*60*		
1,069	170	91	808	910	18	3	137	1	29	230	810		
242	*151*	*91*		*168*	*7*	*3*	*63*	*1*	*27*	*215*			
19	*19*			*13*			*6*		*2*	*15*	*2*		
808			*808*	*729*	*11*		*68*				*808*		
30,882	5,309	14,227	11,346	12,349	396	209	17,199	729	2,465	22,225	6,191	1	3
16,466	*3,990*	*9,508*	*2,967*	*6,153*	*151*	*103*	*9,648*	*410*	*1,785*	*13,188*	*1,492*		*1*
10,557	*1,189*	*3,887*	*5,481*	*4,090*	*204*	*82*	*5,994*	*187*	*508*	*6,983*	*3,065*	*1*	*2*
2,610	*102*	*746*	*1,762*	*1,092*	*26*	*24*	*1,336*	*132*	*172*	*1,987*	*451*		
1,250	*28*	*86*	*1,136*	*1,014*	*15*		*221*			*67*	*1,183*		
62,336	17,941	34,732	9,663	45,873	247	120	15,914	182	9,991	31,403	20,841	101	4
46,840	*13,045*	*25,323*	*8,472*	*35,322*	*173*	*83*	*11,196*	*61*	*9,048*	*24,428*	*13,269*	*95*	*1*
15,350	*4,750*	*9,409*	*1,191*	*10,458*	*69*	*37*	*4,666*	*120*	*940*	*6,946*	*7,462*	*2*	*3*
139	*139*			*86*			*52*	*1*	*3*	*28*	*104*	*4*	
7	*7*			*7*						*1*	*6*		
7,828	1,063	4,718	2,047	2,675	25	35	4,803	290	683	4,787	2,358		1
4,303	*867*	*2,658*	*778*	*1,804*	*21*	*24*	*2,373*	*81*	*409*	*2,855*	*1,039*		*1*
3,388	*196*	*1,923*	*1,269*	*859*	*4*	*8*	*2,347*	*170*	*232*	*1,932*	*1,224*		
137		*137*		*12*		*3*	*83*	*39*	*42*		*95*		
2,917	831	2,086		845	13	10	2,001	48	980	1,910	27		
2,691	*744*	*1,947*		*799*	*12*	*7*	*1,845*	*28*	*891*	*1,779*	*21*		
226	*87*	*139*		*46*	*1*	*3*	*156*	*20*	*89*	*131*	*6*		
834	194	640		449	4	2	363	11	79	714	41		
831	*191*	*640*		*449*	*4*	*2*	*365*	*11*	*76*	*714*	*41*		
3	*3*						*3*		*3*				
89,571	19,246	60,513	9,812	41,422	88	32	47,411	618	45,477	41,679	2,385	30	
82,206	*16,679*	*56,005*	*9,522*	*38,620*	*79*	*27*	*42,960*	*520*	*43,642*	*37,468*	*1,174*	*22*	
7,270	*2,524*	*4,456*	*290*	*2,777*	*7*	*5*	*4,384*	*97*	*1,918*	*4,139*	*1,205*	*8*	
91	*39*	*52*		*24*	*1*		*65*	*1*	*17*	*68*	*6*		
4	*4*			*1*	*1*		*2*			*4*			
12,650	1,354	8,979	2,317	1,289	24	17	10,949	371	2,160	10,281	209		
10,308	*1,157*	*7,435*	*1,716*	*1,110*	*18*	*8*	*8,903*	*267*	*1,511*	*8,723*	*69*		
2,062	*189*	*1,526*	*347*	*129*		*1*	*1,843*	*89*	*364*	*1,558*	*140*		
285	*8*	*23*	*254*	*50*	*6*	*8*	*206*	*15*	*285*				
2,901	373	2,528		513	3	4	2,267	114	951	1,945	5		
2,649	*320*	*2,329*		*493*	*3*	*4*	*2,048*	*101*	*923*	*1,721*	*5*		
252	*53*	*199*		*20*			*219*	*13*	*28*	*224*			
3,663	475	2,862	326	559	16	4	3,031	53	904	2,707	52		
3,570	*453*	*2,791*	*326*	*546*	*16*	*4*	*2,955*	*49*	*900*	*2,618*	*52*		
87	*16*	*71*		*13*			*70*	*4*	*4*	*83*			
6	*6*						*6*			*6*			
3,205	664	1,157	1,384	666	14	7	2,475	43	607	2,332	266		
2,901	*599*	*918*	*1,384*	*633*	*14*	*6*	*2,217*	*31*	*568*	*2,121*	*212*		
304	*65*	*239*		*33*		*1*	*258*	*12*	*39*	*211*	*54*		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*								
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.— *Concluded.*								
3	Men's hats and caps	300	5	235	7,705	7,588	6,402	116	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*271*	*5*	*219*	*5,526*	*5,435*	*4,397*	*90*	
	Brooklyn	*27*		*16*	*1,843*	*1,827*	*1,732*	*16*	
	Queens	*2*			*336*	*326*	*273*	*10*	
4-a	Artificial feathers and flowers	513	10	242	9,517	9,342	7,165	173	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*469*	*9*	*220*	*9,044*	*8,872*	*6,738*	*170*	
	Brooklyn	*41*	*1*	*21*	*448*	*445*	*412*	*3*	
	Queens	*2*		*1*	*8*	*8*	*8*		
	Richmond	*1*			*17*	*17*	*17*		
4-b	Millinery	685	7	336	13,136	12,564	9,421	549	2
	Manhattan and Bronx	*537*	*6*	*249*	*11,867*	*11,321*	*8,505*	*524*	*2*
	Brooklyn	*139*	*1*	*82*	*1,224*	*1,200*	*898*	*23*	
	Queens	*9*		*5*	*45*	*43*	*18*	*2*	
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	259	4	147	4,076	3,951	3,226	124	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*214*	*4*	*121*	*3,443*	*3,331*	*2,734*	*111*	
	Brooklyn	*43*		*25*	*587*	*575*	*446*	*12*	
	Queens	*2*		*1*	*46*	*45*	*46*	*1*	
5-b	Quilts, comfortables, etc	9		8	144	142	137	2	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*8*		*7*	*140*	*138*	*133*	*2*	
	Brooklyn	*1*		*1*	*4*	*4*	*4*		
5-c	Umbrellas and parasols	56	1	33	1,249	1,195	1,101	41	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*52*	*1*	*30*	*1,091*	*1,037*	*960*	*41*	
	Brooklyn	*4*		*3*	*158*	*158*	*141*		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	1,101	12	772	9,330	9,087	8,836	242	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*842*	*7*	*601*	*6,605*	*6,334*	*6,223*	*171*	*1*
	Brooklyn	*242*	*5*	*160*	*2,591*	*2,526*	*2,380*	*64*	
	Queens	*16*		*10*	*223*	*221*	*223*	*7*	
	Richmond	*1*		*1*	*6*	*6*	*5*		
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	793	1	722	1,454	1,454	1,408		
	Manhattan and Bronx	*414*	*1*	*367*	*838*	*838*	*810*		
	Brooklyn	*308*		*290*	*492*	*492*	*469*		
	Queens	*52*		*46*	*98*	*98*	*98*		
	Richmond	*19*		*19*	*32*	*32*	*31*		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	104		52	1,561	1,500	1,351	61	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*50*		*24*	*899*	*844*	*778*	*55*	
	Brooklyn	*49*		*25*	*653*	*650*	*486*	*3*	
	Queens	*5*		*3*	*109*	*106*	*87*	*3*	
7	Clip sorting	137		86	1,132	1,090	1,041	42	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*109*		*71*	*982*	*950*	*908*	*32*	
	Brooklyn	*28*		*15*	*150*	*140*	*133*	*10*	
	Total — Group IX	13,362	139	9,376	285,298	278,424	231,388	6,745	9
	Manhattan and Bronx	*10,328*	*115*	*6,889*	*240,995*	*234,386*	*193,758*	*6,482*	*9*
	Brooklyn	*2,861*	*24*	*2,346*	*42,555*	*42,315*	*36,150*	*238*	
	Queens	*149*		*114*	*1,360*	*1,336*	*1,132*	*24*	
	Richmond	*30*		*27*	*388*	*387*	*350*	*1*	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	9		2	295	279	282	16	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	*5*		*1*	*106*	*99*	*97*	*7*	
	Brooklyn	*3*		*1*	*56*	*56*	*52*		
	Queens	*1*			*133*	*124*	*133*	*9*	*1*
1-b	Sugar and molasses refining	4			3,350	3,189	3,193	161	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*2,686*	*2,591*	*2,529*	*95*	
	Queens	*1*			*664*	*598*	*664*	*66*	
1-c	Canning fruits and vegetables	53		10	1,722	1,606	1,477	116	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*36*		*6*	*1,418*	*1,306*	*1,258*	*112*	
	Brooklyn	*17*		*4*	*304*	*300*	*219*	*4*	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	68		9	2,047	1,759	1,885	285	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*54*		*5*	*1,538*	*1,256*	*1,466*	*280*	
	Brooklyn	*13*		*4*	*419*	*419*	*351*		
	Queens	*1*			*90*	*85*	*69*	*5*	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
6,286	1,788	2,950	1,548	4,259	81	21	1,896	29	1,091	4,709	486		
4,307	*1,687*	*2,416*	*204*	*3,073*	*18*	*11*	*1,194*	*11*	*558*	*3,313*	*436*		
1,716	*101*	*472*	*1,143*	*1,048*	*50*	*9*	*602*	*7*	*460*	*1,206*	*50*		
263		*62*	*201*	*138*	*13*	*1*	*100*	*11*	*73*	*190*			
6,992	3,046	3,946		979	18	19	5,645	331	2,915	3,932	145		14
6,558	*2,787*	*3,771*		*955*	*18*	*17*	*5,317*	*251*	*2,726*	*3,714*	*118*		*14*
409	*254*	*155*		*25*		*2*	*305*	*79*	*164*	*218*	*27*		
8	*5*						*7*	*1*	*8*				
17	*17*			*1*			*16*		*17*				
8,872	2,811	5,844	217	1,599	20	7	7,104	142	2,528	6,048	296		
7,981	*2,329*	*5,455*	*217*	*1,501*	*20*	*7*	*6,334*	*119*	*2,316*	*5,384*	*281*		
875	*466*	*409*		*94*			*758*	*23*	*209*	*651*	*15*		
16	*16*			*4*			*12*		*3*	*13*			
3,102	1,553	1,212	337	759	29	22	2,229	63	603	2,383	116		
2,623	*1,331*	*955*	*337*	*623*	*26*	*15*	*1,924*	*35*	*547*	*2,004*	*72*		
434	*221*	*213*		*124*	*1*	*7*	*277*	*25*	*52*	*338*	*44*		
45	*1*	*44*		*12*	*2*		*28*	*3*	*4*	*41*			
135	37	98		41		1	93		21	112	2		1
131	*33*	*98*		*38*			*93*		*20*	*109*	*2*		*1*
4	*4*			*3*		*1*			*1*	*3*			
1,060	242	818		358	8	1	684	9	76	592	392		
919	*234*	*685*		*322*	*5*	*1*	*582*	*9*	*76*	*588*	*255*		
141	*8*	*133*		*36*	*3*		*102*			*4*	*137*		
8,594	3,034	4,794	766	2,663	46	42	5,798	45	2,423	2,691	3,467	13	
6,052	*2,240*	*3,046*	*766*	*2,025*	*39*	*39*	*3,922*	*27*	*1,790*	*1,847*	*2,402*	*13*	
2,316	*740*	*1,676*		*593*	*7*	*3*	*1,697*	*16*	*583*	*827*	*906*		
221	*49*	*172*		*43*			*176*	*2*	*50*	*17*	*154*		
5	*5*			*2*			*3*				*5*		
1,408	1,408			1,399	1		8		16	45	958	389	
810	*810*			*802*	*1*		*7*		*16*	*43*	*463*	*288*	
469	*469*			*468*			*1*			*2*	*421*	*46*	
98	*98*			*98*							*67*	*31*	
31	*31*			*31*							*7*	*24*	
1,290	481	609	200	683		1	601	5	120	790	380		
723	*298*	*225*	*200*	*343*			*376*	*4*	*61*	*498*	*164*		
483	*174*	*309*		*319*		*1*	*162*	*1*	*22*	*252*	*209*		
84	*9*	*75*		*21*			*63*		*37*	*40*	*7*		
999	613	386		550	1		448		37	284	658	20	
876	*510*	*366*		*442*			*434*		*37*	*243*	*582*	*14*	
123	*103*	*20*		*108*	*1*		*14*			*41*	*76*	*6*	
224,643	57,154	138,872	28,617	107,581	638	345	113,725	2,354	71,662	119,344	33,084	553	20
187,274	*46,314*	*117,038*	*23,922*	*89,900*	*472*	*256*	*95,042*	*1,605*	*66,015*	*100,170*	*20,657*	*432*	*17*
35,912	*10,403*	*21,269*	*4,240*	*17,151*	*143*	*78*	*17,864*	*676*	*5,108*	*18,766*	*11,976*	*68*	*3*
1,108	*365*	*542*	*201*	*438*	*16*	*4*	*592*	*58*	*257*	*403*	*433*	*35*	
349	*72*	*23*	*254*	*92*	*7*	*8*	*227*	*15*	*302*	*5*	*18*	*24*	
266	35	231		259		1	6		4	54	208		
90	*25*	*65*		*86*		*1*	*3*		*4*	*8*	*78*		
52	*10*	*42*		*52*						*46*	*6*		
124		*124*		*121*			*3*				*124*		
3,032		31	3,001	2,903	14	1	114				2,448	584	
2,434		*31*	*2,403*	*2,319*		*1*	*114*				*2,434*		
598			*598*	*584*	*14*						*14*	*584*	
1,361	224	1,137		582			767	12	483	529	349		
1,146	*150*	*996*		*496*			*640*	*10*	*387*	*484*	*275*		
215	*74*	*141*		*86*			*127*	*2*	*96*	*45*	*74*		
1,600	353	988	259	896	3	1	697	3	357	987	256		
1,185	*314*	*612*	*259*	*623*		*1*	*558*	*3*	*307*	*711*	*167*		
351	*39*	*312*		*234*	*3*		*114*		*60*	*276*	*25*		
64		*64*		*39*			*25*				*64*		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.				
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY — *Continued.*								
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco— *Continued.*								
1-e	Groceries not elsewhere classified	48		6	2,721	2,443	2,411	278	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*31*		*1*	*1,892*	*1,617*	*1,638*	*275*	
	Brooklyn	*17*		*5*	*829*	*826*	*773*	*3*	
2	Provisions	70		13	3,625	3,500	3,369	125	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*58*		*8*	*3,250*	*3,125*	*3,061*	*125*	
	Brooklyn	*12*		*5*	*375*	*375*	*308*		
3	Dairy products	17		1	420	365	416	55	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*8*		*1*	*259*	*216*	*255*	*43*	
	Brooklyn	*7*			*135*	*125*	*135*	*10*	
	Queens	*2*			*26*	*24*	*26*	*2*	
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	38		26	697	670	668	27	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*15*		*8*	*312*	*299*	*311*	*13*	
	Brooklyn	*22*		*18*	*207*	*203*	*204*	*4*	
	Queens	*1*			*178*	*168*	*153*	*10*	
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	45	1	28	652	625	618	27	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*37*	*1*	*25*	*463*	*441*	*444*	*22*	
	Brooklyn	*8*		*3*	*189*	*184*	*174*	*5*	
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	2,769	341	1,920	15,673	15,186	14,849	482	4
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1,575*	*170*	*970*	*10,885*	*10,443*	*10,291*	*442*	*3*
	Brooklyn	*966*	*157*	*783*	*3,895*	*3,870*	*3,731*	*20*	*1*
	Queens	*188*	*14*	*126*	*752*	*735*	*701*	*17*	
	Richmond	*50*		*41*	*141*	*138*	*126*	*3*	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	560	12	303	9,363	8,982	8,341	372	3
	Manhattan and Bronx	*310*	*12*	*135*	*6,563*	*6,219*	*5,967*	*335*	
	Brooklyn	*230*		*155*	*2,725*	*2,698*	*2,312*	*27*	*2*
	Queens	*17*		*11*	*65*	*57*	*57*	*8*	*1*
	Richmond	*3*		*2*	*10*	*8*	*5*	*2*	
5-a	Artificial ice	42		4	781	763	710	18	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*15*		*2*	*391*	*378*	*365*	*13*	
	Brooklyn	*15*			*221*	*217*	*193*	*4*	
	Queens	*10*		*2*	*155*	*154*	*144*	*1*	
	Richmond	*2*			*14*	*14*	*8*		
5-b	Cider, grape juice, etc	6		5	49	49	49		
	Manhattan and Bronx	*1*		*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*		
	Brooklyn	*5*		*3*	*46*	*46*	*46*		
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	131		68	1,138	1,075	1,030	60	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*74*		*35*	*850*	*790*	*777*	*57*	
	Brooklyn	*48*		*25*	*241*	*240*	*213*	*1*	
	Queens	*5*		*5*	*29*	*29*	*28*		
	Richmond	*4*		*3*	*18*	*16*	*12*	*2*	
5-d	Malt	6			226	207	224	19	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*2*			*139*	*120*	*139*	*19*	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*79*	*79*	*79*		
	Richmond	*1*			*8*	*8*	*6*		
5-e	Malt liquors	87	1	3	5,032	4,697	4,879	335	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*46*		*2*	*3,363*	*3,066*	*3,251*	*297*	
	Brooklyn	*30*	*1*	*1*	*1,296*	*1,270*	*1,275*	*26*	
	Queens	*7*			*228*	*225*	*210*	*3*	
	Richmond	*4*			*145*	*136*	*143*	*9*	
5-f	Vinous and distilled liquors	51		4	707	597	682	110	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*47*		*4*	*623*	*515*	*598*	*108*	
	Brooklyn	*3*			*70*	*68*	*70*	*2*	
	Richmond	*1*			*14*	*14*	*14*		
5-g	Miscellaneous bottling	15		11	141	139	108	2	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*6*		*5*	*56*	*54*	*52*	*2*	
	Brooklyn	*6*		*3*	*71*	*71*	*42*		
	Queens	*3*		*3*	*14*	*14*	*14*		
6-a	Tobacco and snuff	13		3	1,787	1,759	1,740	28	
	Manhattan and Bronx	*11*		*2*	*1,780*	*1,752*	*1,733*	*28*	
	Brooklyn	*1*		*1*	*3*	*3*	*3*		
	Richmond	*1*			*4*	*4*	*4*		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
Total.	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
2,133	197	1,397	539	1,040	59	5	1,019	10	219	1,512	402		8
1,363	*165*	*945*	*253*	*587*	*36*	*5*	*728*	*7*	*160*	*1,054*	*149*		*8*
770	*32*	*452*	*286*	*453*	*23*		*291*	*3*	*59*	*458*	*253*		
3,244	346	1,278	1,620	3,070	1	1	170	2	270	1,505	1,461	8	
2,936	*270*	*1,046*	*1,620*	*2,762*	*1*	*1*	*170*	*2*	*270*	*1,505*	*1,161*		
308	*76*	*232*		*308*							*300*	*8*	
361	83	278		355			6		4	179	175	3	
212	*50*	*162*		*206*			*6*			*74*	*138*		
125	*30*	*95*		*125*					*4*	*106*	*16*		
24	*3*	*21*		*24*							*21*	*3*	
641	60	581		456	3	1	162	19	33	153	455		
298	*25*	*273*		*214*	*1*	*1*	*79*	*3*	*11*	*118*	*169*		
200	*35*	*165*		*119*	*1*		*71*	*9*	*14*	*35*	*151*		
143		*143*		*123*	*1*		*12*	*7*	*8*		*135*		
591	134	457		387	5	2	183	14	43	59	489		
422	*120*	*302*		*297*	*4*	*2*	*105*	*14*	*37*	*59*	*326*		
169	*14*	*156*		*90*	*1*		*78*		*6*		*163*		
14,367	9,662	1,822	2,883	12,877	99	8	1,382	1	664	4,080	9,517	106	1
9,849	*6,853*	*1,113*	*2,883*	*8,427*	*87*	*6*	*1,328*	*1*	*460*	*3,570*	*5,756*	*63*	*1*
3,711	*3,099*	*612*		*3,654*	*12*	*2*	*43*		*169*	*467*	*3,055*	*20*	
684	*587*	*97*		*673*			*11*		*31*	*43*	*589*	*21*	
125	*123*			*123*					*4*		*117*	*2*	
7,969	1,257	3,368	3,344	3,641	59	28	3,991	250	596	3,008	4,299	66	1
5,632	*707*	*2,412*	*2,513*	*2,567*	*47*	*13*	*2,885*	*120*	*325*	*2,011*	*3,270*	*26*	
2,286	*498*	*956*	*831*	*1,027*	*12*	*15*	*1,101*	*130*	*266*	*983*	*996*	*40*	*1*
49	*49*			*44*			*5*		*2*	*14*	*33*		
3	*3*			*3*					*3*				
692	336	356		692					58	57	57	520	
352	*103*	*249*		*352*						*14*	*14*	*324*	
189	*133*	*56*		*189*					*58*	*15*	*14*	*102*	
143	*92*	*51*		*143*						*28*	*29*	*86*	
8	*8*			*8*								*8*	
49	49			36	3		10		18	6	25		
3	*3*			*3*							*3*		
46	*46*			*33*	*3*		*10*		*18*	*6*	*22*		
970	557	208	205	958	3	5	4		28	351	589	2	
720	*507*	*208*	*205*	*714*		*5*	*3*		*21*	*315*	*382*	*2*	
212	*212*			*206*	*3*	*2*	*1*		*6*	*35*	*171*		
28	*28*			*28*						*1*	*27*		
10	*10*			*10*					*1*		*9*		
205	12	193		177			28		50	33	46	76	
120		*120*		*120*					*50*			*70*	
79	*6*	*73*		*51*			*28*			*33*	*46*		
6	*6*			*6*								*6*	
4,544	245	2,917	1,382	4,538	3	2	1		420	3,330	794		
2,954	*123*	*1,799*	*1,032*	*2,950*	*2*	*1*	*1*		*419*	*2,000*	*535*		
1,249	*91*	*808*	*350*	*1,248*	*1*					*1,121*	*128*		
207	*26*	*181*		*206*		*1*			*1*	*80*	*126*		
134	*5*	*129*		*134*						*129*	*5*		
572	327	245		488			83	1	153	303	116		
490	*295*	*195*		*409*			*80*	*1*	*153*	*289*	*48*		
68	*18*	*50*		*68*						*14*	*54*		
14	*14*			*11*			*3*				*14*		
106	106			106						41	65		
50	*50*			*50*						*12*	*38*		
42	*42*			*42*						*23*	*19*		
14	*14*			*14*						*6*	*8*		
1,712	47	63	1,602	439	5	2	1,266		54	1,658			
1,705	*40*	*63*	*1,602*	*433*	*5*	*2*	*1,265*		*50*	*1,655*			
3	*3*			*2*			*1*			*3*			
4	*4*			*4*					*4*				

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than on		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	NEW YORK CITY—*Concluded.*								
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco—*Concluded.*								
6-b	Cigars	680	5		17,948	17,664	15,704	284	
	Manhattan and Bronx	488	5		16,625	16,364	14,486	261	
	Brooklyn	168		6	889	874	824	15	
	Queens	18		1	412	404	382	8	
	Richmond	6		4	22	22	12		
6-c	Cigarettes	49		16	3,834	3,760	3,639	74	
	Manhattan and Bronx	47		15	2,493	2,434	2,404	59	
	Brooklyn	2		1	1,341	1,326	1,235	15	
	Total — Group X	4,761	360	2,864	[illegible],208	69,314	66,274	2,874	8
	Manhattan and Bronx	2,866	188	1,523	53,009	50,496	48,595	2,4 8	3
	Brooklyn	1,569	158	1,128	16,077	15,841	14,768	231	3
	Queens	254	14	168	2,746	2,617	2,581	129	2
	Richmond	72		50	376	360	330	16	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
1	Water	9			67	67	67		
	Manhattan and Bronx	2			37	37	37		
	Queens	6			28	28	28		
	Richmond	1			2	2	2		
2	Gas	34			1,992	1,866	1,900	126	
	Manhattan and Bronx	16			1,160	1,137	1,088	23	
	Brooklyn	9			484	395	484	89	
	Queens	7			320	306	300	14	
	Richmond	2			28	28	28		
4	Electric light and power	99		2	4,296	4,102	4,108	194	
	Manhattan and Bronx	46		2	2,415	2,298	2,288	117	
	Brooklyn	33			973	942	917	31	
	Queens	16			790	74	790	26	
	Richmond	4			118	68	113	20	
5	Steam heat and power	48		2	234	234	234		
	Manhattan and Bronx	34		2	207	207	207		
	Brooklyn	14			27	27	27		
	Total — Group XI	190		4	6,589	6,269	6,309	320	
	Manhattan and Bronx	98		4	3,819	3,679	3,620	140	
	Brooklyn	56			1,484	1,364	1,428	120	
	Queens	29			1,138	1,098	1,118	40	
	Richmond	7			148	128	143	20	
	XII. Building Industry.								
1	Carpenters' shops	37		19	259	255	188	4	
	Manhattan and Bronx	25		13	198	196	148	2	
	Brooklyn	9		4	48	48	28		
	Richmond	3		2	13	11	12	2	
2	Paint shops	26		17	157	154	126	3	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	18		14	120	117	99	3	1
	Brooklyn	8		3	37	37	27		
	Total — Group XII	63		36	416	409	314	7	1
	Manhattan and Bronx	43		27	318	313	247	5	1
	Brooklyn	17		7	85	85	55		
	Richmond	3		2	13	11	12	2	
	Grand Total	30,631	598	18,472	721,518	691,409	617,298	29,003	124
	Manhattan and Bronx	22,639	374	13,414	525,593	498,866	447,184	25,635	112
	Brooklyn	6,993	203	4,563	154,552	152,720	135,287	1,825	10
	Queens	767	20	354	32,025	30,791	26,635	1,232	2
	Richmond	232	1	141	9,348	9,032	8,192	311	

* Includes one child under 14 years of age employed in office. † Includes two children under 14

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
15,420	2,397	6,219	6,804	7,507	20	5	7,855	33	5,734	7,525	2,161		1
14,225	*1,733*	*6,002*	*6,490*	*6,713*	*18*	*5*	*7,460*	*29*	*5,120*	*6,977*	*2,128*		*1*
809	*592*	*217*		*651*	*1*		*155*	*2*	*556*	*222*	*31*		
374	*60*		*314*	*134*	*1*		*237*	*2*	*47*	*326*	*1*		
12	*12*			*9*			*3*		*11*		*1*		
3,565	214	460	2,891	1,124	29	1	2,359	52	419	3,145	1		
2,345	*213*	*460*	*1,672*	*869*	*23*	*1*	*1,450*	*2*	*369*	*1,976*			
1,220	*1*		*1,219*	*255*	*6*		*909*	*50*	*50*	*1,169*	*1*		
63,400	16,641	22,229	24,530	42,531	306	63	20,103	397	9,607	28,515	23,913	1,365	11
46,097	*10,546*	*17,022*	*18,529*	*28,878*	*224*	*42*	*16,761*	*192*	*8,143*	*22,832*	*14,637*	*485*	*10*
14,537	*5,051*	*4,397*	*5,089*	*11,212*	*66*	*20*	*3,043*	*196*	*1,352*	*5,056*	*7,959*	*170*	*1*
2,452	*859*	*681*	*912*	*2,153*	*16*	*1*	*293*	*9*	*89*	*498*	*1,171*	*694*	
314	*185*	*129*		*308*			*6*		*23*	*129*	*146*	*16*	
67	42	25		67					2	33	12	20	
37	*12*	*25*		*37*						*25*	*12*		
28	*28*			*28*						*8*		*20*	
2	*2*			*2*					*2*				
1,774	122	989	663	1,773	1				4	251	457	1,062	
1,065	*46*	*556*	*463*	*1,065*						*208*	*232*	*625*	
395	*43*	*352*		*395*					*4*	*6*		*385*	
286	*32*	*54*	*200*	*285*	*1*					*10*	*224*	*52*	
28	*1*	*27*		*28*						*27*	*1*		
3,914	485	1,119	2,310	3,910	3	1			838	1,622	1,368	86	
2,171	*258*	*368*	*1,545*	*2,167*	*3*	*1*			*779*	*987*	*367*	*38*	
886	*126*	*445*	*315*	*886*					*57*	*282*	*536*	*11*	
764	*88*	*226*	*450*	*764*					*2*	*271*	*455*	*36*	
93	*13*	*80*		*93*						*82*	*10*	*1*	
234	153	81		234					72	5	99	58	
207	*126*	*81*		*207*					*72*		*81*	*54*	
27	*27*			*27*						*5*	*18*	*4*	
5,989	802	2,214	2,973	5,984	4	1			916	1,911	1,936	1,226	
3,480	*442*	*1,030*	*2,008*	*3,476*	*3*	*1*			*851*	*1,220*	*692*	*717*	
1,308	*196*	*797*	*315*	*1,308*					*61*	*293*	*554*	*400*	
1,078	*148*	*280*	*650*	*1,077*	*1*				*2*	*289*	*679*	*108*	
123	*16*	*107*		*123*					*2*	*109*	*11*	*1*	
184	164	20		181	3				145	36	3		
146	*126*	*20*		*143*	*3*				*113*	*30*	*3*		
28	*28*			*28*					*25*	*3*			
10	*10*			*10*					*7*	*3*			
123	123			121			1		58	50	15		
96	*96*			*95*			*1*		*34*	*47*	*15*		
27	*27*			*27*					*24*	*3*			
307	287	20		303	3		1		203	86	18		
242	*222*	*20*		*238*	*3*		*1*		*147*	*77*	*18*		
55	*55*			*55*					*49*	*6*			
10	*10*			*10*					*7*	*3*			
588,295	134,889	304,781	148,625	378,023	5,813	1,980	197,597	4,882	151,702	317,388	114,621	4,584	§46
421,549	*105,489*	*229,200*	*86,860*	*261,485*	*3,293*	*1,231*	*152,538*	*3,002*	*128,848*	*228,954*	*61,609*	*2,138*	†32
133,462	*26,046*	*64,397*	*43,019*	*89,342*	*1,977*	*576*	*40,072*	*1,495*	*17,966*	*73,282*	*41,194*	*1,020*	*9
25,403	*2,685*	*8,693*	*14,025*	*20,263*	*453*	*148*	*4,196*	*343*	*4,231*	*11,660*	*8,127*	*1,385*	*5
7,881	*669*	*2,491*	*4,721*	*6,933*	*90*	*25*	*791*	*42*	*657*	*3,492*	*3,691*	*41*	

years of age employed in office. § Includes four children under 14 years of age employed in office.

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ROCHESTER.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	3			101	99	89	2	
2-a	Asbestos, graphite, etc	1		1	8	6	8	2	
3-a	Asphalt	2			41	41	41		
4-a	Building brick	1			125	125	30		
4-b	Terra cotta and fire-clay products	3		1	103	101	103	2	
5-a	Building glass	6		2	43	41	43	2	
5-d	Bottles and jars	1			273	270	273	3	
	Total — Group I	17		4	694	683	587	11	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-a	Silver and plated ware	1			113	108	113	5	
1-c	Gold, silver and aluminum leaf	1		1	11	11	11		
1-e	Jewelry, gold pens, etc	8		2	41	33	41	8	
2-a	Smelting and refining	1			14	12	14	2	
2-b	Copper work	1			6	6	6		
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	3			217	210	137	7	
2-d	Gas and electric fixtures	1			9	9	9		
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	6		1	182	178	180	4	
2-f	Sheet metal work	34		5	1,195	1,104	1,135	91	
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	12		6	463	431	458	32	
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	2			57	50	57	7	
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	12		2	278	264	266	14	
3-h	Cutlery	2		2	9	8	9	1	
3-i	Tools and dies	4		3	125	120	125	5	
3-m	Metal furniture	2			338	318	313	20	
3-n	Wire work not elsewhere classified	5		5	32	31	32	1	
3-p	Car wheels and railway equipment	3			1,378	1,199	1,347	179	
3-q	Architectural and ornamental iron work	3			17	17	14		
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	3			235	268	285	17	
3-s	Typewriting and registering machines	4		1	79	60	79	19	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	9		1	473	455	467	18	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	51		31	2,618	2,449	2,468	169	
3-v	Castings	10		7	554	536	471	18	
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	3			747	686	747	61	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	7	1	2	118	91	105	27	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	17		9	629	612	622	17	
5-c	Cycles	1		2	2	2	2		
5-d	Motor vehicles	14		3	458	416	451	42	
5-g	Railway repair shops	5			531	516	484	15	
7	Agricultural implements	2			47	43	43	4	
8-a	Professional and scientific instruments	4		1	528	483	528	45	
8-b	Optical and photographic apparatus	11	1		4,076	3,755	4,076	321	
8-c	Lamps, reflectors, stereoptic ons, etc	6			536	524	485	12	
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	4		1	67	59	47	8	
9	Sorting old metals	3		1	54	52	54	2	
	Total — Group II	255	2	86	16,287	15,116	15,681	1,171	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
1	Saw mill products	1		1	7	7	7		
2-a	House trim	32	1	8	1,412	1,352	1,253	60	
2-b	Packing boxes, crates, etc	4			345	326	345	19	
2-c	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	2		5	6	6	6		
3	Cooperage	2			106	105	96	1	
4-c	Wooden toys and novelties	5	1	6	19	19	18		
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	16		14	231	226	205	5	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	23		12	1,441	1,409	1,401	32	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
87	17	70		87					87				
6	6			1			5				6		
41	18	23		41					18	23			
30		30		30						30			
101	1	100		101						51	50		
41	21	20		40	1					41			
270			270	250	18	2			270				
576	63	243	270	550	19	2	5		375	145	56		
108		108		101			7				108		
11	11			7			4			11			
33	33			32	1				8	22	3		
12	12			12						12			
6	6			6						6			
130	4	126		130						130			
9	9			8		1			9				
176	6	170		122			54			176			
1,044	183	289	572	977	11	3	53		160	484	400		
426	66		360	252	12	10	147	5	19	393	14		
50	15	35		50						50			
252	43	209		239	7	3	3		31	60	161		
8	8			8						2	6		
120	16	104		120						62	58		
293	15		278	275	10	8			8	285			
31	31			21			10		2	24	5		
1,168		104	1,064	1,154	12	2			2	1,062	104		
14	14			14						14			
268	3	265		268						188	80		
60	11	49		60						60			
449	32	215	202	449						449			
2,299	240	771	1,288	2,298		1			5	2,286	8		
453	30	423		450		1	2		1	452			
686	14		672	571	9		106			686			
78	58	20		73	4		1		41	37			
605	131	54	420	602	1		2			592	13		
2	2			2						2			
409	53	356		408	1					378	31		
469	7	462		469						269	200		
39	4	35		39						39			
483	19	24	440	310	15	9	136	13	22	461			
3,755	8	673	3,074	2,681	257	41	764	12	53	3,702			
473	29	144	300	439	34				19	45	409		
39	14	25		39						39			
52	4	48		52						25	27		
14,510	1,131	4,709	8,670	12,738	374	79	1,289	30	380	12,503	1,627		
7	7			3	2	2			2		5		
1,193	127	1,066		1,187		1	5		465	692	36		
326	6	320		291	11	4	20		4	131	191		
6	6			2	2		2			6			
95		95		95					65	30			
18	18			18					12	6			
200	69	131		199	1					180	20		
1,369	69	705	595	1,326	23	4	16		5	104	1,260		

Table XV.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ROCHESTER—*Continued.*								
	III. Wood Manufactures—*Concluded.*								
5-b	Caskets	2			169	157	169	12	
5-c	Store, office and kitchen fixtures	7		2	1,219	1,083	1,199	136	
5-d	Mirror and picture frames	7		2	214	209	159	5	
6	Pianos, organs, etc	5		2	141	139	136	2	
7-c	Brooms	2			34	34	34		
7-d	Articles of cork	1			52	50	28	2	
	Total — Group III	109	2	52	5,396	5,122	5,056	274	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
1	Leather	3			55	52	55	3	
2	Furs and fur goods	10		7	151	143	143	8	
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	3			32	22	32	10	
3-b	Saddlery and harness	5		5	39	37	35	2	
3-c	Traveling bags and trunks	3			173	158	173	15	
3-d	Boots and shoes	50	1	15	7,459	7,206	7,068	253	
3-f	Fancy leather goods	7		5	55	53	46	2	
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	3			42	41	42	1	
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	8		6	42	41	35	1	
5-a	Pearl buttons, handles, etc	1			84	82	84	2	
5-b	Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc	3			1,427	1,307	964	120	
5-d	Mattresses, pillows, etc	8		6	33	33	31		
	Total — Group IV	104	1	44	9,592	9,175	8,708	417	
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	1			5	4	5	1	
1-d	Other chemicals and drugs	12		1	3,184	2,737	3,184	447	
2-b	Dyes, colors and inks	10		2	185	145	182	40	
3	Wood alcohol and essential oils	2		1	39	38	39	1	
4	Animal oil products	2			29	26	29	3	
5	Mineral oil products	1			291	263	291	28	
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	4			94	86	80	8	
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	1			4	2	4	2	
7-d	Fertilizers	1			19	19	19		
7-e	Matches and explosives	1		1	66	65	15	1	
7-f	Celluloid and other plastics	1		1	7	7	7		
	Total — Group V	36		6	3,923	3,392	3,855	531	
	VI. Paper and Pulp.								
1	Sorting waste paper	1		1	4	4	4		
2-c	Paper mills	2			35	34	35	1	
	Total — Group VI	3		1	39	38	39	1	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	19		5	864	845	844	19	
2-b	Paper bags and sacks	2			38	21	38	17	
2-c	Other paper goods	5		1	87	78	85	9	
3-a	Printing and publishing	58		36	1,512	1,326	1,462	186	
3-b	Bookbinding and blankbook making	7		1	326	294	326	32	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	9		4	698	655	698	43	
5	Photography	1			11	5	11	6	
	Total — Group VII	101		47	3,536	3,224	3,464	312	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
Total.	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
157	7	150		147			10			1	156		
1,063	24	278	761	888	23	1	151		1	1,042	20		
154	40	114		150	1		3			10	144		
134	54	80		134						94	40		
34	4	30		34						30	4		
26		26		11			15			26			
4,782	431	2,995	1,356	4,485	63	12	222		554	2,352	1,876		
52	10	42		52							52		
135	72	63		57			77	1	1	79	55		
22	22			20			2			3	19		
33	13	20		31			2			8	25		
158	18	140		140	6	1	11		1	140	17		
6,815	131	1,905	4,779	3,712	198	101	2,689	115	264	4,897	1,654		
44	44			26	1		17		1	35	8		
41	41			31			10			17	24		
34	34			26		1	7		1	29	4		
82		82		35	2	1	41	3	4	78			
844		112	732	398	15	1	409	21	19	825			
31	31			6			23	2	3	10	18		
8,291	416	2,364	5,511	4,534	222	105	3,288	142	294	6,121	1,876		
4	4			2			2			4			
2,737	66	254	2,417	1,820	31	1	871	14	65	2,658	14		
142	43	99		106			34	2	2	73	67		
38	6	32		32			6			6	32		
26	3	23		26							26		
263			263	259	4					263			
72	29	43		16			56			72			
2	2			2						2			
19	19			19							19		
14	14			14							14		
7	7			1			6			7			
3,324	193	451	2,680	2,297	35	1	975	16	67	3,085	172		
4	4			2			2			2	2		
34	7	27		26			8			15		19	
38	11	27		28			10			17	2	19	
825	89	736		235	6	2	537	45	157	668			
21	21			10			11			12	9		
76	30	46		43	2	1	29	1	2	74			
1,276	258	1,018		995	30	19	230	2	1,239	37			
294	20	274		198	10	6	80		176	118			
655	42	219	394	542	20	5	86	2	208	447			
5	5			2			3			5			
3,152	465	2,293	394	2,025	68	33	976	50	1,782	1,361	9		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	ROCHESTER—*Concluded.*								
	VIII. Textiles.								
2-a	Carpets and rugs	2		1	11	11	11		
2-c	Woolens and worsteds	2			94	93	94	1	
4	Hosiery and knit goods	1			306	300	306	6	
5-a	Dyeing, finishing, etc	1		1	3	3	3		
5-b	Upholstery goods	3			362	355	347	7	
7	Oilcloth, window shades, etc	2		1	13	13	13		
	Total — Group VIII	11		3	789	775	774	14	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	305	4	268	8,829	8,638	8,723	191	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	5		1	434	430	431	4	
1-c	Men's neckwear	5		5	255	242	192	13	
2-a	Dressmaking	146	1	128	848	846	805	2	
2-b	Women's white goods	1			7	5	7	2	
2-e	Corsets, garters, etc	6		6	11	11	11		
3	Men's hats and caps	6		8	38	38	38		
4-a	Artificial feathers and flowers	2		2	18	17	18	1	
4-b	Millinery	89		80	579	579	487		
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	6		2	47	47	45		
5-c	Umbrellas and parasols	1		1	3	3	3		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	16		11	746	711	731	35	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	3		3	4	4	4		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	6		5	53	49	53	4	
7	Clip sorting	7		4	105	100	105	5	
	Total — Group IX	604	5	524	11,977	11,720	11,653	257	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	8		1	123	115	113	8	
1-c	Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	6		1	1,845	1,804	843	41	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	4			150	142	150	8	
1-e	Groceries not elsewhere classified	8			496	427	263	69	
2	Provisions	3			58	57	58	1	
3	Dairy products	1	1		32	26	32	6	
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	3		3	30	27	30	3	
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	1		1	3	3	3		
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	103	2	60	349	340	348	9	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	17		3	645	626	608	19	
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	3			18	17	14	1	
5-d	Malt	1			31	30	31	1	
5-e	Malt liquors	7	1		472	418	471	54	
5-f	Vinous and distilled liquors	2			82	67	82	15	
6-a	Tobacco and snuff	1			30	29	30	1	
6-b	Cigars	44		35	201	198	201	3	
	Total — Group X	212	4	104	4,565	4,326	3,277	239	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			97	95	97	2	
4	Electric light and power	8			109	109	109		
5	Steam heat and power	2			6	6	6		
6	Garbage disposal, etc	1			15	14	15	1	
	Total — Group XI	12			227	224	227	3	
	XII. Building Industry.								
2	Paint shops	1		1	3	3	3		
	Total — Rochester	1,465	14	872	57,028	53,798	53,324	3,230	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
11	11			9			2				11		
93	3	90		59			34			93			
300			300	19			274	7	7	293			
3	3			3							3		
340	5	125	210	96	2	1	239	2	3	337			
13	13			8			5			13			
760	35	215	510	194	2	1	554	9	10	736	14		
8,532	1,348	4,006	3,178	4,191	46	44	4,090	161	204	8,041	287		
427	18		409	69			358			427			
179	43	136		31		1	136	11	19	160			
803	618	185		133			657	13	10	629	164		
5	5			1			4			5			
11	11						11			11			
38	14	24		25			13			11	27		
17	17						17			3	14		
487	295	192		26			452	9	6	266	215		
45	22	23		27		2	16		6	18	21		
3	3						3				3		
696	83	613		101		1	591	3	74	621	1		
4	4			3			1				4		
49	29	20		30		1	18		1	17	31		
100	43	57		55			45		10	29	61		
11,396	2,553	5,256	3,587	4,692	46	49	6,412	197	330	10,238	828		
105	50	55		105							105		
802	11	96	695	288			512	2	3	1	798		
142	20	122		76			66			1	141		
194	42	152		67	1	1	124	1	2	182	10		
57	7	50		57							57		
26	26			26							26		
27	27			14			13			10	17		
3	3			2		1			1		2		
339	275	64		317		2	20		2	9	328		
589	61	528		198	5		379	7	11	345	233		
13	13			13						5	8		
30		30		30						30			
417	11	406		417					271	146			
67	6	61		55			12			61	6		
29		29		8			21			29			
198	161	37		167	3	8	20		182	13	3		
3,038	713	1,630	695	1,840	9	12	1,167	10	472	832	1,734		
95		95		95							95		
109	40	69		109						109			
6	6			6							6		
14	14			14					14				
224	60	164		224					14	109	101		
3	3			3					3				
50,094	6,074	20,347	23,673	33,610	838	294	14,898	454	4,281	37,499	8,295	19	

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	SCHENECTADY.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-a	Crushed stone	4			61	60	61	1	
1-b	Cut stone	5			63	59	63	4	
2-a	Asbestos, graphite, etc	1			127	120	127	7	
3-a	Asphalt	2			33	31	33	2	
3-c	Plaster (wall and land)	1			8	7	8	1	
	Total — Group I	13			292	277	292	15	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
2-f	Sheet metal work	6			54	50	54	4	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	1			11	10	11	1	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	1			5	5	5		
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	1			106	100	106	6	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	2			16,280	12,915	16,252	3,365	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	7		1	31	31	31		
5-d	Motor vehicles	10			46	43	46	3	
5-f	Locomotives	1			3,217	2,901	3,217	316	
5-g	Railway repair shops	3			109	108	109	1	
7	Agricultural implements	1			87	80	87	7	
	Total — Group II	33		1	19,946	16,243	19,918	3,703	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
2-a	House trim	5			128	119	128	9	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	4			30	30	30		
7-c	Brooms	1			27	26	27	1	
	Total — Group III	10			185	175	185	10	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
3-b	Saddlery and harness	2		2	7	7	7		
3-f	Fancy leather goods	1			7	7	7		
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	1		1	5	5	5		
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	1		1	3	3	3		
	Total — Group IV	5		4	22	22	22		
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	1			20	10	20	10	
2-a	Paint, varnish, etc	1			9	8	9	1	
	Total — Group V	2			29	18	29	11	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	2			43	42	43	1	
3-a	Printing and publishing	17		5	408	342	408	66	
3-b	Bookbinding and blankbook making	1			3	3	3		
	Total — Group VII	20		5	454	387	454	67	
	VIII. Textiles.								
2-c	Woolens and worsteds	1			22	20	22	2	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	32		16	243	238	243	5	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	1		1	7	7	7		
1-d	Suspenders and other furnishing goods for men	1			9	8	9	1	
2-a	Dressmaking	4		1	71	71	71		

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—					
	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.									
Total.	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
60	60			60							60		
59	21	38		59					59				
120		120		65			55			120			
31	31			31							31		
7	7			7							7		
277	119	158		222			55		59	120	98		
50	50			50					50				
10	10			10							10		
5	5			5							5		
100		100		100						100			
12,887		99	12,788	11,625		31	1,231		789	12,098			
31	31			31						23	8		
43	43			43					4	32	7		
2,901			2,901	2,901					422	2,462		17	
108	9	99		108							108		
80		80		80						80			
16,215	148	378	15,689	14,953		31	1,231		1,265	14,795	138	17	
119	12	107		119						78	41		
30	30			18			12			25	5		
26		26		26							26		
175	42	133		163			12			103	72		
7	7			7						4	3		
7	7			6		1			1		6		
5	5			3			2				5		
3	3			3						3			
22	22			19		1	2		1	7	14		
10	10			2			8		10				
8	8			8							8		
18	18			10			8		10		8		
42	13	29		10			32			42			
342	51	88	203	272		1	68	1	135	207			
3	3			2			1		3				
387	67	117	203	284		1	101	1	138	249			
20		20		11			9				20		
238	96	142		108			130		142		96		
7	7			1			6			7			
8	8			4			4			8			
71	11	60		7			64			39	32		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	SCHENECTADY—*Concluded.*								
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.—*Concluded.*								
2-b	Women's white goods	1			152	147	152	5	
4-b	Millinery	12		3	85	85	85		
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	1			25	24	25	1	
6-a¹	Laundries (non-Chinese)	7		1	102	99	102	3	
6-a²	Chinese laundries	18		12	46	46	46		
	Total — Group IX	77		34	740	725	740	15	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	2		1	10	10	10		
2	Provisions	2			20	20	10		
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	1		1	3	3	3		
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	1		1	3	3	3		
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	33	2	18	123	123	122		
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	9			50	50	50		
5-e	Malt liquors	6			56	51	56	5	
6-b	Cigars	12		6	54	54	54		
	Total — Group X	66	2	27	319	314	308	5	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			12	11	12	1	
4	Electric light and power	1			9	9	9		
	Total — Group XI	2			21	20	21	1	
	Total — Schenectady	229	2	71	22,030	18,201	21,991	3,829	
	SYRACUSE.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	1		1	7	7	7		
2-b	Abrasives	1		2	27	23	14	4	
3-a	Asphalt	1			20	20	18		
3-c	Plaster (wall and land)	5		5	117	111	94	6	
3-f	Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	3		3	73	66	71	7	
4-c	Pottery products	2		3	551	542	501	9	
5-b	Beveled glass and mirrors	1		1	4	2	4	2	
	Total — Group I	14		15	799	771	709	28	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-a	Silver and plated ware	1		2	28	27	26	1	
2-a	Smelting and refining	2		2	236	230	52	6	
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	8		10	195	191	142	4	
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	1		2	210	190	170	20	
2-f	Sheet metal work	7	1	9	438	418	300	20	
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	5		5	45	44	35	1	
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	3		5	933	900	881	33	
3-d	Bridges and structural iron	3		3	136	128	126	8	
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	6		8	495	475	464	20	
3-i	Tools and dies	5		7	98	93	82	5	
3-k	Fire arms	1		3	58	55	58	3	
3-m	Metal furniture	1		2	24	23	21	1	
3-n	Wire work not elsewhere classified	2		3	47	46	47	1	
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	3		5	167	159	118	8	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.								WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.					
SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).	
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.				51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.		
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
147		147		12			130	5	135		12		
85	85						85			6	79		
24		24		22			2				24		
99	58	41		25			74			12	87		
46	46			46							8	38	
725	311	414		225			495	5	277	72	338	38	
10	10			10							10		
10	10			10							10		
3	3			3							3		
3	3			3							3		
122	122			114			8		1		121		
50	50			43			7				50		
51	28	23		50		1			1	39	11		
54	54			52			2		50		4		
303	280	23		285		1	17		52	39	212		
11	11			11								11	
9	9			9					9				
20	20			20					9			11	
18,162	1,027	1,243	15,892	16,192		34	1,930	6	1,811	15,385	900	66	
7	7			7					7				
10	10			8	1	1			1		9		
18	18			18							18		
88	25	63		88							88		
64	14	50		44			20			14	50		
492	18		474	291	34	13	151	3	16	476			
2	2			2						2			
681	94	113	474	458	35	14	171	3	24	492	165		
25		25		19	1		5				25		
46	5	41		43		1	2		2	39	5		
138	14	124		128	2		8		1	75	62		
150		150		137	8		5				150		
280	60		220	250	8		22		15	2	263		
34	34			34							34		
848		105	743	840	6	2			2	496	350		
118	12	106		118						38	80		
444	25	64	355	363	12		69			44	400		
77	16	61		75	2					9	68		
55		55		53	2					55			
20		20		20							20		
46	14	32		26	2	1	16	1	2	13	31		
110	13	97		109		1			13		97		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.				
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force.	
								Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	SYRACUSE—*Continued.*								
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances—*Concluded.*								
3-s	Typewriting and registering machines	6		7	2,571	2,481	2,399	90	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	12		19	485	467	438	16	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	18		31	2,772	2,669	1,484	102	
3-v	Castings	7		13	970	955	716	15	
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	1			22	21	22	1	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	4		7	300	251	298	49	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	4		4	219	212	209	7	
5-d	Motor vehicles	6		8	2,158	1,799	1,422	266	
5-g	Railway repair shops	2			181	171	177	10	
7	Agricultural implements	4		5	925	836	859	89	
8-b	Optical and photographic apparatus	1		1	8	6	6	2	
8-c	Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc	1			355	349	265	6	
8-d	Clocks and time recorders	1		1	41	40	16	1	
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	1			64	58	64	6	
	Total — Group II	116	1	162	14,181	13,294	10,897	791	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
2-a	House trim	17		27	317	304	273	13	
2-b	Packing boxes, crates, etc	1		2	30	29	30	1	
2-c	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	1		1	24	24	21		
3	Cooperage	4		3	51	40	41	11	
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	4		7	53	52	33	1	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	9		8	437	426	412	11	
5-b	Caskets	1		4	60	55	56	5	
5-c	Store, office and kitchen fixtures	1		1	15	14	11	1	
5-d	Mirror and picture frames	1		1	8	8	5		
5-e	Other cabinet work	2		2	30	28	30	2	
6	Pianos, organs, etc	2		2	244	237	244	7	
7-b	Mats and woven goods	1			14	14	10		
7-c	Brooms	1		3	45	44	45	1	
	Total — Group III	45		61	1,328	1,275	1,211	53	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
1	Leather	1			4	4	3		
2	Furs and fur goods	1		1	10	10	6		
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	2		2	15	15	13		
3-b	Saddlery and harness	1		2	7	7	1		
3-d	Boots and shoes	4		5	1,016	976	981	39	
3-e	Gloves and mittens	2		4	36	35	36	1	
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	2		2	13	12	13	1	
5-c	Brushes	1		2	4	4	2		
5-d	Mattresses, pillows, etc	1		1	4	4	4		
	Total — Group IV	15		19	1,109	1,067	1,059	41	
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	1		2	25	16	21	9	
1-b	Sodas and other alkalies	1			239	232	239	7	
1-d	Other chemicals and drugs	4			84	77	77	7	
2-a	Paint, varnish, etc	1			10	8	10	2	
2-b	Dyes, colors and inks	1		1	6	5	5	1	
3	Wood alcohol and essential oils	1		1	4	4	3		
4	Animal oil products	6		7	283	275	275	8	
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	3		3	120	72	105	48	
	Total — Group V	18		14	771	689	735	82	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
2,309	10		2,299	2,002	59	1	247		1	1,205	1,103		
422	58	124	240	422						36	386		
1,382	39	546	797	1,351	29	2			2	259	1,121		
701		491	210	665	20	5	11		5	117	579		
21		21		17	4					21			
249	18		231	221	5		23			4	245		
202	8	194		196			6			202			
1,156	14	220	922	1,144	12						1,156		
167		167		167							167		
770		155	615	749	18	3			3	612	155		
4	4			4						4			
259			259	208	8		43			259			
15	15			15							15		
58		58		58							58		
10,106	359	2,856	6,891	9,434	198	16	457	1	46	3,490	6,570		
260	111	149		260					15	22	223		
29		29		24	2	3			3		26		
21		21		11			10				21		
30	30			29	1				21		9		
32	32			31	1					28	4		
401	58	343		381	3	3	14		3	3	395		
51		51		48	2	1			1		50		
10	10			10							10		
5	5			5					5				
28	7	21		27			1				28		
237	4		233	194	1		42			46	191		
10	10			6	3	1			1		9		
44		44		23	2	5	12	2	7		37		
1,158	267	658	233	1,049	15	13	79	2	56	99	1,003		
3	3			3						3			
6	6			2			4			6			
13	13			13						2	11		
1	1			1							1		
942		245	697	517	71	12	335	7	19		923		
35	35			13	2		20				35		
12	12			6			6				12		
2	2				1	1			2				
4	4			1			3			4			
1,018	76	245	697	556	74	13	368	7	21	15	982		
12	12			4			8			8	4		
232			232	89	9		134			232			
70	14	56		62	1		7			27	43		
8	8			8							8		
4	4			4					4				
3	3			1			2			3			
267	33	234		135	9	12	91	20	32		235		
57	15	42		32			25		9	6	42		
653	89	332	232	335	19	12	267	20	45	276	332		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	SYRACUSE—*Concluded.*								
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	5		6	211	209	200	2	
2-c	Other paper goods	2		3	31	27	29	4	
3-a	Printing and publishing	44		54	883	819	821	64	
3-b	Bookbinding and blank book making	4		9	93	92	90	1	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	6		12	105	93	102	12	
	Total — Group VII	61		84	1,323	1,240	1,242	83	
	VIII. Textiles.								
2-a	Carpets and rugs	2		3	63	61	60	2	
4	Hosiery and knit goods	2		1	284	278	274	5	
	Total — Group VIII	4		4	347	339	334	7	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	48		65	1,841	1,755	1,686	86	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	3		2	50	45	36	5	
1-c	Men's neckwear	1		2	6	6	6		
1-d	Suspenders and other furnishing goods for men	1		2	11	11	9		
2-a	Dressmaking	22		31	619	610	499	9	
2-b	Women's white goods	1		2	207	205	167	2	
4-b	Millinery	11		11	299	299	255		
5-b	Quilts, comfortables, etc	1		1	35	35	9		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	15	1	20	334	323	325	11	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	7		7					
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	1			27	26	27	1	
7	Clip sorting	2		2	12	10	9	2	
	Total — Group IX	113	1	145	3,441	3,325	3,028	116	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	3		2	44	37	24	7	
1-c	Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	3		5	498	464	355	34	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	1			6	6	3		
1-e	Groceries not elsewhere classified	1		2	98	98	33		
2	Provisions	1		1	15	15	9		
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	1		1	42	39	42	3	
4-b	Crackers and biscuits	2		2	5	5	3		
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	77		73	372	359	333	13	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	9		21	319	309	256	10	
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	1		3	20	19	15	1	
5-d	Malt	1			36	35	32	1	
5-e	Malt liquors	10		17	282	258	265	24	
6-a	Tobacco and snuff	1		2	11	11	11		
6-b	Cigars	22		28	507	502	459	5	
	Total — Group X	133		157	2,255	2,157	1,840	98	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			100	92	100	8	
4	Electric light and power	2			82	82	81		
6	Garbage disposal, etc	1			27	26	22	1	
	Total — Group XI	4			209	200	203	9	
	Total — Syracuse	523	2	661	25,763	24,357	21,258	1,308	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
198	12	186		38	6	5	112	37	48	6	144		
25	25			9	3	1	12		16		9		
757	186	571		581	25	15	135	1	731	21	5		
89	14	75		62	4	4	19		16	73			
90	36	54		70	13	4	2	1	20	70			
1,159	273	886		760	51	29	280	39	831	170	158		
58		58		44			14				58		
269		269		46	3	1	204	15	16		253		
327		327		90	3	1	218	15	16		311		
1,600	296	516	788	671	25	11	837	56	78	1,359	163		
31	31			6			25			31			
6	6						6		6				
9	9			1	1		7		9				
490	133	357		38	3	1	444	4	5	333	152		
165		165		14	2		145	4	4	161			
255	59	196		13			241	1	21	203	31		
9	9			2			7			9			
314	108	206		61			251	2	30	189	95		
.....													
26		26		14			12				26		
7	7			4			3			4	3		
2,912	658	1,466	788	824	31	12	1,978	67	153	2,289	470		
17	17			16		1				5	12		
321		321		162	3		156				321		
3	3			1			2			2	1		
33		33		4			29			33			
9	9			9							9		
39		39		20	1		14	4	4		35		
3	3			2	1				1		2		
320	169	151		260	4		56		14	39	267		
246	36	210		127	2	1	112	4	5	7	234		
14	14			14							14		
31		31		31							31		
241	33	208		241					133	35	73		
11	11			3		1	7		1		10		
454	111	27	316	321	9	4	118	2	438		16		
1,742	406	1,020	316	1,211	20	7	494	10	596	121	1,025		
92		92		92								92	
81		81		81							70	11	
21		21		21							21		
194		194		194							91	103	
19,950	2,222	8,097	9,631	14,911	446	117	4,312	164	1,788	6,952	11,107	103	

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	TROY.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	4		4	20	20	16		
3-a	Asphalt	1			10	10	10		
4-a	Building brick	3			105	103	105	2	
4-b	Terra cotta and fire-clay products	3			123	114	123	9	
	Total — Group I	11		4	258	247	254	11	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	2		2	19	17	19	2	
2-f	Sheet metal work	9		4	53	51	51	2	
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	2		4	12	11	12	1	
3-c	Rolling mills and steel works	3			1,226	1,215	1,212	11	
3-d	Bridges and structural iron	1			63	60	53	3	
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	1			8	8	8		
3-i	Tools and dies	1			15	15	12		
3-m	Metal furniture	1			3	3	3		
3-n	Wire work not elsewhere classified	4		2	74	72	65	2	
3-p	Car wheels and railway equipment	2			332	325	324	7	
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	6			459	442	434	17	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	2		2	19	18	19	1	
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	12		10	208	186	198	22	
3-v	Castings	6		1	698	677	678	21	
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	3			44	42	44	2	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	9		7	67	62	67	5	
5-b	Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	1		1	2	2	1		
5-c	Cycles	1		1	2	2	2		
5-d	Motor vehicles	3		2	20	19	17	1	
5-g	Railway repair shops	3			73	68	73	5	
8-a	Professional and scientific instruments	4		2	245	228	245	17	
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	2		1	12	12	12		
	Total — Group II	78		39	3,654	3,535	3,549	119	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
1	Saw mill products	1			5	4	5	1	
2-a	House trim	4		3	32	30	31	2	
3	Cooperage	2		2	29	29	29		
4-c	Wooden toys and novelties	1		1	3	3	3		
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	3		2	43	42	43	1	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	11		7	52	52	51		
5-e	Other cabinet work	2		1	11	11	10		
	Total — Group III	24		16	175	171	172	4	
	IV. Leather and Leather Goods.								
2	Furs and fur goods	3		2	8	8	8		
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	2			9	7	9	2	
3-b	Saddlery and harness	3		2	27	24	27	3	
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	1		1	5	5	3		
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	3		5	3	3	3		
5-c	Brushes	10		9	466	461	466	5	
	Total — Group IV	22		19	518	508	516	10	
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
2-a	Paint, varnish, etc	2			56	48	56	8	
4	Animal oil products	1			14	12	14	2	
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	2			16	16	16		
	Total — Group V	5			86	76	86	10	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
16	16			16					16				
10	10			10					10				
103	16	87		102		1			1		102		
114		114		114						40	74		
243	42	201		242		1			27	40	176		
17	17			17						7	10		
49	22	27		49					18	2	29		
11	11			11						11			
1,201	8		1,193	1,201					5		1,196		
50		50		50						50			
8	8			6		2			2		6		
12	12			12							12		
3	3			3							3		
63	20	43		62		1			1	9	53		
317		42	275	317							317		
417	42	75	300	417					75	319	23		
18	18			18							18		
176	42	134		176						21	155		
657	9	169	479	657					40	591	26		
42	18	24		42							42		
62	62			62							62		
1	1			1						1			
2	2			2							2		
16	16			16							16		
68	12	56		68						61		7	
228	23		205	228							228		
12	12			12						3	9		
3,430	358	620	2,452	3,427		3			141	1,075	2,207	7	
4	4			4							4		
29	29			29					9	20			
29	2	27		29						27	2		
3	3			3					3				
42	5	37		42							42		
51	51			47			4		3	6	42		
10	10			10					2		8		
168	104	64		164			4		17	53	98		
8	8			3			5			8			
7	7			7							7		
24	24			24							24		
3	3			3							3		
3	3			3							3		
461	37	424		411	17	1	31	1	2	71	388		
506	82	424		451	17	1	36	1	2	79	425		
48	3	45		48						3	45		
12	12			12							12		
16	16			16							16		
76	31	45		76						3	73		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	TROY—*Concluded.*								
	VI. Paper and Pulp.								
2-c	Paper mills	5			156	151	156	5	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	5			309	300	289	9	
3-a	Printing and publishing	24		16	480	417	461	63	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	2			18	16	17	2	
	Total — Group VII	31		16	807	733	767	74	
	VIII. Textiles.								
3	Cotton goods	2			97	89	97	8	
4	Hosiery and knit goods	3			914	903	876	11	
5-a	Dyeing, finishing, etc	1			12	12	9		
6	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	2			48	46	46	2	
7	Oilcloth, window shades, etc	1			22	21	20	1	
	Total — Group VIII	9			1,093	1,071	1,048	22	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	46		48	198	198	179		
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	33	1	1	14,609	14,308	13,963	294	
1-c	Men's neckwear	1			25	25	25		
2-a	Dressmaking	23		16	297	296	288	1	
3	Men's hats and caps	1		1	2	2	1		
4-b	Millinery	19		13	146	146	142		
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	1			12	12	9		
5-b	Quilts, comfortables, etc	1		1	4	4	1		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	16		12	540	533	524	7	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	11		9	18	18	18		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	4		4	14	14	14		
7	Clip sorting	3		1	33	31	28	2	
	Total — Group IX	159	1	106	15,898	15,587	15,192	304	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	2			21	17	21	4	
1-c	Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	1			3	2	3	1	
2	Provisions	3		4	12	12	12		
3	Dairy products	1		1	6	6	2		
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	40		22	150	150	149		
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	11		3	42	42	37		
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	4		1	21	20	17	1	
5-e	Malt liquors	14		1	277	244	271	33	
6-b	Cigars	20	1	17	264	263	241	1	
	Total — Group X	96	1	49	796	756	753	40	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			19	18	19	1	
4	Electric light and power	2			18	16	18	2	
5	Steam heat and power	2			3	3	3		
	Total — Group XI	5			40	37	40	3	
	XII. Building Industry.								
1	Carpenters' shops	6		6	33	31	31	2	
	Total — Troy	451	2	255	23,514	22,903	22,564	604	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
151	17	134		145			6			26	46	79	
280	24	256		129	39	8	101	3	11	59	210		
398	109	289		358	28	2	10		395	2	1		
15	15			15					8	7			
693	148	545		502	67	10	111	3	414	68	211		
89		89		32			57				89		
865		114	751	229	24		609	3	3		862		
9	9			7			2				9		
44	13	31		21	5		18			13	31		
19	19			19							19		
1,026	41	234	751	308	29		686	3	3	13	1,010		
179	144	35		140			39			38	141		
13,669	10	1,855	11,804	3,480	200	16	9,944	29	1,568	8,606	3,495		
25		25		8			17			25			
287	123	164		61			226			122	165		
1	1						1		1				
142	122	20		2			140			138	4		
9	9			6			3			9			
1	1			1							1		
517	47	470		89	5		419	4	10	387	120		
18	18			18							18		
14	14			14							14		
26	26			16			10				26		
14,888	515	2,569	11,804	3,835	205	16	10,799	33	1,579	9,325	3,984		
17	17			17							17		
2	2			2							2		
12	12			12							12		
2	2			2							2		
149	149			144	2	1	2		1	6	142		
37	37			37					1	2	34		
16	16			16							16		
238	88	150		238					2	159	77		
240	92	148		214	8	4	14		240				
713	415	298		682	10	5	16		244	167	302		
18	18			18							18		
16	16			16						14		2	
3	3			3							3		
37	37			37						14	21	2	
29	29			29					29				
21,960	1,819	5,134	15,007	9,898	328	36	11,658	40	2,456	10,863	8,553	88	

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.				
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.	Grand total.	Office force. Total.	Office force. Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	UTICA.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
1-b	Cut stone	4			35	35	31		
3-a	Asphalt	1			12	10	12	2	
3-c	Plaster (wall and land)	2			31	29	31	2	
4-a	Building brick	2			47	47	47		
5-a	Building glass	1			6	6	6		
5-e	Pressed, blown and cut glassware	1			4	4	4		
	Total — Group I	11			135	131	131	4	
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
1-e	Jewelry, gold pens, etc	1		1	1	1	1		
2-c	Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	1		1	4	4	4		
2-d	Gas and electric fixtures	3		2	112	111	112	1	
2-e	Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	2			43	41	43	2	
2-f	Sheet metal work	1			15	15	15		
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	2			42	42	42		
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	1			16	15	16	1	
3-h	Cutlery	1			57	57	57		
3-k	Fire arms	1			341	318	341	23	
3-m	Metal furniture	3			334	315	334	19	
3-p	Car wheels and railway equipment	1			3	3	3		
3-q	Architectural and ornamental iron work	3		2	15	11	15	4	
3-r	Cooking and heating apparatus	4			580	546	580	34	
3-t	Stationary engines, boilers, etc	2		1	93	93	93		
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	11		2	318	315	314	3	
3-v	Castings	1			567	565	530	2	
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	1			30	30	30		
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	2			153	142	101	11	
5-a	Carriages, wagons and sleighs	6		2	379	375	269	4	
5-c	Cycles	1			4	4	4		
5-d	Motor vehicles	1			12	12	12		
5-g	Railway repair shops	4			174	169	174	5	
7	Agricultural implements	1			50	50	25		
8-e	Scales, meters, phonographs, etc	1			4	4	4		
	Total — Group II	55		11	3,347	3,238	3,119	109	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
2-a	House trim	7			290	280	290	10	
2-c	Cigar and fancy wood boxes	1		2	11	11	11		
4-c	Wooden toys and novelties		1		70	70	60		
4-e	Other articles and appliances of wood	1		1	3	3	3		
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	2			42	40	42	2	
5-e	Other cabinet work	1		1	6	6	6		
6	Pianos, organs, etc	2			17	17	17		
7-c	Brooms	1			3	3	3		
	Total — Group III	15	1	4	442	430	432	12	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
2	Furs and fur goods	1			3	3	3		
3-a	Belting, washers, etc	1			8	8	8		
3-b	Saddlery and harness	1			16	16	8		
3-c	Traveling bags and trunks	1			35	35	35		
3-f	Fancy leather goods	1			14	14	14		
3-g	Canvas and sporting goods	3			14	14	12		
5-a	Pearl buttons, handles, etc	1			125	124	97	1	
	Total — Group IV	9			215	214	177	1	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
31	31			31						19	12		
10	10			10							10		
29	6	23		29							29		
47	16	31		47							47		
6	6			6						6			
4	4			4							4		
127	73	54		127						25	102		
1	1			1							1		
4	4			4						4			
111	20	91		99	5	2	5		2		109		
41	11	30		40			1			1	40		
15	15			15							15		
42	2	40		40		2			2	2	38		
15	15			15							15		
57		57		53		2	2		2		55		
318			318	310			8				318		
315	7	26	282	297	8	1	9		1		314		
3	3			3							3		
11	11			9		2			5	6			
546		259	287	543	2	1			1		545		
93	8	85		93						93			
311	60	251		242	1		60	8	8	127	176		
528			528	528							528		
30		30		30							30		
90	2	88		90						2	88		
265	32	233		265						92	173		
4	4			4							4		
12	12			12							12		
169	23	146		169							71	98	
25		25		25							25		
4	4			4							4		
3,010	234	1,361	1,115	2,891	16	10	85	8	21	327	2,564	98	
280	29	251		280					31	153	96		
11	11			2		2	7		2	9			
60		60		31			27	2	2	27	31		
3	3			3						3			
40	19	21		32			8				40		
6	6			6							6		
17	17			16	1						17		
3	3			3							3		
420	88	332		373	1	2	42	2	35	192	193		
3	3			1			2				3		
8	8			8							8		
8	8			6			2				8		
35		35		35							35		
14	14			10			4				14		
12	12			5			7			7	5		
96		96		20		2	70	4	6		90		
176	45	131		85		2	85	4	6	7	163		

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	UTICA—*Continued.*								
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-b	Sodas and other alkalies	1			2	2	2		
6	Soap, perfumery and cosmetics	1		1	3	3	3		
7-c	Glue, mucilage, etc	1			4	4	4		
7-d	Fertilisers	1			9	9	9		
	Total — Group V	4		1	18	18	18		
	VI. Paper and Pulp.								
2-c	Paper mills	2			70	70	70		
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
2-a	Paper boxes and tubes	2			102	102	102		
3-a	Printing and publishing	19		8	397	342	396	55	
3-b	Bookbinding and blankbook making	1			22	22	22		
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	2		1	8	8	8		
	Total — Group VII	24		9	529	474	528	55	
	VIII. Textiles.								
2-c	Woolens and worsteds	1			951	940	893	11	
3	Cotton goods	4			2,403	2,382	2,403	21	
4	Hosiery and knit goods	25	2		5,927	5,833	5,748	94	
5-a	Dyeing, finishing, etc	3			91	88	83	3	
6	Flax, hemp and jute manufactures	1			2	2	2		
	Total — Group VIII	34	2		9,374	9,245	9,129	129	
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	33	1	18	1,564	1,510	1,479	54	
1-b	Shirts, collars and cuffs	1			3	3	3		
1-d	Suspenders and other furnishing goods for men	1			9	9	9		
2-a	Dressmaking	4		3	46	46	27		
3	Men's hats and caps	2	1	6	13	13	12		
4-b	Millinery	1			10	10	5		
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	1			15	15	15		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	12		7	194	194	194		
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	2			6	6	6		
7	Clip sorting	4			44	44	42		
	Total — Group IX	61	2	34	1,904	1,850	1,792	54	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-a	Flour and other cereal products	3			19	18	19	1	
1-d	Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	1			2	2	2		
2	Provisions	2			27	26	27	1	
3	Dairy products	3		1	10	10	10		
4-a	Macaroni and other food pastes	1			68	67	68	1	
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	31		16	88	87	88	1	
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	7		4	56	54	53	2	
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	2			6	6	5		
5-e	Malt liquors	4			154	129	118	14	
6-a	Tobacco and snuff	2			54	54	54		
6-b	Cigars	15		11	64	64	64		
	Total — Group X	71		32	548	517	508	20	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
2	2			1			1			2			
3	3			1			2			3			
4	4			4							4		
9	9			9							9		
18	18			15			3			5	13		
70		70		70								70	
102		102		48	1	2	51		2		100		
341	50	291		289	11	12	29		207	134			
22		22		12	2	1	7		22				
8	8			7			1			8			
473	58	415		356	14	15	88		231	142	100		
882			882	430	5	7	420	20	27		855		
2,382		108	2,274	1,273	58	2	1,044	5	7		2,375		
5,654	29	1,593	4,032	1,974	68	48	3,409	155	203	653	4,798		
80	19	61		63			17				80		
2	2			2							2		
9,000	50	1,762	7,188	3,742	131	57	4,890	180	237	653	8,110		
1,425	140	524	761	813	52	14	542	4	30	86	1,309		
3	3						3			3			
9	9			3			6		9				
27	27			2			25			26	1		
12	12			10		1	1		1	1	10		
5	5						5			5			
15	15			1			14			15			
194	74	120		65		1	125	3	33		161		
6	6			6							6		
42	42			14			28		36		6		
1,738	333	644	761	914	52	16	749	7	109	136	1,493		
18	18			18							18		
2	2			2						2			
26	26			26							10	16	
10	10			10						9	1		
67		67		15			52				67		
87	87			85		2			2		85		
51	22	29		27		1	21	2	3	9	30		
5	5			5							5		
104	4	100		104					80	24			
54	4	50		40	2		12			50	4		
64	64			60	1	2	1		45	19			
488	242	246		392	3	5	86	2	130	113	229	16	

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	UTICA—*Concluded.*								
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			50	50	50		
4	Electric light and power	2			63	63	63		
	Total — Group XI	3			113	113	113		
	Total — Utica	289	5	91	16,695	16,300	16,017	384	
	YONKERS.								
	I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.								
5-c	Pressed, blown and cut glassware	1			3	3	3		
	II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.								
2-g	Metal goods not elsewhere classified	1			7	7	7		
3-g	Hardware not elsewhere classified	2			6	5	6	1	
3-q	Architectural and ornamental iron work	4			29	29	29		
3-u	Machinery not elsewhere classified	6		2	1,135	871	1,134	264	
3-v	Castings	1			18	18	18		
4-a	Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	1			3	3	3		
4-c	Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies	2			772	755	772	17	
5-d	Motor vehicles	3			18	17	18	1	
5-g	Railway repair shops	1			40	40	40		
	Total — Group II	21		2	2,028	1,745	2,027	283	
	III. Wood Manufactures.								
-a	House trim	9			67	67	64		
3	Cooperage	1			126	125	126	1	
5-a	Furniture and upholstery	2			14	14	14		
7-c	Brooms	1			3	3	3		
	Total — Group III	13			210	209	207	1	
	IV. Leather and Rubber Goods.								
-f	Fancy leather goods	1			60	59	31	1	
4	Rubber and gutta percha goods	2			72	69	72	3	
	Total — Group IV	3			132	128	103	4	
	V. Chemicals, Oils, Paints, Etc.								
1-a	Proprietary medicines	1			6	6	6		
1-d	Other chemicals and drugs	2			91	85	91	6	
	Total — Group V	3			97	91	97	6	
	VII. Printing and Paper Goods.								
3-a	Printing and publishing	6			96	92	96	4	
3-c	Lithographing and engraving	1			2	2	2		
	Total — Group VII	7			98	94	98	4	
	VIII. Textiles.								
1	Silk and silk goods	1			66	66	66		
2-a	Carpets and rugs	3			7,310	7,197	7,310	113	
	Total — Group VIII	4			7,376	7,263	7,376	113	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1-19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
50		50		50								50	
63	9	54		63								63	
113	9	104		113								113	
15,633	1,150	5,119	9,364	9,078	217	107	6,028	203	769	1,600	12,967	297	
3	3			3					3				
7	7			6	1				7				
5	5			5					5				
29	29			28	1				11	18			
870	15	86	769	817	45	1	7			870			
18	18			18						18			
3	3			3					3				
755			755	661	8		86			755			
17	17			17					7	10			
40		40		40							40		
1,744	94	126	1,524	1,595	55	1	93		33	1,671	40		
64	64			64					64				
125		125		120	5						125		
14	14			9			5			8	6		
3	3			3						3			
206	81	125		196	5		5		64	11	131		
30		30		19			11			19	11		
69	17	52		29	1	1	38		1	68			
99	17	82		48	1	1	49		1	87	11		
6	6			4			2		6				
85		85		30		2	52	1	16	69			
91	6	85		34		2	54	1	22	69			
92	37	55		77	8		7		92				
2	2			2					2				
94	39	55		79	8		7		94				
66		66		2	1	3	51	9	12	54			
7,197			7,197	3,478	98		3,621			7,197			
7,263		66	7,197	3,480	99	3	3,672	9	12	7,251			

Table XV.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in First and Second

Industry number.	City and Industry.	Places Inspected.		Number of owners at work.	Largest Number of Employees in Year.		Grand total.	Office force.	
		Once.	More than once.		Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
	YONKERS—*Concluded.*								
	IX. Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.								
1-a	Tailoring	1			6	6	3		
1-c	Men's neckwear	1			24	24	24		
2-a	Dressmaking	1			46	46	46		
3	Men's hats and caps	4			2,293	2,238	2,272	55	
5-a	Curtains, embroideries, etc	3			57	57	56		
6-a[1]	Laundries (non-Chinese)	5			110	107	110	3	
6-a[2]	Chinese laundries	12			36	36	36		
6-b	Cleaning and dyeing	1			4	4	4		
	Total — Group IX	28			2,576	2,518	2,551	58	
	X. Food, Liquors and Tobacco.								
1-b	Sugar and molasses refining	2			1,355	1,305	1,355	50	
2	Provisions	1			4	4	4		
4-c	Bread and other bakery products	29	1	6	97	97	97		
4-d	Confectionery and ice cream	3			10	10	10		
5-a	Artificial ice	2			24	24	24		
5-c	Mineral and soda waters	5		1	19	19	19		
5-e	Malt liquors	2			15	15	15		
6-b	Cigars	3		1	14	14	14		
	Total — Group X	47	1	8	1,538	1,488	1,538	50	
	XI. Water, Light and Power.								
2	Gas	1			40	40	40		
	Total — Yonkers	128	1	10	14,098	13,579	14,040	519	

Class Cities, Year Ended September 30, 1911: By Industries — Concluded.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK—				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING—			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Y'ths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
3	3			3							3		
24		24		3			19	2	24				
46		46		30			16			46			
2,217	19	222	1,976	1,503	45	7	640	22	29	2,058	130		
56	20	36		7			47	2	2	54			1
107	31	76		19	1		87		14	85	8		
36	36			36							36		
4	4			4						4			
2,493	113	404	1,976	1,605	46	7	809	26	69	2,247	177		1
1,305			1,305	1,297	7	1					827	478	
4	4			4							4		
97	97			95	2						97		
10	10			7			3		5		5		
24	24			24								24	
19	19			15	1	3					19		
15	15			14	1					9	6		
14	14			13			1		8	6			
1,488	183		1,305	1,469	11	4	4		13	15	958	502	
40		40		40							40		
13,521	536	983	12,002	8,549	225	18	4,693	36	311	11,351	1,357	502	1

TABLE XVI.— STATISTICS OF FACTORIES INSPECTED IN

Recapitulation by Industry

GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES.	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14-16 years of age.
								TOTAL NEW
I. Stone, clay and glass products	951	1	275	37,733	36,641	31,249	1,086	3
II. Metals, machines and conveyances	6,109		2,866	318,738	300,842	280,608	17,775	46
III. Wood manufactures	2,958	6	1,234	86,332	83,598	77,608	2,720	3
IV. Leather and rubber goods	2,808		1,541	83,437	81,218	73,203	2,212	3
V. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	913		216	38,734	35,614	36,372	3,103	
VI. Paper and pulp	230		65	14,681	14,402	14,013	279	
VII. Printing and paper goods	3,703	1	2,075	109,527	98,539	101,158	10,088	49
VIII. Textiles	1,405		495	115,743	113,594	107,278	2,130	4
IX. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc	16,258	31	11,195	355,936	347,583	297,238	8,216	9
X. Food, liquors and tobacco	8,746	236	4,805	124,143	119,299	111,098	4,803	8
XI. Water, light and power	499		13	9,721	9,247	9,317	473	
XII. Building industry	86		51	656	645	519	11	1
Total	44,672	275	24,831	1,295,381	1,241,222	1,139,661	52,896	126
								NEW YORK
I. Stone, clay and glass products	499		169	14,891	14,311	11,099	578	3
II. Metals, machinery and conveyances	3,835		1,953	113,587	107,416	99,527	6,157	44
III. Wood manufactures	1,644	6	696	42,813	41,565	37,953	1,235	3
IV. Leather and rubber goods	2,178		1,331	46,843	45,840	39,371	998	3
V. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc	629		154	19,637	18,181	18,044	1,447	
VI. Paper and pulp	55		31	1,162	1,130	1,105	32	
VII. Printing and paper goods	2,545	1	1,449	80,956	72,395	74,085	7,663	49
VIII. Textiles	969		409	37,118	36,155	31,829	947	4
IX. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc	13,501	8	9,376	235,298	278,424	231,388	6,745	9
X. Food, liquors and tobacco	5,121	105	2,864	72,208	69,314	66,274	2,874	8
XI. Water, light and power	190		4	6,589	6,269	6,309	320	
XII. Building industry	63		36	416	409	314	7	1
Total	31,229	120	18,472	721,518	691,409	617,298	29,003	124

* Includes four children under fourteen years of age employed in office. † Includes two children under fourteen years under fourteen years of age employed in office. §§ Included in figures for total New York State.

EACH INDUSTRY, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Groups or Classes.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as noted).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hours.	58–63 hours.	Over 63 hours.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
YORK STATE.													
30,163	4,181	18,542	7,440	27,791	678	159	1,485	50	4,829	12,536	11,967	781	
262,833	27,129	88,042	147,662	244,302	4,133	803	13,345	250	16,830	135,115	102,061	8,824	†6
74,888	13,081	44,286	17,521	67,820	1,617	647	4,685	119	8,663	28,091	37,698	436	3
70,991	13,306	31,698	25,987	46,046	1,242	527	22,426	750	4,782	36,747	29,328	134	2
33,269	4,205	13,075	15,989	24,661	522	116	7,763	207	4,057	17,370	10,485	1,357	
13,734	903	7,163	5,663	13,081	19	4	621	9	3,253	1,032	3,341	6,108	
91,070	17,617	47,112	26,341	59,558	1,795	673	28,056	988	48,966	32,752	8,993	354	†6
105,148	6,130	33,218	65,800	45,705	1,592	647	55,635	1,569	3,949	37,658	63,340	201	4
289,022	68,188	163,672	57,162	128,193	1,149	513	156,098	3,069	77,904	154,692	55,823	603	24
106,295	28,931	39,584	37,780	72,528	732	234	32,016	735	14,665	35,545	51,076	5,009	‡22
8,844	2,240	3,394	3,210	8,838	5	1			1,016	2,643	2,587	2,568	
508	393	115		504	3		1		332	111	65		
1,086,765	186,309	489,901	410,555	739,027	13,487	4,374	322,131	7,746	189,276	494,342	376,772	26,375	§67
CITY.§§													
10,521	2,623	6,024	1,874	9,550	163	43	736	29	3,559	4,519	2,443		
93,370	18,182	40,318	34,870	84,493	1,988	342	6,404	143	13,045	59,169	20,166	990	†5
36,718	7,516	20,566	8,636	33,064	631	341	2,603	79	5,592	20,238	10,820	68	
38,373	10,723	18,153	9,497	25,651	389	196	11,713	424	3,957	26,737	7,660	19	2
16,597	2,770	8,242	5,585	11,522	180	71	4,699	125	3,551	8,317	4,367	362	
1,073	302	468	303	854	1	3	212	3	51	122	900		
66,422	12,580	33,448	20,394	44,141	1,114	366	20,202	599	37,094	26,205	3,123		†5
30,882	5,309	14,227	11,346	12,349	396	209	17,199	729	2,465	22,225	6,191	1	3
224,643	57,154	133,872	28,617	107,581	638	345	113,725	2,354	71,662	119,344	33,084	553	20
63,400	16,641	22,229	24,530	42,531	306	63	20,103	397	9,607	28,515	23,913	1,365	11
5,989	802	2,214	2,973	5,984	4	1			916	1,911	1,936	1,226	
307	287	20		303	3		1		203	86	18		
588,295	134,889	304,781	148,625	378,023	5,813	1,980	197,597	4,882	151,702	317,388	114,621	4,531	*46

of age employed in office. ‡ Includes one child under fourteen years of age employed in office. § Includes five children

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified*.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
								I. STONE, CLAY AND
1. STONE	275		87	6,698	6,470	4,271	226	
a. Crushed stone	28			395	393	381	2	
b. Cut stone	237		86	6,171	5,947	3,776	222	
Buffalo	*6*			*442*	*429*	*173*	*11*	
New York City	*149*		*45*	*4,814*	*4,633*	*2,800*	*181*	
c. Hones, slates, mosaics, etc	10		1	132	130	114	2	
2. MISCELLANEOUS MINERAL PRODUCTS	45		8	2,791	2,616	2,539	175	3
a. Asbestos, graphite, etc	35		4	1,702	1,637	1,499	65	3
New York City	*13*		*2*	*944*	*903*	*756*	*41*	*3*
Niagara Falls	*3*			*272*	*262*	*263*	*10*	
b. Abrasives	10		4	1,089	979	1,040	110	
Niagara Falls	*2*			*864*	*771*	*828*	*93*	
3. LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER	179	1	62	4,928	4,784	4,362	144	
a. Asphalt	17			660	621	560	39	
New York City	*7*			*254*	*253*	*225*	*1*	
b. Cement and lime	22	1	1	1,588	1,571	1,530	17	
Alsen	*1*			*210*	*210*	*210*		
Cementon	*1*			*230*	*230*	*230*		
Greenport	*1*			*301*	*295*	*301*	*6*	
Hudson	*2*	*1*		*230*	*230*	*230*		
c. Plaster (wall and land)	35		7	1,460	1,422	1,305	38	
New York City	*8*			*727*	*717*	*627*	*10*	
Oakfield	*2*			*203*	*193*	*203*	*10*	
d. Sifted sand and mortar	4		3	46	45	43	1	
e. Artificial stone	32		6	354	342	292	12	
New York City	*13*		*1*	*208*	*203*	*187*	*5*	
f. Plaster and composition casts and ornaments	69		45	820	783	632	37	
New York City	*61*		*39*	*706*	*676*	*524*	*30*	
4. BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY	212		28	13,977	13,829	12,181	144	
a. Building brick	134		14	10,379	10,348	8,941	29	
East Kingston	*5*			*567*	*567*	*439*		
Haverstraw	*25*		*6*	*1,659*	*1,658*	*1,467*	*1*	
Kingston	*5*			*665*	*665*	*543*		
Roseton	*4*			*1,213*	*1,208*	*978*	*4*	
b. Terra cotta and fire-clay products	51		8	1,942	1,861	1,732	79	
Corning	*1*			*202*	*200*	*152*	*2*	
New York City	*28*		*4*	*1,196*	*1,137*	*1,093*	*57*	
c. Pottery products	27		6	1,656	1,620	1,508	36	
Buffalo	*2*			*359*	*354*	*345*	*5*	
New York City	*20*		*3*	*526*	*518*	*462*	*8*	
Syracuse	*2*		*3*	*551*	*542*	*501*	*9*	

* Including all localities represented in the industry at any time during the year by 1,000 employees or by employees being omitted.

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
GLASS PRODUCTS.													
4,045	1,403	2,310	332	3,974	16	3	51	1	2,738	533	774		
379	164	215		376	2	1			17	13	349		
3,554	1,150	2,072	332	3,488	13	2	50	1	2,704	455	395		
162	*35*	*127*		*111*	*2*		*48*	*1*	*26*	*135*	*1*		
2,619	*779*	*1,508*	*332*	*2,606*	*10*	*1*	*2*		*2,317*	*233*	*69*		
112	89	23		110	1		1		17	65	30		
2,364	223	893	1,248	2,059	72	4	229		22	342	1,971	29	
1,434	181	706	547	1,188	53	3	190		21	342	1,042	29	
715	*82*	*86*	*547*	*568*	*50*	*1*	*96*		*5*	*126*	*584*		
253	*10*	*243*		*253*							*253*		
930	42	187	701	871	19	1	39		1		929		
735		*34*	*701*	*684*	*12*		*39*				*735*		
4,218	894	1,889	1,435	4,142	21		54	1	395	504	2,567	752	
521	123	398		521					67	162	192	100	
224	*36*	*188*		*224*					*39*	*139*	*46*		
1,513	75	473	965	1,513						34	827	652	
210			*210*	*210*							*10*	*200*	
230			*230*	*230*							*10*	*220*	
295			*295*	*295*							*295*		
230			*230*	*230*							*230*		
1,267	146	651	470	1,229	18		20			19	1,248		
617	*22*	*125*	*470*	*579*	*18*		*20*				*617*		
193		*193*		*193*							*193*		
42	42			42							42		
280	158	122		280					32	116	132		
182	*60*	*122*		*182*					*13*	*78*	*91*		
595	350	245		557	3		34	1	296	173	126		
494	*324*	*170*		*476*	*3*		*14*	*1*	*296*	*153*	*45*		
12,037	456	8,802	2,779	11,008	339	78	580	32	547	5,682	5,808		
8,912	165	7,303	1,444	8,608	253	51			244	3,571	5,097		
439		*439*		*418*	*16*	*5*			*5*		*434*		
1,466	*18*	*1,448*		*1,389*	*62*	*15*			*15*	*1,451*			
543		*543*		*517*	*16*	*10*			*10*		*533*		
974		*214*	*760*	*952*	*17*	*5*			*5*	*969*			
1,653	174	954	525	1,500	6	1	141	5	144	1,116	393		
150		*150*		*150*						*150*			
1,036	*109*	*402*	*525*	*884*	*5*	*1*	*141*	*5*	*141*	*836*	*59*		
1,472	117	545	810	900	80	26	439	27	159	995	318		
340	*4*		*336*	*153*	*33*	*10*	*132*	*12*	*22*	*318*			
454	*83*	*371*		*280*	*11*	*2*	*150*	*11*	*119*	*174*	*161*		
492	*18*		*474*	*291*	*34*	*13*	*151*	*3*	*16*	*476*			

five per cent or more of the employees engaged in that industry in the state, all places reporting under 200

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
I. STONE, CLAY AND								
5. GLASS	240		90	9,339	8,942	7,896	397	
a. Building glass	59		19	1,422	1,320	1,040	102	
New York City	*48*		*16*	*1,335*	*1,235*	*955*	*100*	
b. Beveled glass and mirrors	55		22	1,616	1,473	1,456	143	
Buffalo	*6*		*2*	*324*	*263*	*312*	*61*	
New York City	*47*		*19*	*1,212*	*1,136*	*1,079*	*76*	
c. Pressed, blown and cut glassware	104		43	4,766	4,653	3,939	113	
Corning	*8*		*1*	*2,086*	*2,033*	*1,827*	*53*	
New York City	*79*		*34*	*2,168*	*2,113*	*1,663*	*55*	
d. Bottles and jars	22		6	1,535	1,496	1,461	39	
Lockport	*1*			*203*	*200*	*199*	*3*	
New York City	*12*		*5*	*302*	*291*	*284*	*11*	
Olean	*2*			*277*	*267*	*277*	*10*	
Rochester	*1*			*273*	*270*	*273*	*3*	
Total — Group I	951	1	275	37,733	36,641	31,249	1,086	3
II. METALS, MACHINES								
1. GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES	805		679	15,110	14,272	13,132	830	1
a. Silver and plated ware	135		111	5,184	5,008	4,180	172	1
East Syracuse	*1*		*3*	*326*	*310*	*243*	*15*	
Mount Vernon	*3*			*285*	*277*	*165*	*8*	
New York City	*119*		*103*	*2,287*	*2,191*	*1,849*	*96*	*1*
Niagara Falls	*2*			*1,631*	*1,599*	*1,342*	*29*	
Sag Harbor	*1*			*271*	*257*	*199*	*14*	
b. Gold and silver refining (*New York City*)	11		6	88	81	87	7	
c. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf	24		15	330	310	306	18	
New York City	*18*		*9*	*265*	*246*	*241*	*17*	
d. Gold and silver watch cases	25		20	973	883	831	90	
New York City	*24*		*20*	*385*	*350*	*356*	*35*	
Sag Harbor	*1*			*588*	*533*	*475*	*55*	
e. Jewelry, gold pens, etc	573		499	7,860	7,330	7,139	528	
Buffalo	*20*		*9*	*515*	*465*	*480*	*50*	
New York City	*541*		*486*	*7,293*	*6,821*	*6,607*	*470*	
f. Lapidary work (*New York City*)	37		28	675	660	589	15	
2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC	1,247		529	45,842	44,221	39,981	1,616	
a. Smelting and refining	46		17	4,666	4,554	3,790	112	
Buffalo	*3*			*628*	*625*	*495*	*3*	
Massena	*1*			*715*	*700*	*595*	*15*	
New York City	*29*		*8*	*1,704*	*1,644*	*1,465*	*60*	
Niagara Falls	*7*		*5*	*1,267*	*1,249*	*1,082*	*18*	
Syracuse	*2*		*2*	*236*	*230*	*52*	*6*	
b. Copper work	43		14	1,093	1,043	1,047	50	
New York City	*35*		*13*	*468*	*453*	*422*	*15*	
Rome	*4*			*608*	*573*	*608*	*35*	

* Employed

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.)					
GLASS PRODUCTS — *Concluded.*													
7,499	1,205	4,648	1,646	6,608	230	74	571	16	1,127	5,525	847		
938	312	626		846	9	4	76	3	266	522	150		
855	*249*	*606*		*765*	*7*	*4*	*76*	*3*	*250*	*455*	*150*		
1,313	319	994		1,263	14	7	28	1	66	1,047	200		
251	*4*	*247*		*249*	*2*					*160*	*91*		
1,003	*313*	*690*		*955*	*12*	*7*	*28*	*1*	*66*	*885*	*52*		
3,826	510	1,940	1,376	3,244	106	32	432	12	237	3,093	496		
1,774	*8*	*390*	*1,376*	*1,545*	*43*	*2*	*184*		*2*	*1,689*	*83*		
1,608	*456*	*1,172*		*1,344*	*39*	*24*	*193*	*8*	*174*	*1,259*	*175*		
1,422	64	1,088	270	1,255	101	31	35		558	863	1		
196		*196*		*180*		*2*	*14*		*2*	*194*			
273	*62*	*211*		*252*	*2*	*3*	*16*		*122*	*150*	*1*		
267		*267*		*199*	*51*	*17*			*37*	*230*			
270			*270*	*250*	*18*	*2*			*270*				
30,163	4,181	18,542	7,440	27,791	678	159	1,485	50	4,829	12,586	11,967	781	
AND CONVEYANCES.													
12,302	4,037	5,548	2,717	10,452	326	78	1,420	26	1,667	8,621	2,014		*1
4,008	647	1,820	1,541	3,303	128	25	548	4	213	2,652	1,143		
228			*228*	*172*	*6*	*5*	*45*		*5*		*223*		
157	*17*	*140*		*130*	*5*		*22*		*66*	*91*			
1,753	*617*	*1,136*		*1,628*	*34*	*11*	*80*		*129*	*1,254*	*370*		
1,313			*1,313*	*915*	*67*	*3*	*324*	*4*	*7*	*1,306*			
185		*185*		*148*	*9*	*6*	*22*		*6*		*179*		
80	60	20		65			14	1	4	74	2		
288	164	124		185	6	1	96		84	84	120		
224	*100*	*124*		*165*	*6*		*53*		*83*	*35*	*106*		
741	112	209	420	631	17	9	79	5	42	142	557		
321	*112*	*209*		*307*		*2*	*12*		*30*	*142*	*149*		
420			*420*	*324*	*17*	*7*	*67*	*5*	*12*		*408*		
6,611	2,880	2,975	756	5,703	175	40	677	16	806	5,613	192		*1
430	*96*	*334*		*338*	*15*	*12*	*62*	*3*	*13*	*362*	*55*		
6,137	*2,740*	*2,641*	*756*	*5,326*	*157*	*27*	*614*	*13*	*780*	*5,224*	*133*		*1
574	174	400		565		3	6		518	56			
38,365	5,788	13,645	18,932	33,376	816	225	3,822	126	3,583	17,645	16,783	354	2
3,678	187	935	2,556	3,648	7	2	21		65	898	2,715		
498	*13*		*479*	*490*	*2*						*498*		
580			*580*	*580*						*580*			
1,405	*104*	*298*	*1,003*	*1,385*	*1*		*19*		*58*	*97*	*1,250*		
1,034	*19*	*551*	*494*	*1,060*	*4*				*4*	*170*	*890*		
46	*5*	*41*		*43*		*1*	*2*		*2*	*39*	*5*		
997	164	330	503	923	10	7	55	2	152	195	650		
407	*143*	*264*		*400*	*3*	*2*	*2*		*145*	*179*	*83*		
573	*4*	*66*	*503*	*506*	*7*	*5*	*53*	*2*	*7*		*566*		

in office.

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
								II. METALS, MACHINES AND
2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.—*Concluded.*								
c. Brass, bronze and aluminum castings	89		48	2,526	2,453	1,972	73	
Binghamton	*1*			*387*	*381*	*379*	*6*	
Buffalo	*13*		*5*	*247*	*232*	*192*	*15*	
New York City	*49*		*24*	*1,253*	*1,226*	*899*	*27*	
Rochester	*3*			*217*	*210*	*157*	*7*	
d. Gas and electric fixtures	95		37	3,954	3,761	3,717	193	
New York City	*84*		*33*	*3,781*	*3,589*	*3,545*	*192*	
e. Brass and bronze ware not elsewhere classified	258		117	10,423	10,137	9,247	285	
New York City	*219*		*110*	*6,954*	*6,768*	*5,954*	*185*	
Rome	*3*			*1,462*	*1,444*	*1,429*	*18*	
f. Sheet metal work	465		160	17,031	16,330	14,753	700	
Buffalo	*48*		*18*	*1,950*	*1,894*	*1,504*	*55*	
Jamestown	*2*			*982*	*946*	*775*	*36*	
New York City	*307*		*114*	*10,477*	*10,113*	*9,188*	*364*	
Rochester	*34*		*5*	*1,195*	*1,104*	*1,135*	*91*	
g. Metal goods not elsewhere classified	251		136	6,149	5,943	5,455	203	
New York City	*196*		*109*	*4,859*	*4,718*	*4,264*	*158*	
Rochester	*12*		*6*	*463*	*431*	*458*	*32*	
3. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS	2,227		955	129,450	123,581	111,457	5,856	43
a. Ore crushing, etc	9			391	372	341	19	
b. Pig iron	7			1,776	1,757	1,601	19	
Buffalo	*2*			*952*	*950*	*952*	*2*	
North Tonawanda	*1*			*381*	*376*	*206*	*5*	
c. Rolling mills and steel works	98		31	19,424	18,939	14,750	485	5
Lackawanna	*1*			*8,060*	*8,000*	*4,483*	*60*	
New York City	*48*		*16*	*2,767*	*2,644*	*2,321*	*113*	*5*
Troy	*3*			*1,226*	*1,215*	*1,212*	*11*	
d. Bridges and structural iron	78		16	4,798	4,472	3,891	326	
Buffalo	*8*		*5*	*829*	*826*	*810*	*3*	
Elmira Heights	*1*			*779*	*700*	*597*	*79*	
New York City	*60*		*7*	*2,709*	*2,489*	*2,130*	*220*	
g. Hardware not elsewhere classified	136		44	4,831	4,634	4,184	197	
New York City	*66*		*21*	*1,514*	*1,450*	*1,296*	*64*	
Rochester	*12*		*2*	*278*	*264*	*266*	*14*	
Sherrill	*1*			*715*	*700*	*453*	*15*	
Syracuse	*6*		*3*	*496*	*476*	*464*	*20*	
Watervliet	*4*			*278*	*264*	*278*	*14*	
h. Cutlery	61		35	3,649	3,580	3,548	69	
Camillus	*1*			*254*	*250*	*226*	*4*	
Ellenville	*1*			*288*	*284*	*288*	*4*	
Franklinville	*1*			*224*	*219*	*224*	*5*	
Little Valley	*3*			*213*	*200*	*213*	*13*	
New York City	*51*		*16*	*603*	*593*	*589*	*10*	
Perry	*1*			*330*	*324*	*313*	*6*	
Walden	*3*		*2*	*1,047*	*1,033*	*1,047*	*14*	
i. Tools and dies	127		81	2,743	2,673	2,456	68	
Buffalo	*15*		*3*	*258*	*257*	*233*	*1*	
New York City	*66*		*49*	*761*	*747*	*636*	*14*	

† Includes one child under 14

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
CONVEYANCES — *Continued.*													
1,899	475	736	688	1,832	25	7	32	3	169	960	770		
373			*373*	*345*	*12*	*4*	*13*	*1*	*5*	*25*	*343*		
177	*76*	*101*		*177*					*2*	*81*	*94*		
872	*293*	*264*	*315*	*846*	*11*	*2*	*11*	*2*	*157*	*618*	*97*		
130	*4*	*126*		*130*						*130*			
3,524	361	1,929	1,234	3,359	77	21	61	6	171	2,598	755		
3,353	*306*	*1,813*	*1,234*	*3,206*	*70*	*15*	*56*	*6*	*163*	*2,584*	*616*		
8,962	1,146	3,649	4,167	7,809	192	29	919	13	467	3,966	4,525	4	1
5,769	*1,056*	*2,526*	*2,187*	*4,953*	*149*	*24*	*633*	*10*	*455*	*3,198*	*2,118*	*4*	*1*
1,411		*31*	*1,380*	*1,356*	*5*		*70*				*1,411*		
14,053	2,272	3,759	8,022	11,810	344	96	1,765	38	2,090	6,446	5,517		1
1,449	*260*	*278*	*911*	*1,211*	*44*	*42*	*146*	*7*	*200*	*174*	*1,075*		
759		*25*	*714*	*687*	*50*	*2*			*2*	*757*			
8,884	*1,385*	*2,670*	*4,769*	*7,246*	*207*	*48*	*1,292*	*31*	*1,521*	*4,395*	*2,908*		*1*
1,044	*183*	*289*	*572*	*977*	*11*	*3*	*53*		*160*	*484*	*400*		
5,252	1,183	2,307	1,762	3,995	161	63	969	64	469	2,582	1,851	350	
4,126	*894*	*1,830*	*1,402*	*3,264*	*127*	*48*	*638*	*49*	*418*	*2,001*	*1,357*	*350*	
426	*66*		*360*	*252*	*12*	*10*	*147*	*5*	*19*	*393*	*14*		
105,601	9,562	39,903	56,136	100,492	1,603	307	3,148	51	5,708	45,555	48,947	5,391	†2
322	18	304		322						26	276	20	
1,582		431	1,151	1,582							850	732	
950			*950*	*950*							*650*	*300*	
201			*201*	*201*								*201*	
14,265	308	2,391	11,566	13,793	234	20	218		198	2,362	7,069	4,636	
4,423			*4,423*	*4,386*	*37*					*37*		*4,386*	
2,208	*212*	*1,032*	*964*	*2,109*	*65*	*13*	*21*		*189*	*1,264*	*755*		
1,201	*8*		*1,193*	*1,201*					*5*		*1,196*		
3,565	403	1,677	1,485	3,522	33	8	2		263	2,500	802		
807	*16*	*461*	*330*	*785*	*15*	*7*			*7*	*270*	*530*		
518			*518*	*518*						*518*			
1,910	*372*	*901*	*637*	*1,891*	*16*	*1*	*2*		*256*	*1,624*	*30*		
3,987	520	2,442	1,025	3,561	99	55	265	7	386	1,789	1,812		
1,252	*249*	*983*		*1,069*	*40*	*2*	*115*	*6*	*272*	*519*	*641*		
252	*43*	*209*		*239*	*7*	*3*	*3*		*31*	*60*	*161*		
438			*438*	*406*	*6*	*5*	*22*		*5*	*433*			
444	*25*	*64*	*355*	*363*	*12*		*69*			*44*	*400*		
264	*32*		*232*	*245*		*19*			*19*	*213*	*42*		
3,479	209	1,034	2,236	2,847	68	44	501	19	94	679	2,706		
222			*222*	*191*	*7*	*2*	*22*		*2*		*220*		
284			*284*	*240*	*4*	*14*	*21*	*5*	*19*		*265*		
219			*219*	*162*	*5*		*51*	*1*	*1*		*218*		
200		*200*		*184*			*16*			*99*	*101*		
579	*128*	*185*	*266*	*392*	*2*	*4*	*179*	*2*	*34*	*463*	*82*		
307			*307*	*265*	*10*	*2*	*29*	*1*	*3*		*304*		
1,033		*95*	*938*	*876*	*26*	*14*	*107*	*10*	*24*		*1,009*		
2,388	481	1,907		2,265	46	8	69		213	822	1,350	3	
252	*71*	*181*		*214*	*5*	*3*	*10*		*7*	*118*	*104*	*3*	
622	*256*	*366*		*601*	*14*	*4*	*3*		*190*	*285*	*147*		

years of age employed in office.

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	There- of 14–16 years of age.
								II. METALS, MACHINES AND
3. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS—*Concluded.*								
k. Fire arms	9		7	1,910	1,804	1,838	106	
Ilion	1			1,047	990	1,047	57	
Utica	1			541	318	541	23	
m. Metal furniture	63		19	4,250	3,991	3,795	259	
Buffalo	5		1	405	371	405	34	
Jamestown	5			1,581	1,461	1,243	120	
New York City	36		14	844	804	764	40	
Rochester	2			338	318	313	20	
Rome	1			350	350	350		
Utica	3			334	315	334	19	
n. Wirework not elsewhere classified	166		97	4,118	4,020	3,648	98	
Buffalo	11		2	287	270	247	17	
Cortland	1			1,261	1,248	1,238	13	
New York City	128		77	2,155	2,101	1,781	64	
p. Car wheels and railway equipment	33		1	7,497	7,088	5,806	407	
Buffalo	6			753	741	638	12	
Depew	2			2,336	2,336	1,238		
Rochester	3			1,378	1,199	1,347	179	
Watertown	3			1,285	1,201	984	84	
q. Architectural and ornamental iron work	184		83	3,765	3,610	3,030	155	
Mount Vernon	2			212	210	210	2	
New York City	163		76	3,070	2,963	2,411	107	
r. Cooking and heating apparatus	95		14	9,473	9,031	8,863	442	1
Albany	4			716	673	716	43	
Buffalo	9			1,745	1,731	1,524	14	
Eastwood	1			720	710	712	10	
New York City	40		9	1,524	1,396	1,319	128	1
Port Chester	2			729	678	729	51	
Utica	4			680	646	680	34	
s. Typewriting and registering machines	60		12	6,636	6,394	6,241	242	
Ilion	1			2,082	2,050	2,082	32	
New York City	42		4	1,549	1,465	1,395	84	
Syracuse	6		7	2,671	2,481	2,399	90	
t. Stationary engines, boilers, etc	157		61	11,210	10,544	10,354	664	4
Buffalo	28		3	3,130	3,035	2,804	95	
New York City	44		10	1,944	1,816	1,747	128	4
Oswego	4		3	772	732	666	40	
Seneca Falls	2			992	881	992	111	
u. Machinery not elsewhere classified	791		386	29,388	27,477	25,360	1,905	32
Buffalo	51		9	3,375	3,157	3,079	217	
New York City	429		196	12,769	11,909	11,191	848	32
Rochester	51		31	2,618	2,449	2,468	169	
Syracuse	18		31	2,772	2,669	1,484	102	
Yonkers	6		2	1,135	871	1,134	264	
v. Castings (iron foundry products)	153		68	13,591	13,195	11,751	395	1
Buffalo	16		3	2,244	2,236	1,565	8	
Colonie	2			1,077	1,054	1,077	23	
New York City	47		10	3,407	3,257	3,197	150	1
Syracuse	7		13	970	955	716	15	
Troy	6		1	698	677	678	21	

* Employed

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
CONVEYANCES — *Continued.*													
1,732	4	420	1,308	1,669	22	3	38		3	58	1,671		
990			*990*	*939*	*18*	*3*	*30*		*3*		*987*		
318			*318*	*310*			*8*				*318*		
3,536	291	1,359	1,886	3,385	40	11	100		117	705	2,714		
371	*19*	*151*	*201*	*313*	*11*	*1*	*46*		*10*	*27*	*334*		
1,133	*10*	*358*	*775*	*1,117*	*5*		*1*			*110*	*1,013*		
724	*206*	*518*		*617*		*1*	*26*		*96*	*280*	*348*		
293	*15*		*278*	*275*	*10*	*8*			*8*	*285*			
350			*350*	*350*							*350*		
316	*7*	*26*	*283*	*297*	*8*	*1*	*9*		*1*		*314*		
3,550	827	1,498	1,225	2,910	54	47	525	14	189	1,285	2,076		
230	*59*	*171*		*165*	*14*	*11*	*39*	*1*	*15*	*67*	*148*		
1,225			*1,225*	*1,156*	*1*	*3*	*65*				*1,225*		
1,787	*628*	*1,099*		*1,326*	*30*	*30*	*331*	*10*	*166*	*1,126*	*435*		
5,399	52	1,656	3,691	5,365	27	6	1		340	2,694	2,365		
626		*626*		*617*	*8*	*1*			*63*	*177*	*386*		
1,838		*36*	*1,802*	*1,736*		*2*			*2*	*1,800*	*36*		
1,168		*104*	*1,064*	*1,154*	*12*	*2*			*2*	*1,062*	*104*		
900	*1*		*899*	*900*							*900*		
2,875	1,007	1,314	554	2,853	19	3			272	2,421	182		1
208	*4*		*204*	*204*	*4*					*204*	*4*		
2,304	*919*	*1,035*	*350*	*2,292*	*12*				*255*	*1,986*	*63*		*1*
8,421	356	2,608	5,457	8,240	128	8	45		350	2,371	5,700		
673	*3*	*270*	*400*	*647*		*1*	*25*		*4*	*74*	*595*		
1,510	*13*	*272*	*1,225*	*1,477*	*31*	*2*			*2*	*425*	*1,083*		
702			*702*	*681*	*20*	*1*			*1*		*701*		
1,191	*231*	*450*	*510*	*1,140*	*29*	*2*	*20*		*254*	*490*	*447*		
678			*678*	*645*	*33*						*678*		
546		*259*	*287*	*543*	*2*	*1*			*1*		*545*		
5,999	260	1,390	4,349	5,237	90	5	667		552	2,382	3,065		
2,050			*2,050*	*1,697*	*17*	*2*	*334*		*2*	*334*	*1,714*		
1,511	*193*	*1,118*		*1,226*	*11*	*1*	*73*		*543*	*768*			
2,309	*10*		*2,299*	*2,008*	*59*	*1*	*247*		*1*	*1,205*	*1,103*		
9,690	706	4,137	4,847	9,533	94	18	45		125	3,852	5,713		
2,709	*165*	*831*	*1,715*	*2,682*	*25*	*2*			*1*	*346*	*2,362*		
1,619	*211*	*1,026*	*382*	*1,576*	*31*	*12*			*66*	*979*	*574*		
626		*320*	*306*	*615*	*10*	*1*			*1*	*65*	*560*		
881			*881*	*836*	*8*	*2*	*45*		*2*		*879*		
23,455	3,654	9,832	9,969	22,245	600	44	555	11	2,357	15,262	5,836		*1
2,862	*227*	*1,376*	*1,259*	*2,768*	*67*	*12*	*14*	*1*	*294*	*659*	*1,909*		
10,345	*2,130*	*3,456*	*4,759*	*9,421*	*435*	*20*	*467*	*2*	*1,980*	*7,948*	*419*		*1
2,299	*240*	*771*	*1,288*	*2,298*		*1*			*5*	*2,286*	*8*		
1,382	*39*	*546*	*797*	*1,351*	*29*	*2*			*2*	*259*	*1,121*		
870	*15*	*86*	*769*	*817*	*45*	*1*	*7*			*870*			
11,356	466	5,503	5,387	11,163	49	27	117		249	6,347	4,760		
1,557	*78*	*359*	*1,120*	*1,474*	*10*	*4*	*69*		*6*	*820*	*731*		
1,054		*190*	*864*	*1,047*		*7*			*7*		*1,047*		
3,047	*136*	*1,726*	*1,185*	*3,028*	*6*	*4*	*9*		*104*	*2,716*	*227*		
721		*491*	*230*	*695*	*20*	*5*	*11*		*5*	*117*	*579*		
667	*9*	*169*	*479*	*657*					*49*	*591*	*25*		

in office.

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
						II. METALS, MACHINES AND		
4. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	230		64	29,019	23,924	28,064	5,035	
a. Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus	40		8	4,902	3,604	4,736	1,298	
New York City	*27*		*7*	*3,572*	*2,367*	*3,471*	*1,205*	
Rochester	*3*			*747*	*686*	*747*	*61*	
b. Incandescent lamps (*New York City*)	5			435	426	359	9	
c. Dynamos, motors, electrical supplies	185		56	23,682	19,894	22,969	3,788	
New York City	*124*		*38*	*3,514*	*3,347*	*3,057*	*167*	
Schenectady	*2*			*16,280*	*12,915*	*16,252*	*3,365*	
5. VEHICLES	1,096		446	62,367	59,950	55,881	2,323	
a. Carriages, wagons and sleighs	447		286	7,232	7,062	6,208	170	
New York City	*248*		*178*	*2,944*	*2,882*	*2,655*	*62*	
Rochester	*17*		*9*	*629*	*612*	*622*	*17*	
Utica	*6*		*2*	*379*	*376*	*269*	*4*	
b. Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting	18		9	208	205	207	3	
c. Cycles	20		10	447	435	355	12	
Angola	*1*			*210*	*205*	*155*	*5*	
d. Motor vehicles	453		141	19,916	18,812	16,803	1,010	
Buffalo	*57*		*16*	*5,422*	*5,294*	*5,120*	*128*	
New York City	*245*		*52*	*6,224*	*5,848*	*5,877*	*375*	
North Tarrytown	*2*			*1,900*	*1,835*	*1,179*	*65*	
Syracuse	*6*		*8*	*2,158*	*1,799*	*1,422*	*266*	
e. Cars	6			3,567	3,479	3,567	88	
Buffalo	*3*			*2,308*	*2,264*	*2,308*	*44*	
East Rochester	*1*			*1,020*	*985*	*1,020*	*35*	
f. Locomotives	3			7,001	6,569	6,123	432	2
Dunkirk	*1*			*3,600*	*3,488*	*2,742*	*112*	*2*
Schenectady	*1*			*3,217*	*2,901*	*3,217*	*316*	
g. Railway repair shops	149			23,996	23,388	22,618	608	
Albany	*4*			*1,135*	*1,107*	*1,135*	*28*	
Buffalo	*10*			*3,932*	*3,845*	*3,857*	*87*	
New York City	*43*			*6,588*	*6,427*	*6,117*	*161*	
Olean	*2*			*1,072*	*1,022*	*987*	*50*	
Oneonta	*1*			*1,283*	*1,250*	*979*	*33*	
6. BOAT AND SHIPBUILDING	93		38	7,140	7,002	5,274	138	
Buffalo	*5*			*389*	*384*	*389*	*5*	
Kingston	*3*			*373*	*371*	*243*	*2*	
New York City	*50*		*27*	*5,350*	*5,226*	*3,896*	*124*	
7. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS	97		39	12,238	11,349	10,622	889	
Auburn	*4*			*2,468*	*2,238*	*2,454*	*230*	
Batavia	*3*			*1,478*	*1,435*	*1,159*	*43*	
Buffalo	*11*		*4*	*1,708*	*1,539*	*1,408*	*169*	
Hoosick Falls	*1*			*1,335*	*1,267*	*832*	*68*	
Poughkeepsie	*3*			*979*	*917*	*976*	*62*	
Syracuse	*4*		*5*	*925*	*836*	*859*	*89*	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
CONVEYANCES — *Continued.*													
22,969	1,011	3,943	18,015	19,982	221	70	2,681	15	1,403	19,424	2,142		
3,438	187	990	2,261	2,747	84	22	585		93	3,035	310		
2,266	*157*	*520*	*1,589*	*1,758*	*47*	*18*	*443*		*82*	*2,119*	*65*		
686	*14*		*672*	*671*	*9*		*106*			*686*			
350	5	145	200	131			213	6	86	69	195		
19,181	819	2,808	15,554	17,104	137	48	1,883	9	1,224	16,320	1,637		
2,890	*549*	*1,778*	*563*	*2,537*	*68*	*8*	*273*	*4*	*339*	*1,956*	*595*		
12,887		*99*	*12,788*	*11,625*		*31*	*1,231*		*789*	*12,098*			
53,558	4,695	14,644	34,219	52,912	375	18	253		3,279	26,830	20,372	3,077	1
6,038	2,201	3,002	835	5,982	14	6	36		670	2,976	2,392		
2,593	*1,127*	*1,051*	*415*	*2,568*	*7*	*4*	*14*		*665*	*1,696*	*232*		
605	*131*	*54*	*420*	*602*	*1*		*2*			*592*	*13*		
265	*32*	*233*		*265*						*92*	*173*		
204	77	127		204					14	44	146		
343	39	304		337	4	2			2	49	292		
150		*150*		*150*							*150*		
15,793	2,021	5,041	8,731	15,452	245	10	86		2,171	8,836	4,226	560	1
4,992	*267*	*558*	*4,167*	*4,810*	*136*	*3*	*43*		*5*	*3,658*	*799*	*530*	
5,502	*1,166*	*2,853*	*1,483*	*5,374*	*87*	*5*	*36*		*2,108*	*2,974*	*403*	*17*	
1,114			*1,114*	*1,114*						*1,114*			
1,156	*14*	*220*	*922*	*1,144*	*12*						*1,156*		
3,479		230	3,249	3,416	36		27			1,219	2,260		
2,264			*2,264*	*2,201*	*36*		*27*			*234*	*2,030*		
985			*985*	*985*						*985*			
5,691		160	5,531	5,681	10				422	5,092	160	17	
2,630			*2,630*	*2,620*	*10*					*2,630*			
2,901			*2,901*	*2,901*					*422*	*2,462*		*17*	
22,010	357	5,780	15,873	21,840	66		104			8,614	10,896	2,500	
1,107	*21*	*20*	*1,066*	*1,107*						*1,066*	*41*		
3,770		*490*	*3,280*	*3,746*	*24*					*1,738*	*1,062*	*970*	
5,956	*99*	*1,763*	*4,094*	*5,848*	*8*		*100*			*2,029*	*3,308*	*619*	
937		*21*	*916*	*937*							*937*		
946			*946*	*943*	*3*					*649*		*297*	
5,136	433	1,659	3,044	5,103	30	1	2		268	4,449	419		
384	*26*	*125*	*233*	*384*						*384*			
241		*241*		*234*	*6*	*1*			*1*	*240*			
3,772	*212*	*1,038*	*2,522*	*3,758*	*12*		*2*		*265*	*3,505*	*2*		
9,733	228	3,427	6,078	9,535	97	9	91	1	25	2,357	7,351		
2,224		*224*	*2,000*	*2,195*	*13*	*1*	*15*		*1*	*70*	*2,153*		
1,116		*146*	*970*	*1,049*	*18*	*2*	*47*		*2*	*100*	*1,014*		
1,239	*13*	*374*	*852*	*1,189*	*41*	*2*	*6*	*1*	*3*	*34*	*1,202*		
764			*764*	*764*							*764*		
914		*37*	*877*	*911*	*3*					*877*	*37*		
770		*155*	*615*	*749*	*18*	*3*			*3*	*612*	*155*		

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
II. METALS, MACHINES AND								
8. INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES	281		100	17,180	16,157	15,865	1,022	
a. Professional and scientific instruments	51		24	2,629	2,420	2,517	209	
New York City	35		16	1,663	1,523	1,668	140	
Rochester	4		1	528	483	528	45	
Troy	4		2	245	228	245	17	
b. Optical and photographic apparatus	93		43	5,771	5,338	5,704	432	
Geneva	3			537	513	537	24	
New York City	64		38	854	780	789	73	
Rochester	12			4,076	3,755	4,076	321	
c. Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.	61		10	3,631	3,480	2,803	151	
New York City	49		10	2,474	2,350	1,847	124	
Rochester	6			536	524	495	12	
Syracuse	1			355	349	255	6	
d. Clocks and time recorders	15		4	1,815	1,770	1,759	45	
Endicott	1			336	319	353	17	
New York City	10		2	1,323	1,303	1,232	17	
e. Scales, meters, phonographs, etc.	61		19	3,334	3,149	3,032	185	
Albany	1			276	256	276	10	
Binghamton	2		3	379	346	289	33	
New Rochelle	3		3	200	179	200	21	
New York City	39		9	2,133	2,032	1,999	101	
9. SORTING OLD METALS	33		16	392	386	332	6	
Total — Group II	6,109		2,866	318,788	300,842	280,603	17,775	46
III. WOOD								
1. SAW MILL PRODUCTS	86		28	1,100	1,078	969	22	
New York City	24		10	396	376	334	20	
2. PLANING MILL PRODUCTS	949		376	25,564	24,653	22,518	910	1
a. House trim	705		268	18,716	17,979	16,198	736	
Buffalo	30		7	2,063	1,953	1,828	110	
New York City	193		62	6,378	6,161	5,300	217	
Rochester	33		8	1,412	1,352	1,253	60	
b. Packing boxes, crates, etc	158		56	4,372	4,252	3,976	120	
Elmira	2			245	231	245	14	
New York City	70		20	1,541	1,485	1,462	56	
North Tonawanda	4			298	288	256	10	
Oswego	1			229	225	189	4	
Rochester	4			345	326	345	19	
c. Cigar and fancy wood boxes	86		52	2,476	2,422	2,344	54	1
New York City	63		36	2,058	2,007	1,966	51	1
3. COOPERAGE	118		44	2,551	2,524	2,370	27	
New York City	44		21	1,272	1,267	1,211	5	
4. WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED	363	4	229	5,352	5,180	4,765	172	
a. Canes, umbrella sticks, etc	35	3	26	478	462	427	16	
New York City	33	3	25	474	458	423	16	

† Includes two children under 1

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
CONVEYANCES — *Concluded.*													
14,843	1,185	5,137	8,521	12,179	659	95	1,879	31	892	10,153	3,798		
2,308	264	779	1,265	1,822	56	27	386	17	132	1,804	372		
1,422	*190*	*612*	*620*	*1,214*	*54*	*13*	*160*	*1*	*101*	*1,308*	*13*		
483	*19*	*24*	*440*	*310*	*15*	*9*	*136*	*13*	*22*	*461*			
228	*23*		*205*	*228*							*228*		
5,272	433	1,142	3,697	3,936	276	48	998	14	222	4,517	533		
513	*16*	*124*	*373*	*387*	*8*	*3*	*113*	*2*	*5*		*508*		
716	*346*	*120*	*250*	*615*	*3*	*2*	*96*		*168*	*554*			
3,755	*8*	*673*	*3,074*	*2,681*	*257*	*41*	*764*	*12*	*53*	*3,702*			
2,652	246	1,260	1,146	2,404	105	6	137		127	1,634	891		
1,723	*200*	*936*	*587*	*1,570*	*63*	*6*	*84*		*106*	*1,321*	*296*		
473	*29*	*144*	*300*	*439*	*34*				*19*	*45*	*409*		
259			*259*	*208*	*8*		*43*			*259*			
1,714	41	276	1,397	1,250	169	5	290		337	113	1,264		
319			*319*	*315*			*4*		*319*				
1,875	*26*	*171*	*1,078*	*324*	*164*	*1*	*286*		*15*	*81*	*1,179*		
2,897	201	1,680	1,016	2,767	53	9	68		74	2,085	738		
266			*266*	*220*	*10*		*36*			*266*			
256		*256*		*256*						*175*	*81*		
179	*32*	*147*		*167*			*12*		*15*	*164*			
1,898	*108*	*1,040*	*750*	*1,830*	*39*	*9*	*20*		*59*	*1,385*	*454*		
326	190	136		271	6		49		5	81	238	2	
262,833	27,129	88,042	147,662	244,302	4,133	803	13,345	250	16,830	135,115	102,964	8,824	†6
MANUFACTURES.													
947	460	487		929	7	4	7		19	95	828	5	
314	*87*	*227*		*312*	*2*				*7*	*79*	*223*	*5*	
21,608	4,462	13,943	3,203	19,656	480	118	1,320	34	4,328	5,364	11,789	127	3
15,462	3,263	9,774	2,425	15,143	275	27	17		4,168	3,647	7,540	107	1
1,718	*91*	*910*	*717*	*1,608*	*100*	*6*	*4*		*4*	*289*	*1,425*		
5,083	*956*	*3,277*	*850*	*5,025*	*49*	*8*	*1*		*1,893*	*1,041*	*2,086*	*63*	
1,193	*127*	*1,066*		*1,187*		*1*	*5*		*465*	*692*	*36*		
3,856	731	2,923	202	3,216	176	61	399	4	84	640	3,112	20	2
231		*29*	*202*	*115*	*18*	*1*	*96*	*1*	*4*		*227*		
1,406	*299*	*1,107*		*1,363*	*33*	*9*	*1*		*22*	*446*	*938*		
246	*16*	*230*		*207*	*29*	*10*			*10*		*236*		
185		*185*		*150*	*35*						*185*		
326	*6*	*320*		*291*	*11*	*4*	*20*		*4*	*131*	*191*		
2,290	468	1,246	576	1,297	29	30	904	30	76	1,077	1,137		
1,915	*380*	*959*	*576*	*1,181*	*23*	*23*	*664*	*24*	*63*	*916*	*936*		
2,343	566	1,007	770	2,162	162	19			157	464	1,722		
1,206	*223*	*213*	*770*	*1,079*	*125*	*2*			*31*	*271*	*904*		
4,593	1,695	2,643	255	4,088	92	33	370	10	425	1,615	2,553		
411	172	239		395	11	2	3		48	106	257		
407	*168*	*239*		*392*	*10*	*2*	*3*		*45*	*105*	*257*		

years of age employed in office.

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	There- of 14–16 years of age.
								III. WOOD MANUFAC
4. WOOD TURNED AND CARVED—*Concl'd.*								
c. Wooden toys and novelties	97		55	1,762	1,690	1,618	72	
Falconer	*1*			*212*	*198*	*212*	*14*	
New York City	*60*		*33*	*702*	*683*	*577*	*19*	
e. Other articles and appliances of wood	231	1	148	3,112	3,028	2,720	84	
Buffalo	*17*		*2*	*414*	*404*	*383*	*10*	
New York City	*130*	*1*	*92*	*1,161*	*1,141*	*1,016*	*20*	
Rochester	*16*		*14*	*231*	*226*	*205*	*5*	
5. FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK	1,109	2	449	30,428	29,425	27,103	997	1
a. Furniture and upholstery	642	2	261	18,660	18,078	16,588	576	
Buffalo	*38*		*12*	*1,631*	*1,594*	*1,579*	*37*	
Jamestown	*35*		*7*	*2,454*	*2,351*	*2,095*	*103*	
New York City	*396*	*2*	*159*	*7,316*	*7,043*	*6,433*	*266*	
Rochester	*23*		*12*	*1,441*	*1,409*	*1,401*	*32*	
b. Caskets	20		7	1,237	1,198	1,198	39	
New York City	*7*		*1*	*403*	*396*	*380*	*7*	
Oneida	*1*			*407*	*399*	*407*	*8*	
c Store, office and kitchen fixtures	179		97	5,985	5,710	5,569	275	
Buffalo	*12*		*3*	*818*	*791*	*766*	*27*	
Herkimer	*3*			*908*	*887*	*908*	*21*	
New York City	*149*		*91*	*2,647*	*2,588*	*2,316*	*59*	
Rochester	*7*		*2*	*1,219*	*1,083*	*1,199*	*136*	
d. Mirror and picture frames	111		42	1,272	1,241	1,100	31	
New York City	*92*		*33*	*953*	*929*	*842*	*24*	
Rochester	*7*		*2*	*214*	*209*	*159*	*5*	
e. Other cabinet work	157		42	3,274	3,198	2,648	76	1
New York City	*131*		*27*	*2,569*	*2,513*	*2,038*	*56*	*1*
6. PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC	183		53	15,194	14,745	14,167	447	1
East Rochester	*1*			*938*	*929*	*938*	*9*	
New York City	*141*		*42*	*10,814*	*10,447*	*9,896*	*365*	*1*
7. BROOMS, CORK, ETC	150		55	6,143	5,993	5,716	145	
a. Pulp and fibre goods	17		3	772	704	760	63	
Lockport	*1*			*306*	*297*	*305*	*8*	
b. Mats and woven goods	31		15	876	869	718	7	
New York City	*27*		*13*	*793*	*787*	*664*	*6*	
c. Brooms	40		15	1,305	1,278	1,287	27	
Amsterdam	*5*			*757*	*738*	*757*	*19*	
New York City	*16*		*10*	*211*	*208*	*197*	*3*	
d. Articles of cork	29		7	1,127	1,105	996	22	
New York City	*28*		*7*	*1,075*	*1,055*	*968*	*20*	
e. Pipes (smoking)	26		15	1,878	1,862	1,808	16	
New York City	*24*		*12*	*1,802*	*1,786*	*1,732*	*16*	
f. Fireproofing lumber	7			185	175	147	5	
Total — Group III	2,958	6	1,234	86,332	83,598	77,608	2,720	3

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
TURES — *Concluded.*													
1,546	432	1,114		1,238	32	15	252	9	149	515	882		
198		*198*		*130*	*9*	*6*	*50*	*4*	*9*		*189*		
558	*297*	*261*		*499*		*2*	*54*	*3*	*86*	*450*	*42*		
2,636	1,091	1,290	255	2,455	49	16	115	1	228	994	1,414		
373	*118*		*255*	*320*	*16*	*2*	*35*		*13*	*72*	*288*		
995	*580*	*416*		*935*	*15*	*6*	*38*	*1*	*201*	*581*	*213*		
200	*69*	*131*		*199*	*1*					*180*	*20*		
26,106	4,653	16,625	4,828	23,974	493	178	1,443	18	2,959	7,435	15,712		
16,012	2,426	11,470	2,116	14,565	310	118	1,005	14	1,417	3,408	11,187		
1,542	*120*	*969*	*453*	*1,243*	*161*	*73*	*60*	*5*	*155*	*311*	*1,076*		
1,992	*57*	*1,710*	*225*	*1,965*	*11*	*11*	*5*		*11*	*50*	*1,931*		
6,167	*1,596*	*4,311*	*260*	*5,450*	*21*	*7*	*681*	*8*	*1,170*	*2,339*	*2,658*		
1,369	*69*	*705*	*595*	*1,326*	*23*	*4*	*16*		*5*	*104*	*1,260*		
1,159	45	715	399	952	5	6	194	2	116	336	707		
373	*12*	*361*		*288*	*1*	*3*	*79*	*2*	*20*	*319*	*34*		
399			*399*	*308*	*1*	*2*	*88*		*90*		*309*		
5,294	858	2,123	2,313	4,965	136	36	156	1	556	2,388	2,350		
739	*13*	*301*	*425*	*661*	*55*	*23*			*18*	*66*	*655*		
887		*250*	*637*	*866*	*19*	*2*			*2*		*885*		
2,257	*795*	*972*	*490*	*2,207*	*37*	*10*	*2*	*1*	*514*	*1,236*	*507*		
1,063	*24*	*278*	*761*	*888*	*23*	*1*	*151*		*1*	*1,042*	*20*		
1,069	550	519		984	21	11	52	1	61	417	591		
818	*463*	*355*		*751*	*17*	*9*	*40*	*1*	*43*	*346*	*429*		
154	*40*	*114*		*150*	*1*		*3*			*10*	*144*		
2,572	774	1,798		2,508	21	7	36		809	886	877		
1,982	*683*	*1,299*		*1,956*	*7*	*4*	*15*		*790*	*745*	*447*		
13,720	552	6,576	6,592	12,664	185	230	611	30	558	10,138	3,024		
929			*929*	*900*	*4*		*25*			*929*			
9,651	*410*	*4,804*	*4,817*	*9,010*	*117*	*215*	*172*	*17*	*523*	*8,549*	*459*		
5,571	693	3,005	1,873	4,347	198	65	934	27	217	2,980	2,070	304	
692	61	334	297	657	2	9	22	2	5	70	313	304	
297			*297*	*294*		*3*			*3*		*14*	*280*	
711	185	526		570	5	17	119		21	392	298		
658	*152*	*506*		*534*	*1*	*15*	*108*		*19*	*392*	*247*		
1,260	154	903	203	1,196	16	15	28	5	59	154	1,047		
738		*535*	*203*	*722*	*10*	*6*			*6*		*732*		
194	*68*	*126*		*189*	*4*	*1*			*32*	*80*	*82*		
974	126	553	295	480	12	5	472	5	42	638	294		
948	*126*	*527*	*295*	*469*	*12*	*5*	*457*	*5*	*42*	*612*	*294*		
1,792	130	584	1,078	1,302	163	19	293	15	38	1,686	68		
1,716	*130*	*508*	*1,078*	*1,254*	*157*	*18*	*272*	*15*	*37*	*1,644*	*35*		
142	37	105		142					52	40	50		
74,888	13,081	44,286	17,521	67,820	1,617	647	4,685	119	8,663	28,091	37,698	436	3

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
								IV. LEATHER AND
1. LEATHER	108		18	5,763	5,639	4,985	124	
Ballston Spa	1			392	390	332	2	
Buffalo	9		2	541	508	526	33	
Gloversville	23			1,085	1,075	1,036	10	
Johnstown	16		2	589	584	541	5	
Little Falls	1			301	297	301	4	
New York City	33		12	701	671	584	30	
Olean	5			508	496	347	12	
Salamanca	2			322	315	302	7	
2. FURS AND FUR GOODS	896		570	12,420	12,130	9,372	290	
New York City	860		549	12,004	11,726	9,036	278	
3. LEATHER AND CANVAS GOODS	1,179		553	47,497	46,314	43,542	1,180	
a. Belting, washers, etc	32		14	719	672	690	47	
Glen Cove	1			269	248	269	21	
New York City	18		10	321	308	294	13	
b. Saddlery and harness	157		82	1,621	1,577	1,484	44	
Buffalo	17		7	465	462	426	3	
New York City	92		47	690	671	651	19	
c. Travelling bags and trunks	161		63	3,960	3,883	3,727	76	
Johnstown	44			1,719	1,691	1,678	28	
New York City	106		60	1,798	1,769	1,626	28	
d. Boots and shoes	268		112	24,594	23,928	23,531	665	
Auburn	2		1	1,363	1,265	1,363	98	
Endicott	1			1,779	1,690	1,779	89	
Lestershire	1			1,323	1,293	1,323	30	
New York City	168		78	9,155	9,060	8,597	95	
Rochester	51		15	7,459	7,206	7,068	253	
Syracuse	4		5	1,016	976	981	39	
e. Gloves and mittens	130		28	7,368	7,267	6,816	100	
Gloversville	71			3,751	3,680	3,382	70	
New York City	21		12	2,291	2,279	2,254	12	
f. Fancy leather goods	319		204	7,860	7,659	6,113	201	
New York City	295		194	7,155	6,977	5,486	178	
g. Canvas and sporting goods	112		50	1,375	1,328	1,181	47	
New York City	74		30	1,026	997	877	29	
4. RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS	153		72	6,061	5,799	5,706	262	2
Buffalo	16		5	520	484	515	36	
New York City	107		51	4,151	4,010	3,815	141	2
Tuckahoe	1			479	448	479	31	
5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, HAIR, ETC	472		328	11,696	11,336	9,598	356	1
a. Pearl buttons, handles, etc	48		36	2,864	2,818	2,335	46	
Amsterdam	1			434	421	373	13	
New York City	43		36	2,004	1,981	1,664	23	
Poughkeepsie	2			217	210	217	7	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.									
Total.	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).	51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
RUBBER GOODS.													
4,861	322	3,414	1,125	4,539	18	18	285	1	29	411	4,306	115	
330			*330*	*306*	*3*	*1*	*20*		*1*		*329*		
493	*32*	*171*	*290*	*449*	*3*	*10*	*31*		*10*	*36*	*332*	*115*	
1,026	*90*	*936*		*1,026*							*1,026*		
536	*51*	*485*		*536*							*536*		
297			*297*	*297*							*297*		
554	*115*	*439*		*496*	*6*	*1*	*52*		*11*	*281*	*262*		
335		*335*		*261*	*1*		*72*	*1*	*1*	*52*	*282*		
295		*295*		*295*							*295*		
9,082	4,512	4,370	200	6,680	25	9	2,357	11	1,111	6,744	1,227		
6,758	*4,294*	*4,264*	*200*	*6,521*	*24*	*9*	*2,194*	*10*	*1,100*	*6,583*	*1,075*		
42,362	5,525	16,894	19,943	26,656	970	395	13,855	486	2,013	21,431	18,899	19	1
643	173	222	248	596	21	6	16	4	34	526	83		
248			*248*	*244*	*4*					*248*			
281	*81*	*200*		*270*	*3*	*1*	*7*		*11*	*270*			
1,440	638	802		1,215	14	8	189	14	156	491	791	2	
423	*79*	*344*		*340*	*7*	*5*	*71*		*9*	*21*	*393*		
632	*366*	*266*		*538*	*3*	*3*	*76*	*12*	*135*	*390*	*105*	*2*	
3,651	777	2,623	251	2,786	36	20	794	15	74	983	2,593	1	1
1,650	*183*	*1,216*	*251*	*1,008*	*3*	*10*	*619*	*10*	*20*		*1,630*		
1,598	*561*	*1,037*		*1,500*	*7*	*3*	*86*	*2*	*44*	*760*	*793*	*1*	*1*
22,866	1,013	6,291	15,562	14,111	742	247	7,522	244	876	13,661	8,316	13	
1,265	*7*		*1,258*	*506*	*116*	*37*	*573*	*35*	*72*		*1,193*		
1,690			*1,690*	*1,217*	*70*	*3*	*400*	*1*	*3*		*1,687*		
1,293			*1,293*	*980*	*20*	*1*	*350*	*2*	*3*		*1,290*		
8,502	*733*	*3,305*	*4,464*	*6,019*	*131*	*39*	*2,273*	*40*	*408*	*7,628*	*453*	*13*	
6,815	*131*	*1,905*	*4,779*	*3,712*	*198*	*101*	*2,689*	*116*	*264*	*4,897*	*1,654*		
942		*245*	*697*	*517*	*71*	*12*	*335*	*7*	*19*		*923*		
6,716	650	2,680	3,386	3,064	82	48	3,377	145	303	2,483	3,930		
3,312	*311*	*1,583*	*1,418*	*1,792*	*56*	*24*	*1,414*	*26*	*52*	*148*	*3,112*		
2,242	*87*	*187*	*1,968*	*740*	*14*	*3*	*1,373*	*112*	*186*	*2,053*	*3*		
5,912	1,715	3,701	496	4,200	65	60	1,545	42	337	2,615	2,957	3	
5,308	*1,578*	*3,234*	*496*	*3,810*	*53*	*52*	*1,358*	*35*	*317*	*2,519*	*2,469*	*3*	
1,134	559	575		634	10	6	412	22	233	672	229		
848	*336*	*512*		*622*	*10*	*5*	*289*	*22*	*236*	*571*	*51*		
5,444	638	1,467	3,339	3,768	92	36	1,508	40	369	3,246	1,829		
479	*72*	*155*	*252*	*454*	*14*		*10*	*1*	*1*	*40*	*438*		
3,674	*478*	*827*	*2,369*	*2,409*	*68*	*34*	*1,126*	*37*	*359*	*2,377*	*938*		
448			*448*	*265*	*7*		*174*	*2*	*2*	*446*			
9,242	2,309	5,553	1,380	4,403	137	69	4,421	212	1,260	4,915	3,067		
2,289	210	1,719	360	1,069	33	20	1,039	128	243	630	1,416		1
360			*360*	*88*		*1*	*254*	*17*	*18*		*342*		
1,541	*210*	*1,331*		*853*	*25*	*14*	*547*	*102*	*211*	*497*	*833*		*1*
210		*210*		*93*	*6*	*2*	*107*	*2*	*4*	*55*	*151*		

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. nly the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR. Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
								IV. LEATHER AND
5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, HAIR, ETC.—*Concluded.*								
b. Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc	56		33	3,148	2,993	2,349	155	
Auburn	*1*		*1*	*294*	*288*	*294*	*6*	
New York City	*44*		*29*	*733*	*725*	*509*	*10*	
Rochester	*3*			*1,427*	*1,307*	*964*	*120*	
c. Brushes	70		42	1,672	1,635	1,546	37	
New York City	*50*		*28*	*951*	*926*	*838*	*25*	
Troy	*10*		*9*	*466*	*461*	*466*	*5*	
d. Mattresses, pillows and other articles of hair, feathers, etc.	298		217	4,012	3,890	3,368	118	1
New York City	*267*		*195*	*3,863*	*3,742*	*3,246*	*117*	*1*
Total — Group IV	2,808		1,541	83,437	81,218	73,203	2,212	3
								V. CHEMICALS, OILS,
1 DRUGS AND CHEMICALS	304		74	16,828	14,818	16,210	1,996	
a. Proprietary medicines	114		31	3,467	2,788	3,315	670	
Buffalo	*15*			*368*	*317*	*328*	*51*	
New York City	*84*		*25*	*2,709*	*2,158*	*2,604*	*542*	
b. Sodas and other alkalies	31		10	4,665	4,124	4,406	536	
Albany	*3*			*278*	*262*	*278*	*16*	
New York City	*16*		*4*	*271*	*265*	*250*	*6*	
Niagara Falls	*6*			*1,021*	*951*	*979*	*70*	
Solvay	*1*			*2,829*	*2,390*	*2,640*	*434*	
Syracuse	*1*			*239*	*232*	*239*	*7*	
d. Other chemicals and drugs	159		33	8,696	7,906	8,489	790	
Buffalo	*10*			*475*	*472*	*475*	*3*	
New York City	*107*		*29*	*5,158*	*2,949*	*3,039*	*209*	
Niagara Falls	*3*			*939*	*883*	*876*	*56*	
Rochester	*12*		*1*	*3,184*	*2,737*	*3,184*	*447*	
2. PAINTS, DYES AND COLORS	212		38	7,063	6,686	6,816	377	
a. Paint, varnish, etc	113		11	3,067	2,858	2,963	209	
Buffalo	*10*			*300*	*255*	*290*	*45*	
New York City	*90*		*8*	*2,601*	*2,457*	*2,517*	*144*	
b. Dyes, colors and inks	94		25	1,979	1,814	1,878	165	
Buffalo	*8*		*2*	*208*	*202*	*192*	*6*	
New York City	*70*		*18*	*1,446*	*1,335*	*1,365*	*111*	
c. Lead pencils and crayons	5		2	2,017	2,014	1,975	3	
New York City	*4*		*1*	*2,013*	*2,010*	*1,973*	*3*	
3. WOOD ALCOHOL AND ESSENTIAL OILS	94		25	1,692	1,566	1,586	126	
Buffalo	*10*		*2*	*490*	*443*	*490*	*47*	
New York City	*50*		*16*	*696*	*630*	*598*	*66*	
4. ANIMAL OIL PRODUCTS	57		17	1,804	1,702	1,721	99	
Hicks Island	*1*			*200*	*200*	*200*		
New York City	*32*		*3*	*679*	*633*	*663*	*46*	
Promised Land	*2*			*281*	*279*	*237*	*2*	
Syracuse	*6*		*7*	*283*	*275*	*275*	*8*	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
RUBBER GOODS — *Concluded.*													
2,194	281	893	1,020	1,098	44	20	999	33	160	1,483	551		
288			*288*	*90*	*1*		*196*	*1*	*1*	*287*			
499	*271*	*228*		*333*	*11*	*9*	*140*	*6*	*126*	*226*	*147*		
844		*112*	*732*	*398*	*15*	*1*	*409*	*21*	*19*	*825*			
1,509	348	1,161		1,174	29	11	293	2	164	412	933		
807	*264*	*543*		*592*	*4*	*5*	*206*		*144*	*272*	*391*		
461	*37*	*424*		*411*	*17*	*1*	*31*	*1*	*2*	*71*	*388*		
3,250	1,470	1,780		1,062	31	18	2,090	49	693	2,330	167		
3,129	*1,349*	*1,780*		*1,048*	*31*	*18*	*1,986*	*46*	*679*	*2,310*	*140*		
70,991	13,306	31,698	25,987	46,046	1,242	527	22,426	750	4,782	36,747	29,328	134	2
PAINTS, ETC.													
14,214	1,335	4,762	8,117	10,428	152	24	3,517	93	2,211	8,495	2,999	509	
2,645	546	1,252	847	1,152	7	6	1,429	51	1,113	1,354	178		
277	*53*	*224*		*80*			*194*	*3*	*83*	*192*	*2*		
2,062	*392*	*823*	*847*	*944*	*7*	*6*	*1,057*	*48*	*921*	*1,132*	*9*		
3,870	86	707	3,077	3,540	50	5	274	1	99	3,259	412	100	
262	*5*	*257*		*222*		*4*	*36*		*4*	*30*	*228*		
244	*56*	*188*		*149*	*1*	*1*	*92*	*1*	*95*	*136*	*13*		
909	*8*	*262*	*639*	*909*						*639*	*170*	*100*	
2,206			*2,206*	*2,166*	*40*					*2,206*			
232			*232*	*89*	*9*		*134*			*232*			
7,699	703	2,803	4,193	5,736	95	13	1,814	41	999	3,882	2,409	409	
472	*37*	*210*	*225*	*462*	*3*		*7*		*7*	*88*	*377*		
2,820	*464*	*1,750*	*606*	*2,141*	*17*	*4*	*632*	*26*	*835*	*636*	*945*	*354*	
820	*16*	*63*	*741*	*784*	*36*						*820*		
2,737	*66*	*254*	*2,417*	*1,820*	*31*	*1*	*871*	*14*	*65*	*2,658*	*14*		
6,439	886	3,351	2,202	4,487	97	32	1,804	19	576	4,065	1,798		
2,754	524	1,990	240	2,268	26	16	439	5	230	1,459	1,065		
245	*38*	*207*		*158*	*2*	*3*	*78*	*4*	*38*	*137*	*70*		
2,373	*395*	*1,758*	*240*	*1,974*	*24*	*13*	*361*	*1*	*192*	*1,299*	*882*		
1,713	352	1,361		1,396	25	9	275	8	331	649	733		
186	*29*	*157*		*142*		*2*	*42*		*4*	*49*	*133*		
1,354	*251*	*1,003*		*1,049*	*22*	*7*	*170*	*6*	*321*	*459*	*474*		
1,972	10		1,962	823	46	7	1,090	6	15	1,957			
1,970	*8*		*1,962*	*882*	*46*	*7*	*1,089*	*6*	*13*	*1,957*			
1,460	507	713	240	1,348	11	4	97		152	151	833	324	
443	*33*	*170*	*240*	*433*	*3*	*2*	*5*		*28*	*2*	*330*	*83*	
532	*211*	*321*		*461*	*4*		*67*		*121*	*115*	*296*		
1,622	334	1,083	200	1,157	23	21	381	40	277	128	1,194	23	
200			*200*	*200*							*200*		
617	*213*	*404*		*409*	*4*	*3*	*200*	*1*	*220*	*113*	*276*	*8*	
225		*225*		*225*							*225*		
267	*33*	*234*		*195*	*9*	*12*	*91*	*20*	*32*		*235*		

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
V. CHEMICALS, OILS,								
5. MINERAL OIL PRODUCTS	24		1	2,802	2,664	2,707	138	
Buffalo	*2*			*287*	*287*	*287*		
New York City	*10*		*1*	*1,715*	*1,635*	*1,632*	*80*	
Olean	*2*			*300*	*282*	*300*	*18*	
Rochester	*1*			*291*	*263*	*291*	*28*	
6. SOAP, PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS	133		36	4,495	4,231	4,279	264	
Buffalo	*10*			*1,699*	*1,695*	*1,691*	*4*	
New York City	*103*		*28*	*2,462*	*2,265*	*2,288*	*197*	
7. MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.	89		25	4,050	3,947	3,053	103	
a. Wax figures, etc	15		9	166	164	149	2	
b. Starch	10		2	559	545	555	14	
Oswego	*1*			*485*	*476*	*482*	*9*	
c. Glue, mucilage, etc	25		3	718	687	469	31	
New York City	*15*		*3*	*499*	*476*	*250*	*23*	
d. Fertilizers	10			842	807	527	35	
Buffalo	*1*			*309*	*286*	*185*	*23*	
Cheektowaga	*2*			*215*	*215*	*215*		
New York City	*3*			*212*	*207*	*21*	*5*	
e. Matches and explosives	11		3	1,164	1,154	938	10	
New York City	*6*		*1*	*357*	*357*	*239*		
Oswego	*1*			*685*	*678*	*632*	*7*	
f. Celluloid and other plastics	18		8	601	590	415	11	
New York City	*17*		*7*	*594*	*583*	*408*	*11*	
Total — Group V	913		216	38,734	35,614	36,372	3,103	
VI. PAPER								
1. SORTING WASTE PAPER	43		29	416	408	410	8	
New York City	*42*		*28*	*412*	*404*	*406*	*8*	
2. PAPER AND PULP	187		36	14,265	13,994	13,603	271	
a. Pulp mills	32		1	1,609	1,590	1,483	19	
Dexter	*1*			*225*	*225*	*225*		
Hinckley	*1*			*204*	*200*	*204*	*4*	
b. Pulp and paper mills	41		17	5,849	,763	5,589	86	
Deferiet	*1*			*456*	*456*	*456*		
Fort Edward	*1*			*507*	*500*	*454*	*7*	
Fulton	*6*		*13*	*492*	*477*	*492*	*15*	
Glens Falls	*1*			*308*	*300*	*258*	*8*	
Mechanicville	*1*			*740*	*720*	*740*	*20*	
Palmer Falls	*1*			*658*	*650*	*651*	*8*	
South Glens Falls	*1*			*326*	*320*	*289*	*6*	
c. Paper mills	114		18	6,807	6,641	6,531	166	
Lockport	*4*			*371*	*357*	*364*	*14*	
New York City	*13*		*3*	*750*	*726*	*699*	*24*	
Niagara Falls	*7*			*846*	*829*	*772*	*17*	
Unionville	*1*		*5*	*349*	*345*	*339*	*4*	
Total — Group VI	230		65	14,681	14,402	14,013	279	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
PAINTS, ETC.— *Concluded.*													
2,569	99	376	2,094	2,439	12	5	113		93	1,781	384	311	
287	*6*		*281*	*287*						*101*	*186*		
1,552	*17*	*255*	*1,280*	*1,428*	*6*	*5*	*113*		*93*	*1,417*	*42*		
282	*12*		*270*	*282*								*282*	
263			*263*	*259*	*4*					*263*			
4,015	650	1,327	2,038	2,599	163	11	1,218	24	539	2,028	1,448		
1,687	*63*	*236*	*1,388*	*1,071*	*131*	*3*	*479*	*3*	*9*	*1,433*	*245*		
2,091	*491*	*950*	*650*	*1,403*	*31*	*8*	*628*	*21*	*507*	*499*	*1,085*		
2,950	394	1,458	1,098	2,203	64	19	633	31	209	722	1,829	190	
147	66	81		87	1	1	56	2	18	99	30		
541	47	21	473	410	5		126		28	109	404		
473			*473*	*359*	*5*		*109*			*109*	*364*		
438	103	335		372	5		61		11	210	189	28	
227	*65*	*162*		*185*	*5*		*37*		*7*	*197*	*23*		
492	50	442		492							330	162	
162		*162*		*162*								*162*	
215		*215*		*215*							*215*		
16	*16*			*16*							*16*		
928	41	262	625	550	51	6	300	21	79	90	759		
239	*10*	*229*		*124*	*10*	*4*	*96*	*5*	*61*	*51*	*127*		
625			*625*	*366*	*40*	*2*	*201*	*16*	*18*		*607*		
404	87	317		292	2	12	90	8	73	214	117		
397	*80*	*317*		*291*	*2*	*12*	*84*	*8*	*73*	*207*	*117*		
33,269	4,205	13,075	15,989	24,661	522	116	7,763	207	4,057	17,370	10,485	1,357	
AND PULP.													
402	230	172		326			76		5	72	325		
398	*226*	*172*		*324*			*74*		*5*	*70*	*323*		
13,332	678	6,991	5,663	12,755	19	4	545	9	3,248	960	3,016	6,108	
1,464	208	831	425	1,464					70		511	883	
225			*225*	*225*								*225*	
200			*200*	*200*							*200*		
5,503	15	2,469	3,019	5,364	6		131	2	2,004	610	326	2,563	
456			*456*	*450*			*6*			*456*			
447			*447*	*447*					*447*				
477		*477*		*448*			*29*				*74*	*403*	
250			*250*	*248*			*2*		*248*	*2*			
720			*720*	*685*			*35*				*35*	*685*	
643			*643*	*643*					*643*				
283			*283*	*283*					*283*				
6,365	455	3,691	2,219	5,927	13	4	414	7	1,174	350	2,179	2,662	
350	*1*	*349*		*338*			*12*				*162*	*188*	
675	*76*	*296*	*303*	*530*	*1*	*3*	*138*	*3*	*46*	*52*	*577*		
755	*15*	*359*	*401*	*733*	*4*		*18*		*571*	*11*	*121*	*52*	
335			*335*	*332*	*3*						*3*	*332*	
13,734	908	7,163	5,663	13,081	19	4	621	9	3,253	1,032	3,341	6,108	

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR. Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
								VII. PRINTING
. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS	36		19	435	405	408	30	
New York City	*32*		*16*	*364*	*334*	*339*	*30*	
2. PAPER GOODS	600		241	24,640	23,570	22,967	1,069	15
a. Paper boxes and tubes	366		135	15,149	14,788	14,024	360	
Buffalo	*17*		*3*	*2,442*	*2,390*	*2,235*	*52*	
New York City	*258*		*107*	*9,260*	*9,052*	*8,464*	*208*	
Rochester	*19*		*5*	*864*	*845*	*844*	*19*	
b. Paper bags and sacks	25		6	2,033	1,947	1,877	86	
Ballston Spa	*1*			*358*	*351*	*348*	*7*	
Hudson Falls	*6*			*821*	*814*	*791*	*7*	
New York City	*7*		*3*	*350*	*309*	*315*	*41*	
c. Other paper goods	209		100	7,458	6,835	7,066	623	15
New York City	*183*		*89*	*6,442*	*5,887*	*6,101*	*555*	*15*
3. PRINTING AND BOOK MAKING	3,001	1	1,787	81,474	71,777	75,217	8,798	34
a. Printing and publishing	2,313	1	1,306	55,487	47,118	51,148	7,472	26
Albany	*34*		*17*	*1,621*	*1,337*	*1,515*	*184*	
Buffalo	*96*		*43*	*2,457*	*2,164*	*2,393*	*293*	
New York City	*1,417*	*1*	*803*	*41,337*	*34,704*	*37,692*	*5,737*	*26*
Rochester	*58*		*36*	*1,512*	*1,326*	*1,462*	*186*	
b. Bookbinding and blank book making	306		231	10,252	9,906	9,336	344	1
New York City	*262*		*199*	*8,497*	*8,327*	*7,629*	*168*	*1*
c. Lithographing and engraving	321		222	12,947	12,077	12,175	870	7
Buffalo	*23*		*16*	*1,193*	*1,104*	*1,112*	*89*	
New York City	*267*		*182*	*10,259*	*9,558*	*9,600*	*701*	*7*
Rochester	*9*		*4*	*698*	*655*	*698*	*43*	
d. Games and novelties	61		28	2,788	2,676	2,558	112	
New York City	*60*		*28*	*2,784*	*2,672*	*2,554*	*112*	
4. WALL PAPER	18		3	2,193	2,084	1,819	109	
Glens Falls	*1*			*265*	*249*	*210*	*16*	
Hudson Falls	*1*			*291*	*270*	*211*	*21*	
New York City	*11*		*1*	*951*	*911*	*816*	*40*	
Northumberland	*1*			*289*	*285*	*145*	*4*	
5. PHOTOGRAPHY	54		25	785	703	747	82	
New York City	*48*		*22*	*712*	*641*	*675*	*71*	
Total — Group VII	3,709	1	2,075	109,527	98,539	101,158	10,088	49
								VIII
1. SILK AND SILK GOODS	141		21	13,566	13,328	12,306	237	
Amsterdam	*2*			*733*	*724*	*733*	*9*	
Buffalo	*4*			*910*	*907*	*875*	*3*	
Hornell	*6*			*1,244*	*1,230*	*1,046*	*14*	
New York City	*74*		*10*	*5,181*	*5,068*	*4,639*	*113*	

* Employed in office. † Includes two children

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
AND PAPER GOODS.													
378	154	224		342	4		32		143	176	59		
309	*148*	*161*		*306*	*2*		*1*		*112*	*161*	*36*		
21,898	2,701	14,570	4,627	8,061	280	166	12,734	657	3,656	12,200	5,760	282	2
13,664	1,646	10,390	1,628	4,186	212	118	8,585	563	1,436	7,661	4,537	30	2
2,183	*58*	*911*	*1,214*	*251*	*33*	*12*	*1,693*	*194*	*207*	*301*	*1,660*	*15*	
8,256	*1,180*	*6,662*	*414*	*2,750*	*97*	*63*	*5,101*	*245*	*956*	*6,189*	*1,111*		*2*
825	*89*	*736*		*235*	*6*	*2*	*537*	*45*	*157*	*668*			
1,791	54	993	744	1,195	1		593	2	447	645	542	157	
341			*341*	*256*			*85*		*161*	*180*			
784		*381*	*403*	*581*			*203*		*277*	*432*		*75*	
274	*11*	*263*		*143*			*131*		*7*	*4*	*263*		
6,443	1,001	3,187	2,255	2,680	67	48	3,556	92	1,773	3,894	681	95	
5,546	*905*	*2,622*	*2,019*	*2,212*	*47*	*37*	*3,161*	*89*	*1,705*	*3,668*	*173*		
66,419	14,400	30,625	21,394	49,145	1,431	499	15,014	330	44,885	19,483	2,049	2	
43,676	10,949	19,921	12,806	35,259	777	354	7,170	116	32,032	10,827	815	2	2
1,331	*107*	*540*	*684*	*964*	*9*	*18*	*329*	*11*	*1,324*		*7*		
2,100	*496*	*995*	*609*	*1,710*	*60*	*74*	*251*	*5*	*1,804*	*277*	*19*		
31,855	*7,043*	*14,175*	*10,637*	*26,213*	*438*	*168*	*4,955*	*87*	*23,313*	*8,340*	*202*		*1*
1,276	*253*	*1,018*		*996*	*30*	*19*	*230*	*2*	*1,239*	*37*			
8,992	1,585	4,999	2,408	4,494	123	71	4,147	157	3,571	4,536	885		
7,461	*1,412*	*4,308*	*1,741*	*3,628*	*71*	*49*	*3,584*	*129*	*3,213*	*3,977*	*271*		
11,305	1,613	4,462	5,230	8,335	525	67	2,354	24	9,138	2,162	5		*2
1,023	*106*	*707*	*210*	*712*	*52*	*21*	*233*	*5*	*907*	*116*			
8,899	*1,318*	*3,268*	*4,313*	*6,710*	*418*	*35*	*1,721*	*15*	*7,410*	*1,487*	*2*		*2
655	*42*	*219*	*394*	*542*	*20*	*5*	*86*	*2*	*208*	*447*			
2,446	253	1,243	950	1,057	6	7	1,343	33	144	1,958	344		
2,442	*249*	*1,243*	*950*	*1,055*	*6*	*7*	*1,343*	*33*	*144*	*1,954*	*344*		
1,710	65	1,325	320	1,491	73	1	145		8	502	1,130	70	
194		*194*		*161*	*20*		*13*			*194*			
190		*190*		*186*			*4*				*190*		
776	*48*	*408*	*320*	*646*	*34*	*1*	*95*		*8*	*47*	*721*		
141		*141*		*129*	*6*		*6*			*141*			
665	297	368		519	7	7	131	1	274	391			
604	*266*	*338*		*480*	*7*	*6*	*110*	*1*	*226*	*378*			
91,070	17,617	47,112	26,341	59,558	1,795	673	28,056	988	48,966	32,752	8,998	354	†6
TEXTILES.													
12,069	403	5,694	5,972	3,778	120	84	7,794	293	554	5,090	6,275	150	
724			*724*	*130*		*1*	*581*	*12*	*13*		*711*		
872		*170*	*702*	*44*	*2*	*3*	*792*	*31*	*34*		*688*	*150*	
1,032		*329*	*703*	*460*	*11*		*558*	*3*	*3*	*486*	*543*		
4,517	*354*	*1,998*	*2,165*	*1,779*	*44*	*55*	*2,492*	*147*	*273*	*3,538*	*706*		

under 14 years of age employed in office.

Table XVI.—Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR. Total.	Thereof in shop.	GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE. Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
VIII. TEXTILES								
2. WOOL MANUFACTURES	114		36	24,108	23,661	23,269	447	
a. Carpets and rugs	41		17	13,454	12,184	13,401	270	
Amsterdam	*3*			*4,606*	*4,529*	*4,606*	*77*	
Yonkers	*3*			*7,310*	*7,197*	*7,310*	*113*	
b. Felt and felt goods	27		6	2,420	2,367	2,334	53	
Dolgeville	*3*			*732*	*715*	*732*	*17*	
New York City	*14*		*6*	*472*	*468*	*454*	*4*	
Rensselaer	*1*			*302*	*293*	*285*	*9*	
c. Woolens and worsteds	46		13	8,234	8,110	7,534	124	
Falconer	*3*			*436*	*426*	*395*	*10*	
Fulton	*1*			*1,463*	*1,449*	*1,344*	*14*	
Jamestown	*4*			*2,223*	*2,174*	*1,851*	*49*	
Stottville	*1*			*568*	*566*	*508*	*2*	
Utica	*1*			*951*	*940*	*893*	*11*	
3. COTTON GOODS	85		16	10,324	10,155	10,111	169	
Cohoes	*11*			*2,440*	*2,423*	*2,440*	*17*	
New York City	*32*		*10*	*1,080*	*1,026*	*959*	*54*	
New York Mills	*2*			*1,831*	*1,812*	*1,831*	*19*	
Utica	*4*			*2,403*	*2,382*	*2,403*	*21*	
4. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS	330		124	36,465	35,988	34,208	474	
Amsterdam	*9*			*4,188*	*4,151*	*3,655*	*37*	
Cohoes	*20*			*3,176*	*3,141*	*2,970*	*35*	
Little Falls	*7*			*2,218*	*2,194*	*2,182*	*24*	
New York City	*173*		*113*	*5,745*	*5,648*	*4,885*	*97*	
Perry	*3*			*1,101*	*1,077*	*960*	*24*	
Utica	*27*			*5,927*	*5,833*	*5,748*	*94*	
5. OTHER TEXTILES OF SILK, WOOL OR COTTON	635		269	20,805	20,181	17,897	610	
a. Dyeing, finishing, etc	109		36	5,176	4,925	4,744	241	
Garnerville	*1*			*821*	*805*	*799*	*16*	
New York City	*92*		*32*	*3,191*	*2,990*	*2,792*	*191*	
Nyack	*2*			*266*	*258*	*266*	*8*	
Wappingers Falls	*1*			*404*	*389*	*404*	*16*	
b. Upholstery goods	62		10	3,945	3,839	3,596	106	
Clark Mills	*1*			*509*	*504*	*509*	*5*	
New York City	*52*		*10*	*2,050*	*1,976*	*1,753*	*74*	
Patchogue	*1*			*623*	*609*	*623*	*14*	
Rochester	*3*			*362*	*355*	*347*	*7*	
c. Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings	464		223	11,684	11,417	9,557	263	4
New York City	*435*		*203*	*11,446*	*11,179*	*9,333*	*263*	*4*
6. FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE MANUFACTURES	59		18	8,426	8,305	7,544	120	
Auburn	*3*		*1*	*1,454*	*1,408*	*1,454*	*46*	
New York City	*41*		*7*	*6,275*	*6,211*	*5,430*	*63*	
7. OILCLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, ETC	41		11	2,049	1,976	1,943	73	
Buchanan	*1*			*323*	*312*	*323*	*11*	
Minetto	*1*			*290*	*285*	*231*	*5*	
New York City	*31*		*9*	*1,118*	*1,088*	*1,099*	*30*	
Total — Group VIII	1,405		495	115,743	113,594	107,278	2,130	4

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	SHOP FORCE.								NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
— *Concluded.*													
22,822	279	3,613	18,930	12,273	527	169	9,704	149	548	11,002	11,272		1
13,131	93	533	12,505	6,981	278	62	5,777	33	145	8,166	4,820		
4,529			*4,529*	*2,709*	*157*	*41*	*1,610*	*12*	*53*		*4,476*		
7,197			*7,197*	*3,478*	*98*		*3,621*			*7,197*			
2,281	88	1,347	846	1,557	43	11	662	8	131	746	1,404		1
715		*145*	*570*	*510*	*3*	*5*	*195*	*2*	*7*		*708*		
450	*71*	*379*		*283*	*7*	*3*	*154*	*3*	*118*	*302*	*30*		
276			*276*	*132*	*20*	*3*	*120*	*1*	*4*	*272*			
7,410	98	1,733	5,579	3,735	206	96	3,265	108	272	2,090	5,048		
386		*167*	*218*	*83*	*31*	*2*	*263*	*6*	*8*	*377*			
1,330			*1,330*	*711*	*34*	*33*	*525*	*27*	*59*		*1,271*		
1,802		*100*	*1,702*	*590*	*65*	*30*	*1,080*	*59*	*69*	*1,111*	*622*		
506			*506*	*366*	*16*	*2*	*121*	*1*	*3*		*503*		
882			*882*	*450*	*5*	*7*	*420*	*20*	*27*		*855*		
9,942	279	2,074	7,589	5,635	132	58	4,038	79	192	331	9,369	50	
2,423		*541*	*1,882*	*1,305*		*16*	*1,097*	*5*	*21*	*1*	*2,401*		
905	*189*	*494*	*222*	*433*	*5*	*7*	*423*	*37*	*104*	*307*	*494*		
1,812			*1,812*	*1,172*	*20*	*10*	*596*	*14*	*24*		*1,788*		
2,382		*108*	*2,274*	*1,275*	*58*	*2*	*1,044*	*5*	*7*		*2,375*		
33,734	1,156	11,717	20,861	11,580	356	168	21,069	561	772	6,056	26,905	1	
3,618		*246*	*3,372*	*1,575*	*38*	*5*	*1,957*	*43*	*48*		*3,570*		
2,935	*28*	*1,480*	*1,427*	*985*		*14*	*1,906*	*30*	*44*	*18*	*2,873*		
2,158		*267*	*1,891*	*1,030*	*19*	*3*	*1,100*	*6*	*9*		*2,149*		
4,788	*994*	*2,133*	*1,661*	*1,387*	*25*	*17*	*3,243*	*116*	*198*	*3,980*	*614*	*1*	
936		*95*	*841*	*348*	*11*	*4*	*565*	*8*	*12*	*20*	*904*		
5,664	*29*	*1,593*	*4,032*	*1,974*	*68*	*48*	*3,409*	*155*	*203*	*653*	*4,798*		
17,287	3,566	8,277	5,444	7,626	219	103	8,985	354	1,574	11,557	4,156		3
4,503	558	1,498	2,447	3,278	52	16	1,140	17	521	1,283	2,699		
783			*783*	*603*	*18*	*12*	*142*	*8*	*20*		*763*		
2,601	*488*	*1,313*	*800*	*1,804*	*12*	*4*	*772*	*9*	*501*	*1,196*	*904*		
258		*32*	*226*	*216*	*6*		*38*			*32*	*226*		
389			*389*	*304*			*85*				*389*		
3,490	236	1,730	1,524	1,330	48	36	2,002	74	436	2,537	517		3
504			*504*	*383*	*2*	*2*	*113*	*4*	*6*		*498*		
1,679	*223*	*1,255*	*201*	*400*	*3*	*13*	*1,229*	*34*	*294*	*1,374*	*11*		*3*
609			*609*	*310*	*29*	*10*	*243*	*17*	*27*	*582*			
340	*5*	*125*	*210*	*96*	*2*	*1*	*239*	*2*	*3*	*337*			
9,294	2,772	5,049	1,473	3,018	119	51	5,843	263	617	7,737	940		
9,070	*2,548*	*5,049*	*1,473*	*2,956*	*117*	*49*	*5,711*	*257*	*612*	*7,683*	*775*		
7,424	236	1,530	5,658	3,272	207	61	3,754	130	269	3,348	3,807		
1,408	*3*		*1,405*	*768*	*31*	*1*	*618*		*1*		*1,407*		
5,367	*169*	*1,182*	*4,016*	*2,248*	*164*	*55*	*2,780*	*120*	*264*	*3,279*	*1,854*		
1,870	211	313	1,346	1,541	31	4	291	3	40	274	1,556		
312			*312*	*273*	*8*		*31*				*312*		
226			*226*	*181*	*3*	*1*	*40*	*1*	*2*		*224*		
1,069	*170*	*91*	*808*	*910*	*18*	*3*	*137*	*1*	*29*	*230*	*810*		
105,148	6,130	33,218	65,800	45,705	1,592	647	55,635	1,569	3,949	37,658	63,340	201	4

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14-16 years of age.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLI								
1. MEN'S GARMENTS AND FURNISHINGS	5,834	4	4,480	132,492	129,376	117,086	3,055	5
a. Tailoring	5,265	4	4,265	94,527	92,199	82,584	2,277	5
Buffalo	*263*	*2*	*175*	*2,567*	*2,518*	*2,371*	*49*	
New York City	*4,238*	*2*	*3,487*	*75,229*	*73,389*	*64,125*	*1,789*	*5*
Rochester	*309*		*268*	*3,829*	*3,638*	*3,723*	*191*	
Syracuse	*48*		*65*	*1,841*	*1,755*	*1,686*	*86*	
Utica	*34*		*18*	*1,564*	*1,510*	*1,479*	*54*	
b. Shirts, collars and cuffs	356		132	32,808	32,193	30,265	605	
Albany	*9*		*1*	*1,280*	*1,267*	*1,276*	*13*	
Glens Falls	*8*			*1,799*	*1,773*	*1,422*	*26*	
New York City	*221*		*107*	*8,793*	*8,597*	*8,022*	*194*	
Troy	*34*		*1*	*14,609*	*14,308*	*13,963*	*294*	
c. Men's neckwear	166		66	3,969	3,835	3,338	134	
New York City	*155*		*58*	*3,602*	*3,483*	*3,036*	*119*	
Rochester	*5*		*5*	*255*	*243*	*192*	*13*	
d. Suspenders and other furnishing goods for men	47		17	1,188	1,149	899	39	
New York City	*44*		*15*	*1,159*	*1,121*	*872*	*38*	
2. WOMEN'S GARMENTS AND FURNISHINGS	5,322		3,404	156,804	153,382	123,999	3,387	1
a. Dressmaking	4,602		3,003	126,755	124,104	98,428	2,633	1
Buffalo	*137*		*88*	*2,146*	*2,117*	*2,051*	*29*	
New York City	*4,164*		*2,696*	*119,786*	*117,215*	*92,124*	*2,553*	*1*
b. Women's white goods	352		206	17,249	16,888	14,987	354	
New York City	*332*		*201*	*15,059*	*14,744*	*12,958*	*308*	
c. Infants' wear	90		50	3,629	3,523	3,027	103	
New York City	*89*		*50*	*3,604*	*3,498*	*3,004*	*103*	
d. Women's neckwear, etc	115		60	4,986	4,810	3,833	169	
New York City	*114*		*60*	*4,976*	*4,800*	*3,832*	*169*	
e. Corsets, garters, etc	163		85	4,185	4,057	3,724	128	
McGraw	*2*		*7*	*358*	*352*	*358*	*6*	
New York City	*147*		*69*	*3,786*	*3,664*	*3,327*	*122*	
3. MEN'S HATS AND CAPS	341		266	13,121	12,914	11,426	206	
Matteawan	*3*			*1,244*	*1,233*	*1,206*	*11*	
New York City	*305*		*235*	*7,705*	*7,588*	*6,402*	*116*	
Yonkers	*4*			*2,293*	*2,238*	*2,272*	*55*	
4. WOMEN'S HEADWEAR	1,571		801	25,377	24,618	18,953	734	2
a. Artificial feathers and flowers	530		246	9,584	9,408	7,225	174	
New York City	*523*		*242*	*9,517*	*9,342*	*7,165*	*173*	
b. Millinery	1,041		555	15,793	15,210	11,728	560	2
Buffalo	*90*		*52*	*769*	*758*	*721*	*11*	
New York City	*692*		*336*	*13,136*	*12,664*	*9,421*	*549*	*2*
5. MISCELLANEOUS NEEDLE WORK	359		194	5,973	5,785	4,923	174	
a. Curtains, embroideries, etc	289		150	4,537	4,405	3,671	131	
New York City	*263*		*147*	*4,076*	*3,951*	*3,226*	*124*	
b. Quilts, comfortables, etc	11		10	183	181	147	2	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
NERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.													
114,031	24,203	56,080	33,748	63,157	687	299	48,885	1,003	15,295	62,357	36,278	101	8
80,307	21,763	42,138	16,406	54,152	431	225	25,004	495	11,735	43,832	24,639	101	6
2,322	*873*	*901*	*548*	*1,116*	*25*	*25*	*1,112*	*44*	*65*	*1,810*	*447*		
62,336	*17,941*	*34,732*	*9,663*	*45,873*	*247*	*120*	*15,914*	*182*	*9,991*	*31,403*	*20,841*	*101*	*4*
8,632	*1,348*	*4,006*	*3,178*	*4,191*	*46*	*44*	*4,090*	*161*	*204*	*8,041*	*287*		
1,600	*296*	*516*	*788*	*671*	*25*	*11*	*837*	*56*	*78*	*1,359*	*163*		
1,425	*140*	*524*	*761*	*813*	*62*	*14*	*548*	*4*	*30*	*86*	*1,309*		
29,660	1,328	10,990	17,342	7,655	238	61	21,273	433	2,422	15,667	11,571		2
1,263	*20*	*452*	*791*	*100*		*5*	*1,099*	*59*	*64*	*643*	*556*		
1,396		*370*	*1,026*	*464*	*1*	*1*	*929*	*1*	*1*		*1,395*		
7,828	*1,063*	*4,718*	*2,047*	*2,675*	*25*	*35*	*4,803*	*290*	*683*	*4,787*	*2,358*		*1*
13,669	*10*	*1,855*	*11,804*	*3,480*	*200*	*16*	*9,944*	*29*	*1,568*	*8,606*	*3,495*		
3,204	892	2,312		893	13	11	2,223	64	1,041	2,136	27		
2,917	*831*	*2,086*		*845*	*13*	*10*	*2,001*	*48*	*980*	*1,910*	*27*		
179	*43*	*136*		*31*		*1*	*136*	*11*	*19*	*160*			
860	220	640		457	5	2	385	11	97	722	41		
834	*194*	*640*		*449*	*4*	*2*	*368*	*11*	*79*	*714*	*41*		
120,612	24,116	80,830	15,666	45,606	161	72	73,434	1,339	51,309	63,655	5,618	30	
95,795	21,124	64,312	10,359	42,301	97	39	52,630	728	45,761	45,602	4,402	30	
2,022	*570*	*1,452*		*218*	*4*	*4*	*1,737*	*59*	*195*	*1,458*	*369*		
89,571	*19,246*	*60,513*	*9,812*	*41,422*	*88*	*32*	*47,411*	*618*	*45,477*	*41,679*	*2,385*	*30*	
14,633	1,440	9,797	3,396	1,501	31	18	12,685	398	3,073	10,818	742		
12,650	*1,354*	*8,979*	*2,317*	*1,289*	*24*	*17*	*10,949*	*371*	*2,160*	*10,281*	*209*		
2,924	373	2,551		513	3	4	2,290	114	951	1,968	5		
2,901	*373*	*2,528*		*513*	*3*	*4*	*2,267*	*114*	*951*	*1,945*	*5*		
3,664	476	2,862	326	559	16	4	3,032	53	905	2,707	52		
3,663	*476*	*2,862*	*326*	*559*	*16*	*4*	*3,031*	*53*	*904*	*2,707*	*52*		
3,596	703	1,308	1,585	732	14	7	2,797	46	619	2,560	417		
352		*151*	*201*	*66*			*285*	*1*		*201*	*151*		
3,205	*664*	*1,157*	*1,384*	*666*	*14*	*7*	*2,475*	*43*	*607*	*2,332*	*266*		
11,220	1,900	3,553	5,767	7,615	160	34	3,353	58	1,621	7,234	2,365		
1,195		*85*	*1,110*	*801*	*17*	*1*	*375*	*1*	*2*		*1,193*		
6,286	*1,788*	*2,950*	*1,548*	*4,259*	*81*	*21*	*1,896*	*29*	*1,091*	*4,709*	*486*		
2,217	*19*	*222*	*1,976*	*1,503*	*45*	*7*	*640*	*22*	*29*	*2,058*	*130*		
18,219	7,374	10,406	439	2,672	39	28	14,963	517	5,577	11,262	1,380		14
7,051	3,082	3,969		983	18	19	5,693	338	2,915	3,973	163		14
6,992	*3,046*	*3,946*		*979*	*18*	*19*	*5,645*	*331*	*2,915*	*3,932*	*145*		*14*
11,168	4,292	6,437	439	1,689	21	9	9,270	179	2,662	7,289	1,217		
710	*363*	*125*	*222*	*39*		*2*	*647*	*22*	*94*	*183*	*433*		
8,872	*2,811*	*5,844*	*217*	*1,599*	*20*	*7*	*7,104*	*142*	*2,528*	*6,048*	*296*		
4,749	1,980	2,432	337	1,363	37	28	3,242	79	710	3,258	781		1
3,540	1,687	1,516	337	961	29	26	2,454	70	613	2,545	382		
3,102	*1,553*	*1,212*	*337*	*759*	*29*	*22*	*2,229*	*63*	*603*	*2,383*	*116*		
145	47	98		44		1	100		21	121	3		1

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
						IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,		
5. MISCELLANEOUS NEEDLE WORK— *Concluded.*								
c. Umbrellas and parasols	59		34	1,253	1,199	1,105	41	
New York City	*57*		*33*	*1,249*	*1,195*	*1,101*	*41*	
6. LAUNDERING, CUSTOM DYEING, ETC.	2,652	27	1,951	20,254	19,659	19,125	594	1
a[1]. Laundries (non-Chinese)	1,528	3	1,062	16,618	16,102	15,751	515	1
Buffalo	*26*		*6*	*1,314*	*1,173*	*1,299*	*141*	
New York City	*1,113*	*1*	*772*	*9,330*	*9,087*	*8,836*	*248*	*1*
a[2]. Chinese laundries	975	24	812	1,807	1,807	1,760		
New York City	*794*	*5*	*722*	*1,454*	*1,454*	*1,408*		
b. Cleaning and dyeing	149		77	1,829	1,750	1,614	79	
New York City	*104*		*52*	*1,561*	*1,500*	*1,351*	*61*	
7. CLIP SORTING	179		99	1,915	1,849	1,726	66	
Buffalo	*14*		*3*	*411*	*398*	*336*	*13*	
New York City	*137*		*86*	*1,132*	*1,090*	*1,041*	*43*	
Total — Group IX	16,258	31	11,195	355,936	347,583	297,238	8,216	9
						X. FOOD, LIQUORS		
1. GROCERIES	821		326	33,786	32,186	28,065	1,588	1
a. Flour and other cereal products	400		247	4,015	3,797	3,789	218	1
Buffalo	*14*			*1,128*	*1,121*	*1,103*	*7*	
New York City	*9*		*2*	*295*	*279*	*282*	*16*	*1*
Niagara Falls	*4*			*627*	*571*	*620*	*56*	
b. Sugar and molasses refining	7			4,717	4,504	4,560	213	
New York City	*4*			*3,350*	*3,189*	*3,193*	*161*	
Yonkers	*2*			*1,355*	*1,305*	*1,355*	*50*	
c. Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	199		46	15,487	15,132	11,715	354	
New York City	*53*		*10*	*1,722*	*1,606*	*1,477*	*116*	
Rochester	*6*		*1*	*1,845*	*1,804*	*843*	*41*	
d. Coffee and spice roasting and grinding	90		12	2,336	2,015	2,167	318	
New York City	*68*		*9*	*2,047*	*1,759*	*1,885*	*286*	
e. Groceries not elsewhere classified	125		21	7,231	6,738	5,834	485	
Le Roy	*6*			*409*	*407*	*254*		
New York City	*48*		*6*	*2,721*	*2,443*	*2,411*	*278*	
Peekskill	*1*			*413*	*400*	*413*	*13*	
Rochester	*8*			*496*	*427*	*393*	*69*	
2. PROVISIONS	141		38	5,899	5,572	5,492	327	
Buffalo	*34*		*6*	*2,020*	*1,831*	*1,891*	*189*	
New York City	*70*		*13*	*3,625*	*3,500*	*3,369*	*125*	
3. DAIRY PRODUCTS	277		39	3,659	3,476	3,503	183	
Middletown	*1*			*273*	*266*	*273*	*7*	
New York City	*17*		*1*	*420*	*365*	*416*	*55*	

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
LAUNDRY, ETC.— *Concluded.*													
1,064	246	818		358	8	1	688	9	76	592	396		
1,060	*242*	*818*		*358*	*8*	*1*	*684*	*9*	*76*	*592*	*392*		
18,531	7,712	9,614	1,205	6,908	64	49	11,437	73	3,292	6,488	8,299	452	1
15,236	5,295	8,936	1,005	4,825	63	47	10,734	67	3,143	5,575	6,505	13	1
1,158	*103*	*1,055*		*163*			*992*	*3*	*83*	*390*	*685*		*1*
8,594	*3,034*	*4,794*	*766*	*2,663*	*46*	*42*	*5,798*	*45*	*2,423*	*2,691*	*3,467*	*13*	
1,760	1,760			1,740	1		19		16	55	1,250	439	
1,408	*1,408*			*1,399*	*1*		*8*		*16*	*45*	*958*	*389*	
1,535	657	678	200	843		2	684	6	133	858	544		
1,290	*481*	*609*	*200*	*683*		*1*	*601*	*5*	*120*	*790*	*380*		
1,660	903	757		872	1	3	784		100	438	1,102	20	
323	*94*	*229*		*167*			*156*		*8*	*108*	*207*		
999	*613*	*386*		*550*	*1*		*448*		*37*	*234*	*658*	*20*	
289,022	68,188	163,672	57,162	123,193	1,149	513	158,098	3,069	77,904	154,612	55,823	603	24
AND TOBACCO.													
26,477	3,088	11,814	11,575	17,525	217	64	8,520	151	1,712	4,474	17,213	3,078	1 7
3,571	1,365	1,039	1,117	3,119	9	2	431	10	22	639	2,562	348	
1,098	*33*	*409*	*654*	*943*			*139*	*9*	*10*	*99*	*681*	*308*	
266	*35*	*231*		*259*		*1*	*6*		*4*	*54*	*208*		
564	*3*	*98*	*463*	*343*	*9*		*211*	*1*	*1*	*432*	*71*	*30*	
4,347	10	31	4,306	4,210	21	2	114				3,285	1,062	
3,032		*31*	*3,001*	*2,903*	*14*	*1*	*114*				*2,448*	*584*	
1,305			*1,305*	*1,297*	*7*	*1*					*837*	*478*	
11,361	675	6,495	4,191	5,761	116	50	5,329	105	833	900	8,150	1,428	7
1,361	*224*	*1,137*		*582*			*767*	*12*	*483*	*529*	*349*		
802	*11*	*98*	*695*	*283*			*512*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*798*		
1,849	480	1,110	259	1,039	4	1	801	4	374	1,041	434		
1,600	*355*	*988*	*259*	*896*	*3*	*1*	*697*	*3*	*357*	*987*	*256*		
5,349	558	3,039	1,702	3,396	67	9	1,845	32	433	1,894	2,782	240	10
254	*16*	*238*		*131*			*123*		*87*	*21*	*61*	*85*	
2,133	*197*	*1,397*	*539*	*1,040*	*59*	*5*	*1,019*	*10*	*219*	*1,518*	*402*		*8*
400			*400*	*400*							*400*		
194	*42*	*152*		*67*	*1*	*1*	*124*	*1*	*2*	*182*	*10*		
5,165	606	1,632	2,877	4,849	35	1	278	2	271	1,550	3,320	24	
1,702	*139*	*306*	*1,257*	*1,560*	*34*		*108*			*33*	*1,666*		
3,244	*346*	*1,278*	*1,620*	*3,070*	*1*	*1*	*170*	*2*	*270*	*1,505*	*1,451*	*8*	
3,320	1,239	1,815	266	2,912	3	3	402		52	332	2,041	845	
266			*266*	*130*			*136*				*266*		
361	*83*	*278*		*355*			*6*		*4*	*179*	*175*	*3*	

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND								
4. BAKERY PRODUCTS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.	5,491	234	3,384	35,007	33,840	32,382	1,153	
a. Macaroni and other food pastes	56	2	36	928	888	895	40	
New York City	*38*	*1*	*26*	*697*	*670*	*668*	*27*	
b. Crackers and biscuits	61	1	38	1,159	1,093	1,102	66	
Buffalo	*5*		*2*	*364*	*345*	*343*	*19*	
New York City	*46*	*1*	*28*	*652*	*625*	*618*	*27*	
c. Bread and other bakery products	4,591	197	2,901	20,559	19,967	19,585	587	4
Buffalo	*183*	*8*	*95*	*1,076*	*1,014*	*1,051*	*62*	
New York City	*3,110*	*68*	*1,920*	*15,673*	*15,186*	*14,849*	*482*	*4*
d. Confectionery and ice cream	783	34	409	12,361	11,892	10,800	460	3
Buffalo	*31*		*5*	*722*	*701*	*539*	*21*	
New York City	*572*	*33*	*303*	*9,363*	*8,982*	*8,341*	*378*	*3*
Rochester	*17*		*3*	*645*	*626*	*608*	*19*	
5. BEVERAGES	728		191	13,966	12,847	12,828	1,104	
a. Artificial ice	81		9	1,110	1,050	1,032	60	
New York City	*42*		*4*	*781*	*763*	*710*	*18*	
b. Cider, grape juice, etc.	31		10	856	811	445	44	
Westfield	*1*			*250*	*224*	*100*	*26*	
c. Mineral and soda waters	221		96	1,631	1,536	1,482	92	
New York City	*131*		*68*	*1,138*	*1,075*	*1,030*	*60*	
d. Malt	24		1	624	596	579	28	
Buffalo	*13*			*263*	*257*	*247*	*6*	
New York City	*6*			*226*	*207*	*224*	*19*	
e. Malt liquors	256		52	8,359	7,632	8,070	716	
Buffalo	*24*		*6*	*750*	*611*	*722*	*139*	
New York City	*88*		*3*	*5,032*	*4,697*	*4,879*	*335*	
Rochester	*8*			*472*	*418*	*471*	*54*	
f. Vinous and distilled liquors	85		8	1,190	1,029	1,063	161	
New York City	*51*		*4*	*707*	*597*	*682*	*110*	
g. Miscellaneous bottling	30		15	196	193	157	3	
6. TOBACCO PRODUCTS	1,288	2	827	31,826	31,378	28,828	448	
a. Tobacco and snuff	32		9	2,472	2,431	2,244	41	
Elmira	*6*			*376*	*368*	*276*	*8*	
New York City	*13*		*3*	*1,787*	*1,759*	*1,740*	*28*	
b. Cigars	1,205	2	802	25,502	25,170	22,931	332	
Binghamton	*24*		*20*	*2,340*	*2,327*	*2,252*	*13*	
Kingston	*9*		*9*	*1,081*	*1,076*	*1,081*	*5*	
New York City	*685*	*2*	*432*	*17,948*	*17,664*	*15,704*	*284*	
c. Cigarettes	51		16	3,852	3,777	3,653	75	
New York City	*49*		*16*	*3,834*	*3,760*	*3,639*	*74*	
Total — Group X	8,746	236	4,805	124,143	119,299	111,098	4,803	8

† Includes one child under 14

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
TOBACCO — *Concluded.*													
31,229	15,764	8,940	6,525	22,901	251	85	7,673	319	1,542	8,166	21,319	202	†4
855	168	687		584	4	1	243	23	39	168	648		
641	*60*	*581*		*456*	*3*	*1*	*162*	*19*	*33*	*153*	*455*		
1,036	180	856		594	14	6	408	14	48	101	887		
324	*20*	*304*		*128*	*8*	*1*	*187*		*1*	*9*	*314*		
591	*134*	*457*		*387*	*5*	*2*	*183*	*14*	*43*	*59*	*489*		
18,998	13,360	2,457	3,181	16,944	157	43	1,850	4	808	4,350	13,725	115	†2
989	*449*	*242*	*298*	*719*	*28*	*17*	*223*	*2*	*61*	*112*	*814*	*2*	
14,367	*9,662*	*1,322*	*2,883*	*12,877*	*99*	*8*	*1,332*	*1*	*664*	*4,080*	*9,517*	*106*	*1*
10,340	2,056	4,940	3,344	4,779	76	35	5,172	278	647	3,547	6,059	87	2
518	*164*	*354*		*232*	*3*	*1*	*279*	*3*	*7*	*95*	*407*	*9*	
7,969	*1,257*	*3,368*	*3,344*	*3,641*	*59*	*28*	*3,991*	*250*	*596*	*3,008*	*4,299*	*66*	*1*
589	*61*	*528*		*198*	*5*		*379*	*7*	*11*	*345*	*233*		
11,724	3,503	6,634	1,587	11,486	31	18	185	4	1,598	5,694	3,572	860	
972	568	404		972					58	73	143	698	
692	*336*	*356*		*692*					*58*	*57*	*57*	*520*	
401	154	247		359	6	1	32	3	22	18	361		
74		*74*		*68*	*3*		*3*				*74*		
1,390	936	249	205	1,343	14	13	20		49	411	924	6	
970	*557*	*208*	*205*	*958*	*3*	*5*	*4*		*28*	*351*	*589*	*2*	
551	160	391		523			28		50	179	228	94	
241	*104*	*137*		*241*						*99*	*124*	*18*	
205	*12*	*193*		*177*			*28*		*50*	*33*	*46*	*76*	
7,354	1,025	4,947	1,382	7,338	11	4	1		1,262	4,576	1,459	57	
583	*82*	*501*		*582*		*1*			*30*	*436*	*117*		
4,544	*245*	*2,917*	*1,382*	*4,538*	*3*	*2*	*1*		*420*	*3,330*	*794*		
417	*11*	*406*		*417*					*271*	*146*			
902	506	396		797			104	1	157	391	354		
572	*327*	*245*		*488*			*83*	*1*	*153*	*303*	*116*		
154	154			154						46	103	5	
28,380	4,731	8,699	14,950	12,855	195	113	14,958	259	9,490	15,279	3,611		1
2,203	118	483	1,602	708	7	8	1,480		126	1,787	290		
268	*31*	*237*		*118*			*150*		*58*		*210*		
1,712	*47*	*63*	*1,602*	*439*	*5*	*2*	*1,266*		*54*	*1,658*			
22,599	4,386	7,756	10,457	11,017	157	104	11,114	207	8,934	10,347	3,318		1
2,239	*99*	*203*	*1,937*	*543*	*2*	*3*	*1,668*	*23*	*171*	*2,027*	*41*		
1,076	*16*	*26*	*1,034*	*275*	*53*	*31*	*611*	*106*	*177*	*294*	*605*		
15,420	*2,397*	*6,219*	*6,804*	*7,507*	*20*	*5*	*7,855*	*33*	*5,734*	*7,525*	*2,161*		*1*
3,578	227	460	2,891	1,130	31	1	2,364	52	430	3,145	3		
3,565	*214*	*460*	*2,891*	*1,124*	*29*	*1*	*2,359*	*52*	*419*	*3,145*	*1*		
106,295	28,931	39,584	37,780	72,528	732	284	32,016	735	14,665	35,545	51,076	5,009	†22

years of age employed in office.

Table XVI.— Statistics of Factories Inspected in Each

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY. [Only the more important centers of each industry are specified.]	Places inspected.	Number of establishments with no employees.	Number of owners at work.	LARGEST NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN YEAR.		GRAND TOTAL.	OFFICE FORCE.	
				Total.	Thereof in shop.		Total.	Thereof 14–16 years of age.
XI. WATER, LIGHT								
1. WATER	39			274	258	245	16	
2. GAS	94			2,915	2,765	2,811	150	
Buffalo	*2*			*255*	*248*	*249*	*7*	
New York City	*34*			*1,998*	*1,866*	*1,900*	*126*	
4. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER	305		11	6,125	5,819	5,919	305	
New York City	*99*		*2*	*4,296*	*4,102*	*4,108*	*194*	
Niagara Falls	*3*			*316*	*261*	*308*	*54*	
5. STEAM HEAT AND POWER	58		2	305	305	303		
New York City	*48*		*2*	*234*	*234*	*234*		
6. GARBAGE DISPOSAL, ETC.	3			102	100	39	2	
Total — Group XI	499		13	9,721	9,247	9,317	473	
XII. BUILDING								
1. CARPENTERS' SHOPS	47		28	321	315	239	6	
New York City	*37*		*19*	*259*	*255*	*188*	*4*	
2. PAINT SHOPS	31		21	206	203	165	3	1
3. PLUMBERS' SHOPS	8		2	129	127	115	2	
Total — Group XII	86		51	656	645	519	11	1
Grand Total — New York State	44,672	275	24,831	1,295,381	1,241,222	1,139,661	52,896	126

† Includes five children under 14

Industry, Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AT TIME OF INSPECTION.									WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR.				Children under 14 years (in shops except as not'd).
SHOP FORCE.									NUMBER OF SHOP EMPLOYEES WHO WORK —				
Total.	NUMBER IN SHOPS EMPLOYING —			SEX AND AGE.					51 hours or less.	52–57 hrs.	58–63 hrs.	Over 63 hrs.	
	1–19.	20–199.	200 +.	Men (18 yrs. +).	Youths (16–18 yrs.).	Boys (14–16 yrs.).	Wom. (16 yrs. +).	Girls (14–16 yrs.).					
AND POWER.													
229	158	71		229					29	101	40	59	
2,661	426	1,335	900	2,659	2				8	271	667	1,715	
242	*5*		*237*	*241*	*1*						*1*	*241*	
1,774	*128*	*989*	*663*	*1,773*	*1*				*4*	*351*	*457*	*1,062*	
5,614	1,440	1,864	2,310	5,610	3	1			923	2,212	1,745	734	
3,914	*485*	*1,119*	*2,310*	*3,910*	*3*	*1*			*838*	*1,622*	*1,368*	*86*	
254	*7*	*247*		*254*						*185*	*69*		
303	200	103		303					72	59	114	58	
234	*153*	*81*		*234*					*72*	*5*	*99*	*58*	
37	16	21		37					14		21	2	
8,844	2,240	3,394	3,210	8,838	5	1			1,046	2,643	2,587	2,568	
INDUSTRY.													
233	213	20		230	3				180	50	3		
184	*164*	*20*		*181*	*3*				*145*	*36*	*3*		
162	132	30		161			1		93	52	17		
113	48	65		113					59	9	45		
508	393	115		504	3		1		332	111	65		
1,086,765	186,309	489,901	410,555	739,027	13,487	4,374	322,131	7,746	189,276	494,342	376,772	26,375	†67

† ears of age employed in office.

TABLE XVII.— STATISTICS OF MINES AND QUARRIES

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Firm name.	Material mined or quarried.	Number of inspections.	Number of shafts or openings in operation.
1. STONE QUARRIES.				
Albany County.				
South Bethlehem	Callanan Road Imp. Co	Limestone	1	1
Cayuga County.				
Auburn	City of Auburn	Limestone	1	1
"	W. S. Beardsley	"	1	1
"	Brayer Bros.	"	1	1
"	C. E. Goodrich	"	1	1
Sennett	Gilbert B. Lewis	"	1	1
Chautauqua County.				
Jamestown	Jamestown Shale Paving Brick Co.	Bluestone	*	
Chenango County.				
Norwich	Clark, Conroy & Co	Bluestone	*	
Clinton County.				
Ausable Forks	Sherrill Hardware Co	Granite	1	1
Chazy	The Chazy Marble Lime Co	Limestone	1	1
Plattsburg	Peter Lazotte	"	1	1
"	Oliver Gebo	"	1	1
Columbia County.				
Hudson	Knickerbocker Port. Cement Co.	Limestone	1	1
"	N. Y. & N. E. Lime & Cement Co.	"	1	1
Delaware County.				
East Branch	Chas. Baxter	Bluestone	*	
" "	W. B. Snyder	"	*	
" "	Wilson & Irwin	"	*	
Fish Eddy	Apley & Irwin	"	*	
Dutchess County.				
Dover Plains	Dutchess County Lime Co	Marble	*	
Stoneco	Clinton Point Stone Co	Limestone	1	1
Erie County.				
Akron	General Crushed Stone Co	Limestone	1	1
"	Kelly Island Lime & Transportation Co	"	1	1
Buffalo	J. L. Apperheimer	"	1	1
"	Barber Asphalt Paving Co	"	1	1
"	Buffalo Cement Co	"	1	1
"	Buffalo Crushed Stone Co	"	1	1
"	Anna Geheres Quarries	"	1	1
"	Mat T. Wind	"	1	1
Clarence	Carroll Bros	"	1	1
Williamsville	Carroll Bros	"	1	1
Essex County.				
Ausable Forks	Charles Clement	Granite	1	1
Port Henry	Northern Iron Ore Co	Limestone	1	1
Genesee County.				
LeRoy	General Crushed Stone Co	Limestone	1	1
"	Heimlick Kiln & Stone Quarries	"	1	1
Greene County.				
Alsen	Alsen Portland Cement Co	Limestone	1	1
Cementon	Catskill Portland Cement Co	"	1	1
Herkimer County.				
Little Falls	Hallan Bros	Traprock	1	1
" "	Syenite Trap Rock Co	"	1	1

* Not inspected

INSPECTED IN THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.							Boys under 16 years (illegally employed).	Weekly hours of labor in mine or quarry.
LARGEST NUMBER IN YEAR.		AT TIME OF INSPECTION —						
				IN MINE OR QUARRY.				
Total.	Thereof office force.	Total.	Office force, etc.	Total.	Males 18 years or over.	Boys 16–18 years.		
111	1	111	1	110	110			60
51	1	29	1	28	28			48
14		8		8	8			59
40		25		25	25			59
16	1	15	1	15	15			54
16		8		8	8			59
.....								
.....								
18		18		18	18			54
55	1	55	1	54	54			60
6		6		6	6			54
13		13		13	13			54
20		20		20	20			60
79	4	69	4	65	65			60
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
180		180		180	180			60
76	1	66	1	65	65			60
173	3	173	3	170	170			60
5	1	5	1	4	4			60
203	3	203	3	200	200			60
65		65		65	65			60
70	1	54	1	53	53			60
25		10		10	10			60
1		1		1	1			60
261	1	261	1	260	260			60
75	1	41	1	40	40			60
5		5		5	5			54
11		11		11	11			60
100	1	54	1	53	53			60
30		15		15	15			60
100		100		100	100			60
30		30		30	30			60
9		9		9	9			54
107	2	107	2	105	105			60

during year.

Table XVII.— Statistics of Mines and Quarries Inspected

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Firm name.	Material mined or quarried.	Number of inspections.	Number of shafts or openings in operation.
1. STONE QUARRIES— *Continued.*				
Jefferson County.				
Chaumont	Adams & Duford Co	Limestone	1	1
Natural Bridge	New York Lime Co	Magnesia limestone	1	1
Picton Island	Picton Island Red Granite Co	Red Granite	1	1
Lewis County.				
Natural Bridge	New York Lime Co	Limestone	1	1
Montgomery County.				
Canajoharie	Empire Equipment Co	Limestone	1	1
South Amsterdam	Valley Stone Co	"	1	1
Monroe County.				
Rochester	Whitmore, Rauber & Vicinus	Sandstone	*	
"	Foery & Kastner	"	*	
"	T. C. Lauer & Son	"	*	
Oneida County.				
Blakesley	F. E. Conley Stone Co	Limestone	*	
Higginville	F. E. Conley Stone Co	"	*	
Jacksonberg	F. E. Conley Stone Co	"	*	
Munnsville	F. E. Conley Stone Co	"	*	
Oriskany Falls	F. E. Conley Stone Co	"	*	
Onondaga County.				
Split Rock	Solvay Process Co	Limestone	1	1
Syracuse	Rock Cut Stone Co	"	1	1
Orleans County.				
Albion	H. P. Burghard & Co	Sandstone	*	
"	Pat Cleary	"	*	
"	Orleans County Quarries Co	"	*	
"	Reed, Allen & Reed	"	*	
"	M. A. Ryan	"	*	
"	Martin Scanlon	"	*	
Holley	Orleans County Quarries Co	"	*	
Hulberton	M. A. Ryan	"	*	
"	A. R. Squires	"	*	
"	Vincent Stones & Co	"	*	
Rockland County.				
Haverstraw	Haverstraw Stone Co	Trap rock	1	1
Mount Ivy	Belmont & Gurnee	"	1	1
Rockland Lake	Rockland Lake Trap Rock Co	"	1	1
Suffern	Ramapo Trap Rock Co	"	*	
Tompkins Cove	Tompkins Cove Stone Co	Limestone	1	1
St. Lawrence County.				
Gouverneur	Callahan & Son Mining Co	Marble	1	1
"	Genesee Furnace Co	"	1	1
"	Gouverneur Marble Co	"	1	1
"	Northern New York Co	"	1	1
"	St. Lawrence Marble Co	"	1	1
Potsdam	Potsdam Red Sandstone Co	Sandstone	1	1
Saratoga County.				
Greenfield	Saratoga Trap Rock Co	Trap rock	1	1
Schenectady County.				
Pattersonville	Flint Hill Quarries	Limestone	*	

* Not inspected

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.							Boys under 16 years (illegally employed).	Weekly hours of labor in mine or quarry.
LARGEST NUMBER IN YEAR.		AT TIME OF INSPECTION —						
				IN MINE OR QUARRY.				
Total.	Thereof office force.	Total.	Office force, etc.	Total.	Males 18 years or over.	Boys 16–18 years.		
30		5		5	5			54
20		13		13	13			60
100		100		100	100			54
8		6		6	6			60
10		10		10	10			60
40		28		28	28			60
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
285	3	285	3	282	282			60
111	1	101	1	100	100			60
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
85		85		85	85			60
28	1	28	1	27	27			60
236	1	236	1	235	235			60
.....								
127	2	127	2	125	125			60
6		6		6	6			60
25		16		16	16			60
23		19		19	19			60
14		14		14	14			60
16		16		16	16			60
60		60		60	60			60
30		30		30	30			60
.....								

during year.

Table XVII.— Statistics of Mines and Quarries Inspected

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Firm name.	Material mined or quarried.	Number of inspections.	Number of shafts or openings in operation.
1. STONE QUARRIES— *Concluded.*				
Schoharie County.				
Cobleskill	A. L. Morton	Limestone	1	1
Howes Cave	Helderberg Portland Cement Co.	"	1	1
Schoharie	Mix Stone Co.	"	1	1
Sullivan County.				
Livingston Manor	The Bascomb	Bluestone	*	
" "	Dutcher & McGrath	"	*	
" "	W. Hurch, Jr.	"	*	
" "	Jas. Lane	"	*	
" "	Victor Wicks	"	*	
" "	Wood Bros.	"	*	
Tompkins County.				
Portland Point	Cayuga Portland Cement Co.	Limestone	*	
Ulster County.				
Binnewater	Cons. Rosendale Cement Co.	Limestone	1	1
Cementon	Jacobus, Granweller & Co.	"	1	1
Kingston	City of Kingston	"	1	1
"	Hudson River Blue Stone Co.	Bluestone	*	
Marlboro	Upper Hudson Stone Co.	Limestone	1	1
Rondout	North River Stone Co.	"	1	1
Saugerties	Jas. Moxwesson	Bluestone	*	
Warren County.				
Glens Falls	Jointa Lime Co.	Limestone	1	1
" "	Glens Falls Portland Cement Co.	"	1	1
" "	Finch, Pruyn & Co.	"	1	1
" "	Sherman Lime Co.	"	1	1
" "	F. W. Waite Lime Co.	"	1	1
Washington County.				
Granville	Hayes & Roberts Red Slate Co.	Red slate	1	1
"	Griffiths, Roberts & Jones	"	1	1
Hatch Hill	Mathews Slate Co. (National)	"	1	1
" "	Chas. I. Baker	"	1	1
Hebron	Guthrie Bros.	"	1	1
"	Nelson & Guthrie	"	1	1
"	Kehoe, Jones & Evans	"	1	1
"	Mathews Slate Co. (New Eagle)	"	1	1
Jamesville	Mathews Slate Co. (Empire)	Green slates	1	1
Middle Granville	Dalton Bros.	Red slate	1	1
" "	Grace Williams & Son (Old Eagle).	"	1	1
" "	Prairie Slate Co.	Variegated slate	1	1
North Granville	E. J. Johnson	Red slate	1	1
Smith Basin	Keenan Lime Co.	Limestone	1	1
Westchester County.				
Elmsford	Pittsburg Construction Co.	Limestone	1	1
South Dover	South Dover Marble Co.	Marble	*	
" "	Dover White Marble Co.	"	*	
Tarrytown	Jas. Duell	Limestone	*	
Yonkers	F. Hackett	Granite	*	
"	Louis Petro	"	*	
Wyoming County.				
Rock Glen	Am. Bluestone Co.	Bluestone	*	
" "	Warsaw Bluestone Co.	"	*	
Portageville	Portageville Bluestone Co.	"	*	
Total — Stone			78	78

* Not inspected

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.								
LARGEST NUMBER IN YEAR.		AT TIME OF INSPECTION —					Boys under 16 years (illegally employed).	Weekly hours of labor in mine or quarry.
				IN MINE OR QUARRY.				
Total.	Thereof office force.	Total.	Office force, etc.	Total.	Males 18 years or over.	Boys 16–18 years.		
37	1	37	1	36	36			60
58		58		58	58			60
40		35		35	35			60
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
62	2	44	2	42	42			60
16		16		16	16			60
6		6		6	6			48
.....								
145	1	145	1	144	144			60
71	1	71	1	70	70			60
.....								
35		30		30	30			59
70		50		50	50			59
40		30		30	30			56
50		50		50	50			59
75		75		75	75			59
4		4		4	4			60
3		3		3	3			50
8		8		8	8			56
10		10		10	10			56
5		5		5	5			60
16		16		16	16			50
2		2		2	2			60
17		17		17	17			56
7		7		7	7			56
12		12		12	12			60
4		4		4	4			50
5		5		5	5			60
13		13		13	13			55
50		40		40	40			60
44		44		44	44			48
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
.....								
4,124	35	3,790	35	3,755	3,755			

during year.

Table XVII.—Statistics of Mines and Quarries Inspected

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Firm name.	Material mined or quarried.	Number of inspections.	Number of shafts or openings in operation.
2. IRON, PYRITES AND ZINC MINES.				
Clinton County.				
Lyon Mountain	The Chateaugay Ore & Iron Co.	Magnetite	1	7
Dutchess County.				
Amenia	Amenia Mine	Limonite	1	1
Essex County.				
Mineville	Port Henry Iron Ore Co.	Magnetite	1	2
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Bonanza	"	1	1
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Joker	"	1	1
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Harmony A	"	1	1
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Harmony B	"	1	1
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Barton Hill	"	1	1
"	Witherbee, Sherman & Co., Inc., Smith Mine	"	1	1
Port Henry	Cheever Iron Ore Co.	"	1	3
Herkimer County.				
Salisbury Centre	Salisbury Steel & Iron Co.	Magnetite	*	
neida County.				
Clinton	Clinton Hematite Co.	Hematite	1	1
Orange County.				
Fort Montgomery	Hudson Iron Co.	Magnetite	1	1
Sterlington	Sterling Iron Co.	"	*	
St. Lawrence County.				
DeKalb Junction	St. Lawrence Pyrites Co.	Pyrites	1	2
Edwards	Northern Ore Co.	Zinc	1	1
Gouverneur	Hinckley Fibre Co.	Pyrites	1	1
Wayne County.				
Ontario Centre	Furnaceville Iron Co.	Red Hematite	*	
" "	Ontario Iron Ore Co.	" "	*	
Fruitland	Wayne Iron Ore Co.	" "	*	
Total — Iron, Pyrites and Zinc			15	25
3. GYPSUM.				
Erie County.				
Akron	Akron Gypsum Co.	Gypsum	1	1
Genesee County.				
Akron	American Gypsum Co.	Gypsum	1	1
Oakfield	Niagara Gypsum Co.	"	1	1
"	United States Gypsum Co.	"	1	1
Monroe County.				
Garbutt	Empire Gypsum Co.	Gypsum	1	1
"	Lycoming Calcining Co.	"	1	1
Wheatland	Consolidated Wheatland Plaster Co.	"	1	1
"	Empire Gypsum Co.	"	1	1
"	Monarch Plaster Co.	"	1	1
Onondaga County.				
Fayetteville	C. L. Miller Co.	Gypsum	1	1
Total — Gypsum			10	10

* Not inspected

n the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.							Boys under 16 years (illegally employed).	Weekly hours of labor in mine or quarry.
LARGEST NUMBER IN YEAR.		AT TIME OF INSPECTION —						
				IN MINE OR QUARRY.				
Total.	Thereof office force.	Total.	Office force, etc.	Total.	Males 18 years or over.	Boys 16–18 years.		
434	4	343	4	339	338	1		54
26		26		26	26			54
153	3	153	3	150	150			54
208	3	159	3	156	156			54
208	3	158	3	155	155			54
173	2	140	2	138	138			54
88		69		69	69			54
61		56		56	56			54
60		14		14	14			54
166	6	131	6	125	125			60
.....								
60		11		11	11			60
119	1	119	1	118	118			60
.....								
182	2	182	2	180	180			59
11		11		11	11			59
10		10		10	10			60
.....								
.....								
.....								
1,959	24	1,582	24	1,558	1,557	1		
43		43		43	43			60
67		67		67	67			54
112		112		112	112			60
117		117		117	117			60
28		28		28	28			60
28	1	28	1	27	27			60
20		20		20	20			60
6		6		6	6			60
17		17		17	17			60
25		25		25	25			60
463	1	463	1	462	462			

during year.

Table XVII.— Statistics of Mines and Quarries Inspected

INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	Firm name.	Material mined or quarried.	Number of inspections.	Number of shafts or openings in operation.
4. MISCELLANEOUS.				
Essex County.				
Crown Point	Crown Point Spar Co	Feldspar	1	1
Ticonderoga	Barrett Manufacturing Co	"	1	1
North River	American Glue Co	Garnet	1	1
Livingston County.				
Caledonia	Caledonia Marl Co	Lime	1	1
Cuylerville	Sterling Salt Co	Salt	1	1
Retsof	Retsof Mining Co	"	1	1
St. Lawrence County.				
Fowler	Union Talc Co	Talc	1	1
Fullerville	Ontario Talc Co	"	1	1
Talcville	International Pulp Co., Mine 2½	"	2	1
"	International Pulp Co., Mine 3	"	2	1
"	Uniform Fibrous Talc Co	"	1	1
Saratoga County.				
Conklinville	The Sagandaga Graphite Co	Graphite	1	1
Kings	Empire Graphite Co	"	*	
Warren County.				
North River	North River Garnet Co	Garnet	1	1
Sodom	Gore Mountain Garnet Co	"	1	1
Wevertown	Warren County Garnet Mill Co	"	1	1
Graphite	American Graphite Co	Graphite	1	1
Total — Miscellaneous			18	16
Grand Total			121	129

In the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.							Boys under 16 years (illegally employed).	Weekly hours of labor in mine or quarry.
LARGEST NUMBER IN YEAR.		AT TIME OF INSPECTION —						
				IN MINE OR QUARRY.				
Total.	Thereof office force.	Total.	Office force, etc.	Total.	Males 18 years or over.	Boys 16–18 years.		
18		18		18	18			55
12		11		11	11			54
9		9		9	9			60
12		12		12	12			60
90		90		90	90			60
140		135		135	135			60
6		6		6	6			60
6		6		6	6			54
14		12		12	12			59
22		20		20	20			59
5		5		5	5			59
12		10		10	10			60
.....								
61	1	53	1	52	52			60
35		35		35	35			66
3		3		3	3			48
51	1	51	1	50	50			60
496	2	476	2	474	474			
7,042	62	6,311	62	6,249	6,248	1		

INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION.

October 1, 1910 — September 30, 1911.

GROUPS.

I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.
VI. PAPER AND PULP.
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.
VIII. TEXTILES.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.
XI. WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.

GROUP I.

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.

1. STONE.

(a) Crushed stone.
(Includes trap rock.)

(b) Cut stone.
(For buildings, monuments, soda fountains, tombstones, etc.)

(c) Hones, slates, mosaics, etc.

Blackboards of slate.
Foundry facings (soapstone).
Pumice stone.
Soapstone.

2. MISCELLANEOUS MINERAL PRODUCTS.

(a) Asbestos, graphite, etc.

Carbons.
Feldspar.
Foundry facings (graphite).
Gas mantles.
Mica.
Talc.

(b) Abrasives.
Emery, carborundum, sand paper, etc.

3. LIME, CEMENT AND PLASTER.

(a) Asphalt.
(b) Cement and lime.
(c) Plaster (wall and land).
Gypsum.
Plaster board.

(d) Sifted sand and mortar.
(e) Artificial stone.
Cement block, etc.

(f) Plaster and composition casts and ornaments.

Clay models.
Hectographs.
aster blocks.
Stucco.

4. BRICK, TILE AND POTTERY.

(a) Building brick.

(b) Terra cotta and fire-clay products.

Alignum.
Chimney tops.
Crucibles.
Enameled brick.
Fire brick.
Fireproofing material, not elsewhere classified.
Flue, furnace and stove linings.
Gas retorts.
Mosaics (ceramic).
Paving brick.
Sewer pipe.
Tile.

(c) Pottery products.

China ware.
Crockery.
Dolls (china or porcelain).
Earthen ware.
Porcelain.
Stone ware.
Yellow ware.

5. GLASS.

(a) Building glass.

Cathedral, decorated, obscured, opalescent, plate, stained, window and wire glass; glass signs; vault lights; wind shields.

(b) Beveled glass and mirrors.

(c) Pressed, blown and cut glassware.

Art glass.
Bulbs.
Chimneys.
Globes.
Lamps.
Opal ware.
Shades.
Stoppered work.
Tableware.
Tubes.

(d) Bottles and jars.

Carboys.
Demijohns.
Druggists' glassware.
Flasks.
Insulators of glass.
Prescription ware.

GROUP II.

METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.

1. GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES.

(a) Silver and plated ware.

Gold and silver plating.

(b) Gold and silver refining.

Assaying.
Smelting.

(c) Gold, silver and aluminum leaf.

(d) Gold and silver watch cases.

(e) Jewelry, gold pens, etc.

Enameled work on jewelry.
Engraving and chasing (gold or silver).
Mountings.
Watches, making and repairing

(f) Lapidary work.

Diamond cutting, mounting, polishing, setting.
Precious stones.

2. COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, ETC.

(a) Smelting and refining.

Analyses and experiments with metals.
Babbitt metal.
Solder.
Spelter.

(b) Copper work.

Sheet copper.
Wire (copper).

(c) Brass, bronze and aluminum castings.

Bells.
Foundry work.

(d) Gas and electric fixtures.

(e) Brass and bronze ware, not elsewhere classified.

Brass or bronze spinning or raising.
Furniture (brass).
Locks (brass).
Tubing (brass).
Wire (brass).

(f) Sheet metal work.

Bath cabinets (metal).
Cornices.
Enameled ware.
Galvanized iron.
Granite ware.
Japanned ware.
Metal stamping.
Sheet iron work.
Stencils.
Tin cans.
Tinsmithing.
Tinware.

(g) Metal goods, not elsewhere classified.

Aluminum goods (except castings).
Buttons (metal).
Glove fasteners.
Hooks and eyes.
Lead (sheets, shot, pipe, etc.).
Metal spinning (not elsewhere classified).
Nickel plating.
Plumbers' supplies (except brass, copper or iron).
Soda water apparatus.
Tinfoil.
Toys (metal).
Zinc statuary, etc.

3. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS.

(a) Ore crushing, etc.

(b) Pig iron.

Blast furnaces.

(c) Rolling mills and steel works.

Bicomeries.
Boiler tubes.
Bolts and nuts.
Cables (wire).
Chains.
Forgings.
Horse shoes.
Iron or steel wire.
Nails.
Pipe (wrought iron).
Plates.
Rails.
Rods.
Skelp.
Springs (steel, except car).
Wire rods.

(d) Bridges and structural iron.

Safes and vaults.

(g) Hardware, not elsewhere classified.

(Brass hardware—II–2–e.)
Ball bearings.
Gaskets.
Locks.
Needles.
Pipe cutting.
Screws.
Traps.

3. IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS — *Concluded.*

(h) Cutlery.

(i) Tools and dies.

Ice tools.
Levels (other than surveyors).
Polishing and buffing wheels (steel).

(k) Fire arms.

(m) Metal furniture.

(Brass furniture—II–2–e.)
Wire mattresses.
Steel office fixtures.

(n) Wire work, not elsewhere classified.

Bird cages.
Fences.
Hat frames.
Netting.
Wire cloth, etc.

(p) Car wheels and railway equipment.

Air brakes.
Axles.
Couplers.
Springs (car).
Switches.
Trucks (car).
Vault lights (iron).

(q) Architectural and ornamental iron work.

Cast iron columns, lintels, etc.
Doors.
Fire escapes.
Gates and grilles.
Iron railings.
Pipe bending.
Stairs (iron).

(r) Cooking and heating apparatus.

Car heaters.
Exhaust systems.
Furnaces.
Ovens.
Radiators (except automobile).
Ranges.
Stoves.
Stove castings.
Tanks.
Ventilators.

(s) Typewriting and registering machines.

Adding and computing machines.
Car registers.
Cash registers.
Check protectors.
Copying machines.
Numbering machines.
Telegraph typewriters.

(t) Stationary engines, boilers, etc.

Fire engines.
Gas engines.
Ice machines.
Marine engines.
Steam engines.
Steam pumps.

(u) Machinery, not elsewhere classified.

Includes addressing machines, air compressors, buffing wheels (not elsewhere classified), gas machines, gears, etc.

(v) Castings.

Includes piano plates, valves (iron) and other iron foundry products.

4. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.

(a) Telegraph, telephone, fire-alarm apparatus.

Annunciators.
Arc lamps.
Bells (electric).
Patrol alarms.
Switchboards (telephone).
Tickers.
Transmitters.

4. ELECTRICAL APPARATUS — *Concluded.*

(b) Incandescent lamps.

(c) Dynamos, motors and electrical supplies.

Includes cables and wire (insulated), signs (electric), spark plugs, switches, switchboards (except telephone), etc.

5. VEHICLES.

(a) Carriages, wagons and sleighs.

Includes wire carriage wheels, etc.; excludes children's carts and wagons—III–4–c.

(b) Blacksmithing and wheelrighting.

Horseshoeing.
Welding.

(c) Cycles.

Also parts, including bicycle wheels.

(d) Motor vehicles.

Aeroplanes.
Automobiles.
Motor cycles.
Motor trucks.
Also parts, including bodies and wheels, radiators, steering wheels, etc.*

(e) Cars.

Except railway shops.

(f) Locomotives.

Except railway shops.

(g) Railway repair shops.

The building and repairing of cars and locomotives by railway companies.

6. BOAT AND SHIP BUILDING.

7. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Artesian well boring tools.
Cane mills.
Canning machinery.
Cider mills.
Coffee (plantation) machinery.
Cotton choppers, gins, presses, sweeps.
Dairy apparatus.
Ditching machines.
Ensilage cutters, elevators.
Evaporators.
Extractive industry machinery.
Fence machines.
Gardening implements.
Grinding mills.
Grubbing machines.
Hoes.
Incubators.
Lawn mowers.
Lime spreaders.
Milk testers.
Oil well machinery.
Plows.
Pumps (hand, horse).
Rice machinery.
Road graders and scrapers.
Rollers.
Scoops.
Scythes.
Shovels and spades.
Sickles.
Wind mills.

8. INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

(a) Professional and scientific instruments.

Barometers.
Dental appliances.
Engineers' and surveyors' instruments.
Nautical instruments.
Surgical instruments.
Thermometers.

* Transferred from II–5–a.

8. INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES — *Concluded.*

(b) Optical and photographic apparatus.

Cameras.
Eye glasses.
Lenses.
Microscopes.

(c) Lamps, reflectors, stereopticons, etc.
(Excludes gas lamps—I–5–c, and incandescent lamps—II–4–b.)

Calcium lights.
Lamp burners.
Lanterns.
Locomotive headlights.
Motion picture machines.
Railway signal lamps.

(d) Clocks and time recorders.

(e) Scales, meters, phonographs, etc.

Automatic machines (except electrical).
Automatic sprinklers.
Balances.
Gas and water meters.
Slot machines.
Speedometers.
Steam gauges.

9. SORTING OLD METALS.

Junk shops.

GROUP III.

WOOD MANUFACTURES.

1. SAW MILL PRODUCTS.

Includes excelsior, kindling wood, etc.

2. PLANING MILL PRODUCTS.

(a) House trim.
Sash, doors, blinds, moldings, etc.

(b) Packing boxes, crates, etc.
Includes cheese boxes, fruit baskets and boxes, etc.

(c) Cigar and fancy wood boxes.
Includes jewelry cases (wood).

3. COOPERAGE.

Barrels, hogsheads, kegs, pails, tubs, etc., also heads and staves.

4. WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED.

(a) Canes, umbrella sticks, etc.
(Umbrellas—IX–5–c.)

(c) Wooden toys and novelties.

Advertising signs.
Baby carriages.
Bicycle specialties (wood).
Blackboards (wood).
Blocks (children's).
Checkers and chessmen.
Dominoes.
Express wagons (children's).
Fishing rods.
Games.
Rulers.
Sleds.
Tennis racquets.
Yardsticks.

(e) Other articles and appliances of wood.

Agricultural woodwork (drill heads, plow handles, tongues, trees, etc.).
Artificial limbs.
Barrel covers.
Blocks (wall paper printing).
Blocks (pulley and tackle).
Buttons (wood).
Car woodwork.
Carriage woodwork.
Chair stock.
Clothes pins.
Curtain poles.
Duster handles.
Flag poles.
Hames.

4. WOOD, TURNED AND CARVED — *Concluded.*

(e) Other articles and appliances of wood — *Concluded.*

Hamper bottoms.
Hat blocks.
Heels (wood).
Hub blocks (wheel).
Ladders.
Lasts.
Loom parts, and repairs (battens, bobbins, frames, beddles, reels, shuttles).
Mallets.
Map rolls.
Patterns.
Pipe (water pump, etc.).
Plane handles.
Plates (wood).
Pulleys.
Push carts (wood).
Saw handles.
Scroll sawing.
Spokes.
Veneer goods.
Wagon woodwork.
Wheelbarrows (wood).
Wood carving.
Wood turning.
Woodenware.

5. FURNITURE AND CABINET WORK.

(a) Furniture and upholstery.

Includes bamboo furniture and mattresses other than hair and wire; excludes metal furniture.

(b) Caskets.

Includes undertakers' supplies of wood.

(c) Store, office and kitchen fixtures.

Bank fixtures.
†Barbers' chairs.
Billiard and pool balls and tables.
Bowling alleys and supplies.
Butchers' fixtures.
Church and hall seatings.
†Dentists' chairs.
Druggists' fixtures.
Draughting furniture.
Office furniture.
Refrigerators.
Revolving doors.
Saloon fixtures.
Show cases (wood).
Stage settings.
Telephone booths.
Washing machines.

(d) Mirror and picture frames.

(e) Other cabinet work.

Fretwork (wood).
Grilles (wood).
Marquetry.
Telephone backs.
Water-closet seats and tanks.
Wood mantles.

6. PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

Includes banjos, mandolins, guitars, etc. and parts (wood); excludes brass instruments —II-2-e.

7. BROOMS, CORK, ETC.

(a) Pulp and fiber goods.
Includes artificial plants, beaver board, indurated fiber pails, etc.

(b) Mats and woven goods.
Splint baskets.
Straw goods; excludes hats.
Willow and reed baskets.

(c) Brooms.
(d) Articles of cork.
(e) Pipes (smoking).
(f) Fireproofing lumber.

† Transferred from III-5-a.

GROUP IV.

LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.

1. LEATHER.

 Includes curing of hides and manufacture of leather.

2. FURS AND FUR GOODS.

3. LEATHER AND CANVAS GOODS.

 (a) Belting, washers, etc.

 Leather goods for manufacturers' use.

 (b) Saddlery and harness.

 Automobile tops.
 Dashboards.
 Fenders.
 Horse blankets.
 Whips.

 (c) Traveling bags and trunks.

 Includes medicine cases, musical instrument cases, etc.

 (d) Boots and shoes.

 (e) Gloves and mittens.

 (f) Fancy leather goods.

 Includes chamois underwear, drum heads, hand bags, hat bands, purses, razor strops, trusses (except rubber), etc.

 (g) Canvas and sporting goods.

 Includes awnings, oiled clothing, tents, sails, etc.

4. RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA GOODS.

 Atomizers.
 Combs (rubber).
 Dental rubber.
 Dress shields (rubber).
 Druggists' goods (rubber).
 Gas tubing.
 Mackintoshes.
 Penholders (rubber).
 Stamps (rubber).
 Stopples (rubber).
 Trusses (rubber).
 Tubing (rubber).

5. ARTICLES OF PEARL, HORN, BONE, HAIR, ETC.

 (a) Pearl buttons, handles, etc.

 (b) Articles of horn, bone, tortoise shell, etc.

 Combs.
 Composition buttons.
 Knife handles.
 Music strings (gut).
 Sponges.
 Vegetable ivory.
 Whalebone.

 (c) Brushes.

 Includes platers' brushes and buffs (hair).

 (d) Mattresses, muff beds, pillows, taxidermy and other articles of hair, feathers, etc.

GROUP V.

CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.

1. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

 (a) Proprietary medicines.

 (b) Sodas and other alkalies.

 Alum.
 Ammonia.
 Baking powder.
 Bleaching powder.
 Borax.
 Chloride of lime.
 Pearl ash.

1. DRUGS AND CHEMICALS — *Concluded.*

(d) Other chemicals and drugs.

Acids, not elsewhere classified.
Boiler compound.
Calcium carbide.
Cream of tartar.
Digestive ferments.
Oxygen.
Pharmaceutical products.
Photographic paper.
Plasters, medicated.
Saltpetre.
Sugar of lead.
Sulphur.
Tanning extracts.
Tin crystals.
Welding compound.

2. PAINTS, DYES AND COLORS.

(a) Paint, varnish, etc.

Acetanelid.
Colors in oil.
Dryers.
Furniture polish.
Japans.
Kalsomine.
Lacquers.
Oxides of lead.
Putty.
Shellac.
White lead.
Whiting.

(b) Dyes, colors and inks.

Blacking.
Bluing.
Carbon paper.
Dairy colors.
Dyewood.
Inked ribbons (for typewriters, etc.).
Lampblack.

(c) Lead pencils and crayons.

3. WOOD ALCOHOL AND ESSENTIAL OILS.

Acetic acid.
Acetone.
Charcoal.
Distilling wood.
Flavoring extracts.
Foundry facings (charcoal).
Glycerine.
Linseed oil.
Olive oil.

4. ANIMAL OIL PRODUCTS.

Beeswax candles.
Fish oil.
Grease, tallow, etc.
Lard oil.
Leather and shoe dressing.
Stearin.

5. MINERAL OIL PRODUCTS.

Axle grease.
Coal tar.
Coke.
Gasoline.
Naphtha.
Paraffine.
Petroleum refining.
Wax (paraffine.).

6. SOAP, PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS.

Toilet powder.

7. MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

(a) Wax figures, etc.

Sealing wax.

(b) Starch.

Corn starch.

(c) Glue, mucilage, etc.

Gum, paste, sisings.

(d) Fertilizers.

7. MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS — *Concluded.*

(e) Matches and explosives.

Fireworks.
Gunpowder.

(f) Celluloid and other plastics.

Also creosoted paper.

GROUP VI.

PAPER AND PULP.

1. SORTING WASTE PAPER.

Includes paper stock.

2. PULP AND PAPER.

(a) Pulp mills.
(b) Pulp and paper mills.
(c) Paper mills.

Includes the manufacture, but not the re-working of cardboard, pasteboard, strawboard, etc.; also glazed paper, surface coated paper, waxed paper.

GROUP VII.

PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.

1. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

Printers' rollers, steel and copper plates, and boxwood for engraving, etc.

2. PAPER GOODS.

(a) Paper boxes and tubes.

Includes butter dishes, letter files, paper pails, ribbon blocks.

(b) Paper bags and sacks.

(c) Other paper goods.

Binders' board.
Blue print paper.
Cards (cutting, etc.).
Cigarette tubes.
Cutting labels.
Deckling and pebbling paper.
Embossed paper and cards.
Envelopes.
Lace or shelf paper.
Papier mache novelties.
Patterns.
Perforated music.
Perforated paper.
Photo mounts (cards).
Stationery.

3. PRINTING AND BOOK MAKING.

(a) Printing and publishing.

Addressing and mailing.
Calendars.
Composition (linotype) and typesetting.
Stereotyping and electrotyping.
Tip printing.

(b) Bookbinding and blankbook making.

Binding cloth samples.
Numbering, perforating and ruling paper.
Photograph albums.

(c) Lithographing and engraving.

Designing post cards.
Music engraving.

3. PRINTING AND BOOK MAKING — *Concluded.*

(d) Games and novelties.

Playing cards.
Sample cards and toys.
School globes.

4. WALL PAPER.

5. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Includes motion picture films.

GROUP VIII.

TEXTILES.

1. SILK AND SILK GOODS.

Includes chiffon, gloves, lace, ribbons, thread, veils, etc.; excludes knit underwear (silk).

2. WOOL MANUFACTURES.

(a) Carpets and rugs.

(b) Felt and felt goods.

Includes felt shoes and paper makers' felt.

(c) Woolens and worsteds.

Including mixed and union goods, shoddy, wool extract, wool waste.

3. COTTON GOODS.

Including cotton batting, netting, tape, thread, twine, yarn, waste, etc.

4. HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Gloves (knit, except silk).
Sweaters.
Underwear (knit).
Wristers, etc.

5. OTHER TEXTILES OF SILK, WOOL OR COTTON.

(a) Dyeing, finishing, etc.

Bleaching.
Mercerising.
Printing.
Refinishing.
Sponging.
Water proofing.

(b) Upholstery goods.

Upholstery bindings, braids, fringes, galloons, gimps, gorings, webbing, lace curtains, etc.

(c) Braids, embroideries and dress trimmings.

Bias bindings.
Bindings (dress).
Chenille trimmings.
Cords (dress).
Machine embroideries.
Passementerie.

6. FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE MANUFACTURES.

Bagging.
Burlaps.
Carpets and rugs (jute).
Cordage.
Hammocks.
Linen fabrics (woven or knitted).
Linen thread.
Rope (jute, manilla, sisal).
Twine.
Yarn (flax, hemp, jute).

7. OILCLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.

Buckram.
Crinoline.
Hair cloth.
Imitation leather.
Linoleum.

GROUP IX.

CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.

1. MEN'S GARMENTS AND FURNISHINGS.

 (a) Tailoring.

 Men's and boys' outer garments—blouses, coats, jackets, overalls, overcoats, suits, trousers, vests, etc.

 (b) Shirts, collars and cuffs.

 Includes boys' waists, butchers' coats and aprons, pajamas, etc.

 (c) Men's neckwear.

 (d) Suspenders and other furnishing goods for men.

2. WOMEN'S GARMENTS AND FURNISHINGS.

 (a) Dressmaking.

 Women's and girls' outer garments—cloaks, dresses, jackets, kimonos, shirt waists; silk petticoats, skirts, suits, waists, wrappers; also cording and plaiting.

 (b) Women's white goods.

 Aprons (women's), handkerchiefs, lingerie, napkins, pillow cases and shams, and sheets, also hemstitching and tucking.

 (c) Infants' wear.

 Dolls' wear.

 (d) Women's neckwear, etc.

 Rufflings, ruching, silk belts, etc.

 (e) Corsets, garters, etc.

 Cloth covered buttons, cloth straps, fans, leggings.

3. MEN'S HATS AND CAPS.

 Straw hats.

4. WOMEN'S HEADWEAR.

 (a) Artificial feathers and flowers.

 Dyeing and curling feathers.

 (b) Millinery.

5. MISCELLANEOUS NEEDLE WORK.

 (a) Curtains, embroideries, etc.

 Flags, regalia, stamped linens, stuffed toys; also carpet sewing by department stores.

 (b) Quilts, comfortables, etc.

 (c) Umbrellas and parasols.
 (Umbrella sticks—III–4–a.)

6. LAUNDERING, CUSTOM DYEING, ETC.

 (a^1) Launderies (non-Chinese).

 (a^2) Chinese laundries.

 (b) Cleaning and dyeing.
 Carpet and rug cleaning.

7. CLIP SORTING.

GROUP X.

FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.

1. GROCERIES.

(a) Flour and other cereal products.

Brewers' grains, stock foods.

(b) Sugar and molasses refining.

(c) Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.

Crushed and dried fruits, pickles, preserves, sauces, syrups, etc.

(d) Coffee and spice roasting and grinding.

Mustard, peanut roasting.

(e) Groceries not elsewhere classified.

Chocolate and cocoa.
Gelatine.
Miscellaneous grocery packing.
Nut meats.
Salt.
Sifting seed.
Sorting beans.
Yeast.

2. PROVISIONS.

Slaughter house and meat packing products, including fish, oysters, etc.; also wool pulling.

3. DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, cheese, condensed milk, sugar of milk, etc.

4. BAKERY PRODUCTS, CONFECTIONERY, ETC.

(a) Macaroni and other food pastes.

(b) Crackers and biscuits.

Includes ice cream cones and matzoths.

(c) Bread and other bakery products.

(d) Confectionery and ice cream.

Includes cough drops, chewing gum, licorice, pop corn, salted peanuts.

5. BEVERAGES.

(a) Artificial ice.

Includes refrigerating and warehousing.

(b) Cider, apple juice, grape juice, vinegar, etc.

(c) Mineral and soda waters.

Includes bottling same.

(d) Malt.

(e) Malt liquors.

Includes bottling same.

(f) Vinous and distilled liquors.

Includes bottling same.

(g) Miscellaneous bottling.

(Including bottle cleaning and sorting.)

6. TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

(a) Tobacco and snuff.

(b) Cigars.

(c) Cigarettes.

GROUP XI.

WATER, LIGHT AND POWER.

1. WATER.

2. GAS.

4. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

5. STEAM HEAT AND POWER.
 Includes compressed air.

6. GARBAGE DISPOSAL, ETC.

GROUP XII.

BUILDING INDUSTRY.

1. CARPENTERS' SHOPS.
 Includes stair building.

2. PAINT SHOPS.
 Decorating, glazing, paper hanging; painting scenery.

3. PLUMBERS' SHOPS.

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PART II.

BUREAU OF MERCANTILE INSPECTION.

PART II.

BUREAU OF MERCANTILE INSPECTION.

REPORT OF THE MERCANTILE INSPECTOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIRS The following tables show with some detail the work of the bureau of mercantile inspection for the year ended September 30, 1911:

1. WORK OF DEPUTY MERCANTILE INSPECTORS.

	1911.				
	New York City.	Buffalo.	Rochester.	Total.	Total 1910.
Regular inspections:					
Mercantile	3,669	511	286	4,466	4,548
Office	120	18	8	146	133
Hotel	1	3	1	5	8
Bowling alleys	40	18	15	73	
Places of amusement	43	24	1	68	
Total	3,873	574	311	4,758	4,689
Special inspections:					
Mercantile	410	75	21	506	536
Office	3		1	4	10
Hotel	1			1	1
Bowling alleys	4	1	3	8	
Places of amusement	4		1	5	
Total	422	76	26	524	547
Observations:					
Mercantile	2,884	273	294	3,451	4,356
Office	48	10		58	81
Hotel	2	1		3	14
Bowling alleys	40	16	30	86	
Places of amusement	67	41	9	117	
Total	3,041	341	333	3,715	4,451
Investigations:					
Complaints	154	25	43	222	149
Compliances (number of establishments)	2,080	137	178	2,395	1,831
Total	2,234	162	221	2,617	1,980
Prosecutions begun*	414	128	8	550	455

* See detailed table of prosecutions, p 432.

2. CHILDREN FOUND IN MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.

	14 to 16 Years of Age Employed —				Under 14 Years. (illegally employed).		Total under 16.
	Legally.		Illegally.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
New York City	571	761	678	145	287	18	2,460
Bronx	2		63	4	43		112
Brooklyn	62	20	218	57	102	2	461
Manhattan	502	740	375	81	126	15	1,839
Queens	5	1	18	3	16	1	44
Richmond			4				4
Buffalo	381	123	178	61	86	19	848
Rochester	195	222	72	20	11		520
Total	1,147	1,106	928	226	384	37	3,828

3. ORDERS AND COMPLIANCES.

Subject. [With reference to section of Labor Law.]	Orders issued.	Orders complied.*
I. Administration.		
Keep employment certificates on file, § 167	1	
Keep register of children employed, § 167	34	43
II. Sanitation.		
Forty-five minutes for noonday meal, § 161	43	41
Twenty minutes for supper, § 161	10	10
Provide water closet, § 168	453	462
Separate water closets, § 168	190	224
Designate water closets, § 168	80	97
Clean water closets, § 168	413	467
Ventilate water closets, § 168	120	91
Paint water closet, § 168	9	10
Light water closet, § 168	132	126
Remove obscene writing and marking, § 168	70	65
Screen water closet, § 168	94	85
Repair water closet, § 168	148	169
Make water closet accessible, § 168	23	31
Repair plumbing, § 168	56	54
Provide wash-room, § 168	18	12
Clean wash-room, § 168	50	16
Repair wash-room, § 168	3	3
Make wash-room accessible, § 168	10	
Light wash-room, § 168	1	
Clean lunch-room, § 169	5	1
III. Children.		
Cease employing children under 16 years over 54 hours per week or after 7:00 P. M., § 161	298	309
IV. Women and Minors.		
Cease employing females under 21 years over 60 hours per week or after 10:00 P. M., § 161	394	416
Provide seats for females, § 170	58	58
Totals	2,713	2,790

* When the number of orders complied exceeds the number of orders issued, this includes orders issued during the fiscal year 1909–1910, complied during the fiscal year 1910–1911.

4. PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE MERCANTILE LAW.

(Summarised from detailed table following this report.)

OFFENSE.	Number of cases.	RESULTS TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911. Pending.	Dismissed or acquitted.	Withdrawn.	Convicted; sentence suspended.	Convicted; fined.	Total fines.
(A) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1910.							
III. Children:							
Employing child under 14, § 162	12				6	6	$120
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 162	7		1		6		
Employing child under 16 before 8 A. M. or after 7 P. M., § 161	15		3		8	4	85
IV. Women and Minors:							
Employing females under 21 after 10 P. M., § 161	2		1		1		
Total	36		5		21	10	$205
(B) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED DURING CURRENT YEAR.							
I. Administration:							
Interfering with deputy mercantile inspector, §§ 43, 172	5		2		2	1	$20
Failure to produce employment certificate upon demand of deputy mercantile inspector, § 167	1					1	25
II. Sanitation:							
Failure to provide seats for female employees, § 170	2					2	40
Failure to provide separate water-closet for female employees, § 168	2	2					
Failure to ventilate water-closet, § 168	1	1					
III. Children:							
Employing child under 14, § 162	218	19	25		125	49	1,000
Employing child under 16 without Board of Health certificate, § 162	154	27	16		85	26	580
Employing child under 16 before 8 A. M. or after 7 P. M., § 161	138	20	15		73	30	630
IV. Women and Minors:							
Employing female under 21 after 10 P. M., § 161	29	2	8	1	14	4	100
Total	550	71	66	1	299	113	$2,455
Grand Total	586	71	71	1	320	123	$2,660

5. COMPLAINTS.

SUBJECT OF COMPLAINT.	Sustained.	Not sustained.	Total.	Thereof anonymous.
II. Sanitation.				
Lack of water-closets	13	5	18	6
No lunch hour	2		2	
Obscene writing and marking in water-closets	1		1	1
General sanitary conditions	1	7	8	6
No permit for basement		1	1	
III. Children.				
Employment of children under 14	23	23	46	14
Children 14 to 16 working without certificate	36	35	71	11
Children 14 to 16 working before 8:00 A. M.	5	6	11	7
Children 14 to 16 working after 7:00 P. M.	8	4	12	4
Children 14 to 16 working over 54 hours per week	20	6	26	14
IV. Women and Minors.				
Messengers working before 5:00 A. M., or after 10:00 P. M.		1	1	
Women under 21 years working after 10:00 P. M.	1		1	
Women under 21 years working over 60 hours per week	6	6	12	8
Lack of seats for females	6	6	12	10
Total	122	100	222	81

WORK OF DEPUTY MERCANTILE INSPECTORS (TABLE 1).

Three years have elapsed since the Department of Labor has been charged with the enforcement of the provisions of Article XI of the Labor Law in cities of the first class, namely, New York, Buffalo and Rochester. There have been 31,487 inspections and observations made, as follows:

	Inspections.	Observations.	Total.
New York City	14,074	10,576	24,650
Buffalo	2,686	1,817	4,503
Rochester	1,093	1,241	2,334

While we have succeeded in covering all sections of the three cities, we have not inspected all places under the jurisdiction of the bureau. We have not been able to perform our work as systematically as we would wish, eight inspectors being too small a force to cope successfully with the existing conditions. The district assigned to the deputy mercantile inspector is too large to be properly or satisfactorily covered. Business offices have received very little attention in comparison to their number. An estimate of what little has been accomplished in offices can be made by comparing the number of inspections and observations made with

those made in mercantile and other establishments during the last three years, which were as follows:

Mercantile, etc	30,573
Business offices	914

A large percentage of the latter number represents the telegraph offices and those engaged in the distribution or transmission of merchandise, articles or messages. This is an average of about 300 per year, which means that the work as far as offices are concerned has scarcely been started.

We have had numerous inquiries from different sources as to the number of mercantile establishments and business offices in cities of the first class, and the number of their employees. There is considerable surprise and disappointment when we state we cannot furnish the figures. In three years we have not been able to inspect all of the mercantile establishments, to say nothing of business offices. We have been compelled to reinspect many establishments where they persist in violating the law. In the past year there were 5,282 inspections and 3,715 observations made; 2,603 hours consumed in appointments, patrol and miscellaneous, and 3,363 hours were spent prosecuting the 550 cases commenced during the year.

The work of a deputy mercantile inspector cannot be judged by the number of inspections made. The inspectors are compelled to be in their districts before 8 a. m. and after 7 p. m., that they may discover violations relative to the employment of children before 8 a. m. and after 7 p. m. They must also be in the district after 10 P. M. in order to secure evidence regarding the employment of females between 16 and 21 years of age after that hour.

The amendment regarding places of amusement and bowling alleys which went into effect October 1, 1910, has compelled the deputies of the bureau to do considerable night work. It is useless inspecting such places at any other time. The number of violations of child labor in such places, found during the past year, as shown in this report, justifies placing these establishments under the supervision of the Department of Labor.

COMPLAINTS (Table 5).

During the year 222 complaints were received, as compared with 149 in 1910. There were 141 which were signed by the per-

son making complaint and 81 were anonymous. In each instance where the name and address of the complainant were given, they were communicated with and informed of the result of our investigation. There were 122 sustained and 100 not sustained.

WASH ROOMS AND WATER-CLOSETS.

The amendment to section 168, which went into effect October 1, 1911, and which eliminates the words "where women and children are employed," thus making the section apply to all mercantile establishments, has greatly improved this section and will enable the bureau to compel the installation of proper toilet facilities in many establishments where formerly we had no power to remedy unsanitary conditions.

This section should be further amended so that provision may be made for proper lighting of water-closets whenever necessary. This is essential in order to keep closets clean, and the provisions of this section should be extended so as to include business offices, telegraph offices, restaurants and hotels, as in many such places the condition is anything but satisfactory, and in some there are no toilet facilities.

We issued 1,788 orders regarding water-closets during the year, and 1,881 compliances were secured. The excess number of compliance over orders, includes some orders issued in the latter part of the previous year. There were 82 orders issued for wash rooms; 31 compliances were secured.

SEATS FOR FEMALES.

During the year we issued 58 orders to provide seats for females, and secured 58 compliances. It was necessary to prosecute two employers before seats were provided after order had been issued by this bureau. In both instances they pleaded guilty and were fined $20 each. Since the organization of the bureau these are the first instances where it was necessary to resort to prosecution to secure a compliance with section 170. We received 12 complaints regarding seats; 6 were sustained and 6 were not sustained. This section of the law is generally complied with, but there is considerable difficulty regarding employees being permitted to use the seats after they are installed. Although seats

are provided, their use is prohibited in some establishments; but this state of affairs is gradually changing and employers are seeing the wisdom of permitting a female employee to be seated when not engaged waiting on customers. Where chairs or stools are used it is a difficult matter to keep them in the location required in order to comply with the law. If the section was amended giving power to the bureau to order a proper adjustable seat, permanently secured at a definite location, it would be much more satisfactory to the employer and avoid much annoyance to them and this bureau. Some employers provide boxes and claim that they are a compliance with the law, as this section reads "chairs, stools or other suitable seats." Then the question confronts us as to what is meant by the words "or other suitable seats."

VENTILATION.

Section 171 provides that "women and children shall not be employed, or permitted to work in the basement of a mercantile establishment" unless permission is granted by the Commissioner of Labor. Such permission must be granted if the basement is sufficiently lighted and ventilated and in good sanitary condition. It is questionable whether some of the basements are properly ventilated, or that a proper standard of ventilation is maintained at all times. During the year we have made some air tests on floors other than basements, in mercantile establishments. These tests were made in order to compare these floors with the basement, which is the only part of the building in which we have any authority to require ventilation. We found in basements where there are proper mechanical means of ventilation, that the air was better than on the other floors of the building. When we consider the large number of employees in many of the mercantile establishments, it seems that all parts of such establishments should be properly ventilated, in order to protect the health of the employees.

The present law authorizes the Commissioner to refuse permission for the use of basements when the same are not sufficiently lighted and ventilated and in good sanitary condition. In all cases where we have refused permission to use the basement because of insufficient ventilation, it was after we had made air tests and found the air conditions below the standard set by recognized

authority. In view of the fact that the law does not set a standard, it becomes a question of dispute between the proprietor and this bureau. Were we to prohibit the use of basements it would be considered unjust and arbitrary, and it is questionable whether the courts would sustain the bureau in its judgment as to what is a proper air standard in basements.

I would recommend that this section be amended so as to provide a definite standard of air conditions, and giving power to the Commissioner of Labor to order proper means of ventilating such establishments when necessary after proper air tests had determined that such premises were below the standard set by law and injurious to the persons employed. If such an amendment were made it would be well to eliminate the provision of making the use of basements where women and children are employed contingent on permission from the Commissioner of Labor to use said basement.

CHILD LABOR (Table 2).

The illegal employment of children in mercantile establishments, business offices, places of amusement and bowling alleys is a problem that requires the constant attention of the inspectors of this bureau.

During the past year there were found legally employed 2,253 children under sixteen years of age; illegally employed 421 under fourteen years, and 1,154 between 14 and 16 years without employment certificates, making a total of 1,575 illegally employed, or 41.1 per cent of the total 3,328 children found employed. This is a very large percentage but it shows a decrease from each of the previous years, as will be seen from the following table:

	1909.	1910.	1911.	Total.
Inspections made	7,235	5,236	5,282	17,753
Children employed:				
Legally	2,949	2,461	2,253	7,663
Illegally (14 to 16 years without certificate)	2,365	1,660	1,154	5,179
Illegally (under 14 years)	756	711	421	1,888
Total	6,070	4,832	3,828	14,730
Percentage illegally employed:				
14 to 16 years without certificates	38.9	34.3	30.2	
Under 14 years	12.5	14.7	10.9	
Total	51.4	49.0	41.1	

These figures are interesting if we study them carefully. We find that the number of inspections for the year 1909–1910 were 27.6 per cent less than 1908–1909, while the number of all children found employed for the same year was 20.3 per cent less and the percentage of children illegally employed practically remained the same, falling from 51.4 to 49.0 per cent. Comparing the inspections made in the years 1909–1910 and 1910–1911, they remained about the same, being 27.6 per cent less for 1909–1910, and 26.9 for 1910–1911, than in 1908–1909; while the number of all children employed dropped 20.3 in 1909–1910, and 36.9 in 1910–1911, from the number found employed in 1908–1909. During the same period the percentage of children illegally employed dropped from 51.4 per cent in the year 1908–1909, to 49.0 per cent in 1909–1910, and to 41.1 per cent in 1910–1911, showing a falling off of 10.3 per cent between the year 1908–1909 and 1910–1911, although the amendment to the law regarding places of amusement and bowling alleys which went into effect October 1, 1910, increased the jurisdiction of the bureau as to the employment of children to the extent that during the past year the number of children found employed in places of amusement and bowling alleys amounted to 11.6 per cent of all the children found illegally employed. The improvement regarding the illegal employment of child labor in mercantile and other establishments, mentioned in section 161, has been considerable. To what extent it has improved would be hard to estimate, as we cannot completely cover the district in one year. While the figures of the bureau show an average for the three years of 47.1 per cent of children illegally employed, it is safe to assume, from the experience of this bureau, that the percentage would be well over 41.1 per cent, as shown for the past year, if we had a sufficient number of inspectors to cover the territory and inspect all places. It is questionable if this large percentage of illegal child labor can be decreased until the bureau is provided with an adequate force of inspectors.

HOURS OF LABOR.

There were issued during the year 298 orders to cease employing children before 8 a. m. or after 7 p. m., more than nine hours a day or 54 hours per week, and 309 compliances were secured.

There were 394 orders issued to cease employing females from 16 to 21 years, more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week, or after 10 p. m., and 416 compliances were secured. There has been an increase in the number of orders issued during this year over each of the previous years, regarding hours of labor both for children, 14 to 16 years, and females, 16 to 21 years, and while we have about the same ratio of compliances it must be borne in mind that the compliances are reported by the inspector after his second visit and he has questioned the employees regarding the hours of labor. In many instances they claim there has been a change in the hours when there has been no change. They do this in fear of losing their positions. During the year we have not secured evidence in any violation for more than ten hours per day, or more than sixty hours per week. In such cases we must rely on the testimony of the employee unless the inspector can prove that he has watched the employee for more than ten hours of any day, or sixty hours of any week. The reason why the employees do not furnish evidence regarding such violations is obvious. If they are working after 10 p. m. it is easy for the inspector to prove the violation. During the year there have been 28 such cases prosecuted, but even in cases of this kind the defendants resort to all kinds of defences, frequently claiming that the girl was through work and would not go home. Even in such cases an inspector must prove that the girl was actually engaged in selling merchandise after 10 p. m. In cases where children are employed before 8 a. m. and after 7 p. m., similar defences were resorted to such as claiming that the boy was waiting for his mother or an older brother, or that he was through work at 7 p. m. but would not go home. For violation of employing children before 8 a. m. or after 7 p. m. we prosecuted 138 cases. In view of the excessive hours worked by females in many mercantile establishments, and the difficulty that confronts us to compel a compliance with this section of the law, I would renew the recommendation made in the report of 1910 as to amending section 161, so as to shorten the period in which females 16 to 21 years of age are permitted to perform ten hours' work on all days other than Saturday; that no female be employed nor permitted to work more than six days or sixty hours in any one week; and that there shall be posted in a conspicuous

place a notice stating the number of hours per day for each working day of the week, and the time such work begins and ends each day.

PROSECUTIONS (Table 4).

On October 1, 1910, there were pending in court 36 cases, all of which have been disposed of during the year; 5 were dismissed or acquitted in Special Sessions, 16 pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended, 5 were convicted and sentence suspended, 8 pleaded guilty and were fined, 2 were convicted and fined. The total amount of fines was $205. During the year 1911 there were presented to the courts 550 cases for prosecution; in New York City, 414; Buffalo, 128; Rochester, 8. 479 of these were disposed of during the year, leaving 71 pending October 1, 1911. The violations and results of such prosecutions are shown in Table 4 above; 48 were dismissed by magistrates; 18 acquitted in Special Sessions; 1 withdrawn (defendant died); 233 pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended; 76 pleaded guilty and were fined; 66 were convicted and sentence was suspended; 37 were convicted and fined; amount of fines imposed $2,455, making a total of $2,660 in fines imposed during the year. While there were more cases disposed of this year than last, there was $705 less in fines imposed. In 453 of the 515 cases disposed of during the year, the evidence was conclusive, that is, the defendants either pleaded guilty or were tried and convicted; yet in only 133 cases were fines imposed. Of the cases begun during the year, 11 were alleged as second offenses; 6 under fourteen years; 4 without employment certificates and 1 employing female between 16 and 21 years after 10 p. m., and one was alleged as third offense of employing child under fourteen years. These figures show that enforcement of the law has not received the support from the courts that it should, and it is questionable if a proper compliance with the provisions of the law can be established until the courts do their part.

In connection with bowling alleys and places of amusement it would be well to state that before we began to prosecute for the illegal employment of children in these places, we communicated with the manager of each theater in cities of the first class, and the several liquor dealers' associations in each of the said cities,

advising the latter to inform all their members of the requirements of the law and stating that if violations of the law were found on and after a certain date, the persons employing such children would be prosecuted. Notwithstanding these measures, taken to acquaint the proprietors of these establishments with the provisions of the law, there were found 184 children illegally employed, in the 357 places of amusement and bowling alleys inspected, as follows:

	Under 14 Years.		14–16 Years.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Places of amusement	15	2	53	2	72
Bowling alleys	88		74		112
Total	53	2	127	2	184

During the year there were presented to the court 59 cases for violation as to the employment of children under 14 years and after 7 p. m., in bowling alleys. In Buffalo: 21 violations, the result being that 15 were convicted, 5 pleaded guilty, none of which were fined; and in one case the defendant was discharged. Rochester: 5 violations, one fined and 4 dismissed, although the evidence was sufficient to convict the defendants in each case. New York City: 33 violations, 5 dismissed by a police magistrate, 4 acquitted in Special Sessions, 9 pleaded guilty or were convicted and fined, 10 pleaded guilty and sentence was suspended, and 5 are pending.

Another instance of the poor support given the law by the courts is shown in the condition of the public markets in the city of Buffalo. In two of these markets we found, during the past year, 84 children illegally employed, 40 under 14 years and 44 without employment certificates, and a large number with employment certificates working after 7 p. m. In these two markets we brought 45 prosecutions against employers, and although all either pleaded guilty or were convicted, fines were imposed in only fourteen cases, amounting to $280, the result being that the conditions have not improved very much because the people doing business in the markets do not regard prosecution for violation of the law seriously, for when taken to court they are usually permitted to leave without a penalty being imposed. Returning to their place of business they are ready to take another chance at violating the

law. This is very discouraging to the inspector who is endeavoring to enforce the law, especially when this bureau is compelled not only to secure evidence of age of the child, but are compelled to prove just what labor the child was performing, in order to establish a violation. There were 3,363 hours consumed in prosecuting the 550 cases presented to the courts during the year, or an average of 6.11 hours per case.

FIRE PREVENTION.

In the report of the last year attention was called to the inadequate means of escape in case of fire, in many mercantile establishments. That report was written previous to the disastrous fire in the Asch Building in New York City, where 146 persons lost their lives. This terrible catastrophe focused public opinion on the present existing conditions, resulting in the passage of the law creating the Fire Prevention Bureau in New York City. This bureau will have jurisdiction in all buildings other than tenement houses. This gives some hope that in New York City, at least, the existing conditions relative to mercantile establishments may be remedied in the near future, while no provisions are made for the other cities of the state. In mercantile establishments the employees and patrons within the building equal or outnumber the employees in many of the largest of our factories. In these mercantile establishments the peril from fire or panic is ever present, with possibility in case of fire in such places, that the loss of life in the recent factory fires would be small, in comparison to the number that might be lost or injured by fire or panic in some mercantile establishments.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES L. GERNON,
Mercantile Inspector.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE MERCANTILE LAW.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
ADMINISTRATION.				
Interference with deputy mercantile inspector, §§ 43, 172.				
Buffalo: Geo. Dilger, Washington Market	Oct. 24, Oct. 26	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
"John Doe," 950 Broadway	May 18, May 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Peter Bender, 111 East 9th st	June 9, June 10	Magistrate's Court	Discharged.	
Hippodrome, 756-771 Sixth ave. (John B. Fitzpatrick, manager)	Apr. 4, Apr. 19	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Peter Waseo, Bowery, Coney Island	June 30, Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
Failure to produce employment certificate upon demand of deputy mercantile inspector, § 167.				
New York City: Morris Ginsberg, 759 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	June 8, Sept. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00
SANITATION.				
Failure to provide additional or separate water-closets, § 168.				
New York City: *Henry D. Winans & May, agent, 1651 Broadway	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
*Henry D. Winans & May, agent, 1657 Broadway	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Failure to ventilate water-closets, § 168.				
New York City: *Henry D. Winans & May, agent, 1651 Broadway	Aug. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
CHILDREN.				
Employing child under 14 years of age, § 162.				
Buffalo: Benj. Altman, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
James Barbera, Washington Market	June 22, June 26	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Nathan Blumen, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 21	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Albert Booth, 54 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Boroszewski, 17 Broadway Market	June 7, June 9	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Brown Cigar Co., 527 Elmwood ave	Jan. 12, Jan. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Cruciano Catalano, 233 Niagara st	May 17, May 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Vincent Christiano, Washington Market	June 22, July 7	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	

Wojciech Drejas, Broadway Market	Sept. 28, Sept. 30	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John H. Eckhardt, 950 Broadway	Sept. 13, Sept. 22	City Court	Acquitted.	
Chas. F. Eich, 273 High st	May 10, May 11	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Floss-Lafayette Amusement Co., 479 Washington st	Oct. 21, Oct. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Gentille Bros., 2 Washington Market (James Pasquelle Gentille, proprietor)— 2 cases.	Nov. 3, Nov. 4	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Frank Gentille, 2 Washington Market	June 22, June 26	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Joseph Gogan, 725 Seneca st	May 16, May 18	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Goldberg, 37-38 Washington Market	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Grant Street Poultry Co., 24 Grant st. (Leon J. Bougler, proprietor).	May 3, May 5	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Heegard's, 163 East Utica st. (Walter J. Heegard, proprietor).	May 10, May 12	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Isenberg, 13-14 Broadway Market	Nov. 3, Nov. 4	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Fred. W. Jehle, Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
P. W. Karpocz, 1032 Sycamore st	Mar. 13, Mar. 18	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Anna Kartanowski, Broadway Market	Oct. 24, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Hugo L. Kempter, 945 West Ferry st	Feb. 28, Mar. 3	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jennie Klein, Broadway Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
S. H. Knox & Co., 520 William st	Jan. 12, Jan. 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
McIntosh Grocery Co., 88 Grand st	Apr. 28, May 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Martin Bros., Washington Market (Michael Martin, proprietor).	Nov. 11, Nov. 22	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Wm. Matheis, 26 Washington Market	June 22, June 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
John Miller, 27 Washington Market	Apr. 11, Apr. 14	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
John Miller, 54 Thompson st	Aug. 24, Sept. 1	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
National Railway News Co., Chrystal Beach Dock — 2 cases.	July 25, Sept. 6	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	
Wm. Navel, 4 East Chippewa st	Dec. 6, Dec. 7	City Court	Acquitted.	
Niagara Bowling Alleys, 403 Niagara st. (Henry Peterson, proprietor).	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Frank J. Offerman, 301 Broadway — 3 cases	May 17, May 20	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended(3)	
Palisano & Bros., 66 Niagara st. (John Palisano, proprietor).	June 23, June 30	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Sam Rappaport, 1908 Niagara st	May 9, May 23	City Court (jury)	Acquitted.	
Frank E. Rodler, 695 Genesee st.— 2 cases	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	
Frank E. Rodler, 695 Genesee st	May 10, May 23	City Court	Discharged.	
Joseph Scheider, 969 Genesee st.— 2 cases	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	
Wm. Schultz, Washington Market	Nov. 11, Nov. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Geo. A. Seffringer, 15-16 Washington Market	Oct. 24, Oct. 26	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Ida Silver, 32 Washington Market	Oct. 24, Oct. 31	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Frank Sprader, Broadway Market	Oct. 24, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Barney Telnak, 914 Genesee st.— 2 cases	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	
Jacob Volk, 26 Broadway Market	June 6, June 9	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Young Men's Christian Association, 551 East Genesee st. (Henry E. W. Simon, secretary) — 2 cases.	May 16, May 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	

*Owner, but not occupier of building.

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 14 years of age, § 162—Continued.				
New York City: A-Re-Co. Pharmacy, 1020 Westchester ave., Bronx (Simon F. Schwartz, manager).	Mar. 23, Apr. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$25 00
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 67 Broadway, Flushing	Apr. 26, Aug. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Thomas Anderson, 879 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn (Patrick McCormick, manager).	Oct. 10, Dec. 9	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Arlington Beef Co., 871 Second ave. (Adolph Kaufman, proprietor).	July 26, Aug. 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
J. S. Bailey & Co., 125 Christopher st	May 5, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Belford Laundry, 657 West 181st st. (Pilips Liebeson, proprietor).	Apr. 20, May 2	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Bergen, 481 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Abraham Berkman, 819 Gates ave., Brooklyn	Oct. 10, Jan. 13	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Conrad Beyer, 5009 Third ave., Brooklyn	June 3, '10, Oct. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Selig Birnbaum, 168 Brook ave., Bronx	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Bishop, 236 Elm ave., Queens (Herman Jachens, manager).	Feb. 24, Apr. 25	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Boisnot, Apothecary, 2201 Broadway (Henry S. Boisnot, proprietor).	Nov. 2, Nov. 7	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Isidor Bookman, 142 St. Ann's ave	Feb. 17, Mar. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Harry Borger, 114 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Oct. 10, Dec. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Boston Store, 1167 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isaac L. Levy, proprietor).	Aug. 26, '10, Oct. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Samuel Brown, 2318 Broadway	May 26, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry J. Breden, 1820 Amsterdam ave	May 4, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Broadway Bowling Academy, 1128 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	Jan. 12, Apr. 10	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	30 00
Harry Brodsky, 268 Audubon ave	Apr. 20, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Brunsen & Co., 971 Jennings st., Bronx (Chas. Brunsen, manager).	June 13, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Robert Buckley, 155 Nassau ave., Brooklyn	June 8, Sept. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
James Butler, Inc., 556 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	July 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
B. Buxbaum, 3798 Broadway (Gustave B. xbaum, partner)	Apr. 14, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Cahen & Co., 290 Ninth ave. (Abraham Cahen, partner)	May 19, '10, Oct. 10	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
John Celler, 348 Brook ave., Bronx	Sept. 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
James Chafatinos, Surf ave., Coney Island	June 23, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Antonio Cincotta, 221 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 4, Mar. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Cohen & Son, 2064 Third ave. (Hyman Cohen, proprietor).	Oct. 6, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Colonial Florist, 3776 Broadway (Nicholas Sakelos, proprietor).	Apr. 20, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Thos. Courtney & Son, 310 Spring st. (Thos. Courtney, proprietor).	Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Davis Sample Shoe Store, 1504 First ave. (Herman Davis, proprietor).	Oct. 19, Oct. 25	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Andrew Davy, 1878 Third ave	Oct. 29, Dec. 5	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Hedwig Debold, 1203 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	June 9, July 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Deegan Bros., 2983 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Michael Deegan, partner).	Nov. 25, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Deegan Bros., 2983 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Michael Deegan, partner).	May 19, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Valentine Doerzaph, 2888 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 19, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
East Side Packing House, 2185 Third ave. (Leopold Oppenheim, proprietor).	Nov. 22, Dec. 9	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Silas Edwards, 1109 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	May 25	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Max Eidenger, 1293 Wilkins ave	May 13, June 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nathan A. Eisler, 2211 Eighth ave. (Chas. Wilkenloh, manager).	Feb. 24, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Isaac Epstein, 902 Freeman st	Jan. 9, Jan. 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Louis Epstein, 422 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Favorite Star Beef Co., Stearn Bros., proprietors, 714 Ninth ave. (Sigmund Stern, partner).	Mar. 30, Apr. 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Jacob Finke, 799 Broadway, Brooklyn (Joseph Finke, manager).	Mar. 23, May 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Kasper Franz, 542 Ralph st., Queens	Apr. 13, June 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Henry Frey, 221 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Friedman, 2188 Third ave	Oct. 6, Oct. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Pietro Gaeta, 771 Melrose ave	Apr. 28, May 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Max Gang, 1496-1498 First ave	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Ganter's Cafe Bowling Alleys, 188 Forrest ave., Queens (Charles Ganter, proprietor) — 2 cases.	June 17, July 13	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed (2).	
Geisman & Co., 93 Lenox ave. (Jacob Kling, manager)	Aug. 2, Aug. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Diederich Gerken, 234 Sumner ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 5, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Raphael Gerzog, 318 East 6th st	Sept. 21	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morris Ginsberg, 759 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	May 25, Sept. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Gristede Bros., 929 Prospect ave. (Christian Poulsen, manager).	Apr. 20, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Groll, 788 Ninth ave	Nov. 5, Nov. 7	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Gutcho Bros., 260 Berry st., Brooklyn (Emil Gutcho, partner).	Oct. 20, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Hahn, 783 Ninth ave	Mar. 30, Apr. 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
George Haller, 2058 Pitkin ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 19, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hanscom & Co., 3794 Broadway	Apr. 14, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
John Hardekoff, 562 Woodward ave., Queens	Apr. 13, June 27	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
William Harris, 2770 Third ave	Jan. 9, Jan. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 14 years of age § 162—Continued.				
New York City: Harry Hartemann, 106 Greenwich ave.	June 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Thomas Hartley, 691 Grand st., Brooklyn	Oct. 10, Oct. 19	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Henry J. Hauch, 611 Ninth ave	Oct. 31, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Heidelberger & Son, 1085-1089 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn (Peter Heidelberger, partner).	Sept. 21	Special Sessions	Pending.	
H. J. Heisler, Central Market, 1002 Sixth ave. (Bridget Heisler, proprietor).	Sept. 14, Sept. 20	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
John E. Henry, 110 Seventh ave., Brooklyn	Feb. 2, '10, Nov. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
Henry's Market, 791 Ninth ave. (Henry Morwald, proprietor.	Nov. 5, Nov. 7	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Jacob Hirsch, 345 Willis ave., Bronx	Sept. 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Edward Hornung, 708 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hygrade Wine Co., 432 Amsterdam ave	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Isenberger & Co., 399 Willis ave., Bronx (Sigmund Isenberger, proprietor).	Feb. 4, Feb. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Kahn & Wilson, 385 Broadway, Brooklyn (Arthur Kahn, partner).	May 5, June 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Samuel Karasack, 161 Nassau ave., Brooklyn	June 8, July 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Katz, 1411 Madison ave	Aug. 18, '10, Oct. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Keegan, 1580 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Henry Kiechlin, 272 Fourth ave	Sept. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Joseph Koehler, 404 Covert ave., Queens	Apr. 13, Apr. 28	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Deiderich Kohlmann, 236 Driggs ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 27, May 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Henry Kral, 1548 First ave	Nov. 17, Dec. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Louis Krebs, 197 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Valentine Lambert, 1599 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Lamont, Corliss & Co., 131 Hudson st	Sept. 27	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Mary M. Lane, 1046 Madison ave.— 2 cases	Oct. 19, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended(2)	
Joseph Laubenberger, corner Tilyon's Walk and Bowery, Coney Island.	June 26, June 30	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Samuel Lauer, 432 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 29, '10, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Isaac Leopold, 2099 Eighth ave	Apr. 20, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Levy, 450 Willis ave., Bronx	Sept. 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Annie Link, 932 Longwood ave., Bronx	Jan. 14, Jan. 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Locascio & Co., 913 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Fred. Locascio, proprietor).	July 23, '10, Nov. 21...	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
W. R. McMullin, 334 Franklin ave., Brooklyn (Charles Robinson, manager).	Feb. 8, Mar. 4.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Mack, 1594 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	Oct. 19, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Maggio Bros., 1729 Broadway, Brooklyn (Anthony Maggio, partner).	Oct. 10, Oct. 18.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Harry Malgood, 22 Bond st.....	Sept. 28.....	Magistrate's Court....	Pending.	
Gunt N. Maltezes, 2424 Eighth ave.....	Apr. 20, May 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Manhattan Pork & Provision Co., 2200 Eighth ave. (August Brown, manager).....	Feb. 24, Mar. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Saverio Mariano, 214 East 97th st.....	July 26, Aug. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Harry Marks, 281 Washington st., Brooklyn — 2 cases....	Apr. 11, May 23.....	Special Sessions:.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Emil Marx, 569 DeKalb ave., Brooklyn.....	June 2, June 24.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Vincent Mattin, 906 Freeman st., Bronx.....	Dec. 20, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Meier, 278 Tompkins ave., Brooklyn — 2 cases.....	Feb. 8, Mar. 20.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty sentence suspended (2).	
Conrad Meyer, 1785 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 26, '10, Oct. 7....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Henry N. Meyer, 107 Ralph ave., Brooklyn.....	May —, June 29.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
J. Meyer & Co., 2176 Eighth ave. (John Meyer, proprietor)	Apr. 20, May 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Meyer, 2102 Eighth ave.....	Feb. 24, Mar. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Mike & Co., 1304 Boston Road (Mike Celentano, proprietor).	July 13, July 25.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Miller, 913 Second ave.....	July 26, Aug. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry F. Miller, 722 Franklin ave., Brooklyn.....	Aug. 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Enrico Mirani, 1118 S. Boulevard, Bronx.....	Jan. 14, Jan. 30.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
George Munch, 731 Melrose ave., Bronx.....	May 6, May 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New Amidon Market, 2296 Broadway (Anthony J. Weining, partner) — 2 cases.	May 26, June 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
William Niemetz, 497 Fifth ave., Brooklyn.....	Feb. 18, Mar. 18.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Normandie Market, 1424 Third ave. (Herman Kirschbaum, proprietor).	Aug. 18, Sept. 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Northern Star Hand Laundry, 645 Lexington ave. (Mary Reisman, proprietor).	Sept. 14, Sept. 20.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Orpheum Bowling Academy & Cafe, 560–570 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Jacob C. Schmidt, proprietor).	Mar. 30, May 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
Benj. Panesh, 690 East 156th st., Bronx.....	Mar. 4, Mar. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Paolilla, 1780 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	Mar. 9, Apr. 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Park Palace, 268 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn (Martin Kelsch, proprietor).	Feb. 4, Apr. 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Joseph Perniciaro, 941 Second ave.....	July 26, Sept. 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Popular Market, 1569 Broadway, Brooklyn (Simon Schwartz, proprietor).	Aug. 15, '10, Oct. 7....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Israel Reich, 1211 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn.....	Mar. 30, Apr. 29.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Reisinberger, 26 Graham ave., Brooklyn.....	Oct. 20, Nov. 10.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Isaac Reisinberger, 26 Graham ave., Brooklyn.....	Jan. 21, Feb. 9.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Louis Respol, 743 Ninth ave.....	Mar. 30, Apr. 13.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 14 years of age, § 162—Concluded.				
New York City; Joseph Rigali, 1484 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Sept. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
William J. H. Roes, 458 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Jan. 6, Jan. 24	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Rohan Bros., 1246–1248 Lexington ave. (Patrick Rohan, proprietor).	Apr. 14, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Roth, 615 East 138th st. (Hermann Weiss, manager).	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
William Roth, 2239 Third ave	Oct. 6, Dec. 5	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Ferdinand Rothchild, 408 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 12, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Thomas Roulston, 2939 Fulton st., Brooklyn (John M. Fox, manager).	Nov. 25, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
St. Louis Beef Co., 407 Willis ave., Bronx (Gustav Breidenbach, proprietor).	Feb. 4, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	50 00
St. Nicholas Packing House, 462 Willis ave., Bronx (Max Greenbaum, partner).	Dec. 27, Jan. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
H. Sarner & Son, 1494 Third ave. (Max Sarner, partner)	Apr. 14, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
A. F. Schaefer, 671 Ninth ave	Mar. 23, Apr. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Schrader, 370 Lenox ave	Jan. 23, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Giuseppe Schiro, 287 Willis ave., Bronx	Feb. 4, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman J. Sloan, 165 Franklin st., Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward P. Stachnik, 422 East 138th st	Feb. 17, Mar. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Patrick Steadman, 669 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn	June 2, June 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John F. Steilen, 1338–1340 Broadway, Brooklyn	Nov. 12, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Peter Stein, 2702 Eighth ave	Jan. 6, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Steinmetz, 201 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 3, Dec. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fred. Steirger, Broadway and Lockwood ave., Far Rockaway.	June 24	Special Sessions	Pending.	
William Stern, 834 Third ave	Sept. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Subway Bowling Alleys, 65 Smith st., Brooklyn (Rufus A. Reif, proprietor) — 2 cases.	Dec. 9, Feb. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Superior Hand Laundry, 45 Lexington ave. (Esther Londau, proprietor).	Aug. 18, Sept. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Swan Laundry, 2204 Broadway (Henry B. Swan, proprietor).	Mar. 6, Mar. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Tietjen, 162 16th st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Mar. 4, Apr. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	25 00

J. B. Tompkins, 681 Ninth ave. (Daniel J. Murphy, manager) — 2 cases.	Mar. 8, Mar. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Benjamin Troici, 427 Broadway, Brooklyn	May 18, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Unique Hand Laundry, 89 Lexington ave. (Morris Levy, proprietor).	Aug. 18	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Universal Bowling Alley, 271 Washington st., Brooklyn (Albert Heuer, partner).	Apr. 27, June 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Van Nest Hand Laundry, 626 Morris Park ave. (Anna Martinelli, proprietor).	Mar. 31, June 12	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Martin L. Wagner, 797 Seventh ave	June 26, July 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Walwood Co., 1933 Broadway	Aug. 31, Sept. 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	50 00
Solomon Weinstock, 194 Brook ave., Bronx	Nov. 1, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. C. Weissman, 1861 Amsterdam ave. (Henry Weissman, proprietor).	Apr. 14, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Lawrence Widness, 307 Grand st., Brooklyn	Oct. 10, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
August Wiese, 1934 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Aug. 26, '10, Nov. 29	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Harry Wilson, 335 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 27, June 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Joseph Wirth, 471 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Wolf Market, 1663 Broadway, Brooklyn (John Kramer, manager).	Aug. 12, '10, Oct. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Solomon Wolfsheimer, 114 Greenwich ave	June 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Fred. Wurster, 327 Lenox st	May 18, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Philip Zinser, 1936 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Aug. 26, '10, Nov. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Rochester: August Geibel, 101 State st., Rochester	Nov. 26, Dec. 5	Police Court	Dismissed.	
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162.				
Buffalo: Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, 396–408 Main st	Jan. 11, Jan. 16	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
F. Baehre, 19 Washington Market (Amanda Baehre, proprietor).	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Benduson & Siegel, 969 Broadway (Eli Siegel, proprietor)	June 14, June 16	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Julia Bolz, Broadway Market	Oct. 26, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Martin Bukolt, Broadway Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Caputo Bros., 257 Niagara st. (Michael Caputo, proprietor).	May 17, May 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Harris Cohen, 10 Washington Market	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
William Denny, 500 Genesee st	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
John H. Eckhardt, 950 Broadway — 2 cases	Sept. 13, Sept. 22	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended (2).	
Charles F. Eich, 273 High st	May 10, May 11	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co., 332 Ellicott st	Aug. 24, Sept. 21	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Floss Palace Bowling, 323 Washington st. (John G. Floss, proprietor).	Oct. 17, Oct. 19	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Grant Street Poultry Co., 24 Grant st. (Leon J. Bougler, proprietor).	May 3, May 5	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Walenta Jerzewski, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 20	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
S. H. Knox & Co., 520 William st	Jan. 12, Jan. 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Kumpf, 675 Genesee st	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
McIntosh Grocery Co., 320 Connecticut st	July 18, July 27	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162—Continued.				
Buffalo: Walter W. Machett, 1529 Main st	June 13, June 25	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Marsey Co., 439 William st. (Harry Marsey, **manager**)	June 22, June 26	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Martin Bros., 11-12-13 Washington Market (Bruno Martin, partner).	Oct. 24, Oct. 27	City Court	Convicted; fined	$20 00
Joseph Miller, 11-12 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nicholas Miller, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 18	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Frank J. Offerman, 301 Broadway — 2 cases	May 17, May 20	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Harris Pater, 1284 Jefferson st	May 29, May 31	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Antonia Re, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Charles J. Schnellbach, 270 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Mary Schultz, 35-36 Washington Market	May 18, May 24	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Watts, 54 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Weisenheimer, 232 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Wiener, 22 Washington Market	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wright Bros., 70 Grant st. (Geo. D. Wright, proprietor)	May 3, May 8	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Harry Adler, 1029 Broadway, Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Michael Aiellos, 1246 Second ave	Oct. 6, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Allgaier Bros., 714 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. J. Allgaier, partner).	May 18, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
George Apicella, 1012 Westchester ave., **Bronx**	Mar. 23, Apr. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Bach, 1538 Broadway	July 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Ira M. Bailey, 316 Columbus ave	June 28, July 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Olin Bancroft, 1064 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Apr. 12, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bauer Bros., 2917 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Emil Bauer, partner).	Dec. 10, Jan. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Bergen, 481 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
R. Berls, 880 Sixth ave	Apr. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Jules Bloch, 2941 Fulton st., Brooklyn	May 13, June 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
S. Blumenkron Co., 841 Broadway	Jan. 20, Feb. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bogel's Hotel, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, L. I. (Fred. Bogel, proprietor).	July 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
H. C. Bohack Co., 1308 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00

Henry Bromm, 162 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Walter Brown, 424 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 12, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Burden & Co., 783 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 5, Feb. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
James Butler, Inc., 1369 St. Nicholas ave.— 2 cases	Apr. 20, June 26	Special Sessions	Acquitted (1); pending (1).	
Buchanen Carter, 109 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	May 11, July 13	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Charles Cohen, 211 Columbia st., Brooklyn	Dec. 3, Dec. 9	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Howard Cokelet, 681 Franklin ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Coyne's, 1516 Amsterdam ave. (John Coyne, partner)	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
A. Cuneo & Co., 1443 Broadway, Brooklyn (Benjamin Grino, partner).	Dec. 23, Feb. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Deegan Bros., 2983 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Michael Deegan, partner).	Nov. 25, Jan. 23	Special sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Eagle 3, 9 and 19 cent store, 1602 Pitkin ave. (Jacob Feldman, proprietor).	Mar. 31, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Chas. Fischer, 358 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn	Apr. 12, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Annibola Fiumarello, 1425 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Simon Foestein, 434 Hudson st	July 14, Aug. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frederick L. Foster, 727 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 18	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Fourteenth Street Store, 190 Sixth ave	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Max Gang, 1496–1498 First ave	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Herman Garfinkle, 291 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Harry Garlick, 164 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 20, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Michael Geammaloo, 180 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 20, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
G. Gennert, 24 East 13th st. (Gustav C. Gennert, partner)	Mar. 17, Mar. 21	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
William Gentner, 208 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Germania Bowling Alleys, 5102 Third ave., Brooklyn (Henry Gsanger, partner).	Mar. 23, April 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Germain Co., 401 Fulton st., Jamaica	Jan. 26, Feb. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Ghersiñ, 348 Bleecker st	July 14, Aug. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 19, Sept. 28	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Gotham Palace Bowling Alleys, 2572 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Charles Umla, proprietor).	Nov. 25, Jan. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 687 Grand st., Brooklyn (Dennis McManus, manager).	Mar. 23, May 23	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Greenhut & Co., 289–303 Sixth ave	Dec. 15, Jan. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Greenwald Bros., 1550–1556 Third ave. (Henry D. Greenwald, partner) — 2 cases.	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Herman Grotheer, 856 Tenth ave	Sept. 13, Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Herman H. Haase, 320 Tenth ave	June 20, July 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edw. H. Hahn, 2191 Eighth ave	Feb. 24, Mar. 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, 201–207 West 42d st. (Aaron Kessler, manager).	Mar. 23, April 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hancock Billiard and Bowling Academy, 1541 Broadway, Brooklyn (Anthony Travis, manager) — 2 cases.	Nov. 5, Jan. 13 and Feb. 3.	Special Sessions	Dismissed (1); acquitted (1).	
Hanscom & Co., 3794 Broadway	Apr. 14, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hashagen Bros., 978 Freeman st., Bronx (Herman Hashagen, partner).	May 26, June 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Holwitz, 114 Sixth ave	May 5, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162 — Continued.				
New York City: Meyer Horowitz, 1278 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	June 9, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Zuskind Israelite, 46 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ralph Jesuele, 1247 Southern Boulevard	Jan. 9, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kennedy & Co., 1296 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Joseph Kerns, 777 Manhattan ave, Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Jan. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. H. Kiffe & Co., 523 Broadway (Herman H. Disch, proprietor).	Sept. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
E. Klein & Co., 45 East 17th st. (Louis Levi, partner)	Feb. 16, Feb. 21	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Madame LeGrand, 1229 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Lulu Howard, manager).	Sept. 30,	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Aron Lenoble, 1194 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Arthur Liess, 3407 Broadway	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Frank C. Lindebloom, 373 Eighth ave	June 5	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Lipton's, 516 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Sarah Lipkowitz, proprietor).	June 3, July 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
William Mack, 1594 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Nov. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Margulis, 309 Grand st., Brooklyn	May 5, June 1	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Joseph Markheim, 448 Boulevard, Hamils, Queens	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Megarr's Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlor, corner Seventh and 4th st., Brooklyn (Harry Megarr, proprietor).	Apr. 8, May 15	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Abraham Meyer, Bowery, Coney Island	July 8, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Murray, Surf ave., Coney Island (Nicholas Jackson, manager)	June 23, Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
A. I. Namm & Son, 452 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Nov. 11, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New Brighton Theatre, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island (David Robinson, owner and manager).	June 17	Special Sessions	Pending.	
New Imperial Beef Co., 432 Amsterdam ave. (Isaac Heidelburger, proprietor).	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
New York Coin Operating Machine Co., Alhambra Theatre, Seventh ave. and 126th st.	Nov. 9, Jan. 30	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st.	Apr. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st.— 3 cases	May 12	Special Sessions	Pending (3).	
George V. Oltheimer, Central Market, 1002 Sixth ave	Sept. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	

Vincent Padula, Boardwalk, Brighton Beach	July 15, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Parisian Corset Shop, 3433 Broadway (Fannie Mobry, proprietor).	Sept. 8, Sept. 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
P. A. Pekich, 926½ Freeman st., Bronx (Stevens Stozan, manager).	Jan. 14, Jan. 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Phelan, 682 Morris Park ave	Apr. 12, Apr. 14	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Philip's Women's Shop, 414 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Philip Lieberman, proprietor).	Dec. 29, Jan. 11	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Plaut Bros., 381 Fulton st., Jamaica (Ralph Plaut, partner)	Jan. 26, Feb. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Raaike, 541 Grand st., Brooklyn	July 26, Sept. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Reeder Bros., 486 Fourth ave. (Arthur J. Reeder, partner)	Dec. 24, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
T. & H. Rice, 1750 Amsterdam ave. (Henry Rice, partner)	May 4, July 3	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00
Rival, 3, 9 and 19 cent store, 139 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn (Samuel Goldenberg, president).	Dec. 28, Jan. 11	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
James Rizzo, 422 Rogers ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Thomas Roulston, 2939 Fulton st., Brooklyn (John M. Fox, manager).	May 13, June 29	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Rush & Sangiolo, 424 East 138th st. (Tony Rush, partner)	Sept. 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Sanitary Fountain Co., Bowery, Coney Island (Edward Pine, proprietor).	Aug. 16	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Salvador Savarese, 1340 Third ave	May 8, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Max A. Schimpf, 1948 Amsterdam ave	Apr. 22, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Schmidt, 2909 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Dec. 5, Dec. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ludwig Scholem, 1832 Third ave. (Henry Brunner, manager)	Oct. 29, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Seick, 520 Grove st., Queens	Apr. 13, Apr. 28	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Seligman Frame Co., 169 Broadway (Solomon Seligman, proprietor).	Feb. 17, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Isaac Schalit, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn	July 8, Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Siegel-Cooper Co., 294 Sixth ave	Dec. 10, Jan. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Somer & Berkowitz, Rockaway Beach (Max Berkowitz, partner).	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward P. Stachnik, 422 East 138th st. (Alexander Stachnik, manager).	Apr. 10, June 26	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Star Shoe Co., 1031 Broadway, Brooklyn — 2 cases	Dec. 23, Feb. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Stark & Hart, 2 Clinton st., Brooklyn (Isador Hart, proprietor).	Apr. 11, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stearns & Lyle, 1122 Bedford ave. (George S. Lyle, partner).	Jan. 6, Jan. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
S. W. Steele & Co., 2 West 14th st. (Samuel W. Steele, proprietor).	Dec. 22, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Stein, 1695 Third ave	Oct. 27, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hyman Stephan, 455½ Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 4, Mar. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Louis Summer, 256 Columbia st., Brooklyn	Dec. 3, Jan. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Susquehanna Silk Mills, 18 West 18th st.— 3 cases	May 22, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Third Avenue 3, 9 and 19 cent Store, 1816 Third ave. (Adolph Nussberg, proprietor).	Dec. 14, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

Offender, Locality, Employment and Premises	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN — Continued.				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162 — Concluded.				
New York City: U. S. Laundry, 914 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Morgan Davis, proprietor).	Sept. 20.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Whipple Van Houten, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn	July 23, '10, Nov. 21...	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Mary Wiemann, 40 Third ave. (Harry Wiemann, manager).	Oct. 7, Nov. 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Geo. F. Wiemann Co., 406 Greenwich st.	Oct. 7, Nov. 7.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	$20 00
Wilbur-Schubert Theatre Co., 1416 Broadway	Jan. 11, June 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Elias Woll, 5413 Third ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 16, May 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Meyer Wolfson, 2197 Third ave.	Nov. 21, Jan. 9.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 15 Main st., Flushing	Apr. 26, Aug. 22.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; entence suspended.	
Rochester: Eyer Bros., 851 Lake ave. (Wm. Eyer, proprietor)...	Dec. 15, Jan. 10.....	Police Court.....	Dismissed.	
August Gebel, 101 State st.	Nov. 26, Dec. 5.....	Police Court.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161.				
Buffalo: James Barbera, Washington Market	July 25, July 26.....	City Court.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Henderson & Siegel, 969 Broadway (Eli Siegel, proprietor)	June 14, June 16.....	City Court.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Bijou Dream Theatre, 345 Main st. (Chas. Erdmann, manager).	May 24, June 7.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Denny & Field, 1378 Main st. (Thomas A. Burke, manager).	Feb. 15, Feb. 17.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Samuel Goldberg, Washington Market	Sept. 18, Sept. 19.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Isaac Goldin, 982-986 Broadway	Jan. 20, Jan. 25.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Kasanowski, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 21.....	City Court.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Kleinhans Co., 405-411 Main st. — 2 cases	Mar. 3, Mar. 7.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Daniel V. Manning, 60 Grant st. - 2 cases	Jan. 10, Jan. 12.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
John P. Mayer, 815 Main st.	Nov. 2, Nov. 3.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Martin Musikowski, 1325 Broadway	May 22, May 23.....	City Court.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Carl Meyer, 535 Broadway - 2 cases	Sept. 25, Sept. 27.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Anthony Michaels, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 16.....	City Court.....	Convicted; fined.....	20 00
Alex P. Mora, 327 Main st.	Jan. 10, Jan. 14.....	City Court.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Niagara Bowling Alleys, 403 Niagara st. (Henry Peterson, proprietor).	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Louise Ossman, 45 Washington Market	July 19, July 24	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
F. V. Reilly Tea Co., 78 Grant st	May 3, May 31	City Court	Dismissed.	
F. V. Reilly Tea Co., 78 Grant st	June 20, Sept. 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Rudolph, Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Angelos Scaltsos, 251 Genesee st	Sept. 28, Sept. 29	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Margaret Seitz, Washington Market	Nov. 11, Nov. 15	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Arnold Soane, Carnival Court	July 11, July 13	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Lillian Sweigel, Washington Market	Nov. 11, Nov. 15	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
United Vaudeville Co., 255–257 Main st	May 3, May 23	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Weissemann & Eiss, 961 Broadway	Jan. 19, Jan. 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 3421 Broadway	Sept. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Adler's, 186 East 125th st. (Jesse Adler, manager)	Oct. 27, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Allgaier Bros., 714 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. J. Allgaier, partner).	May 18, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Sabate Anistasio, 619 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	July 24	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Baba & Tani, Dreamland, Coney Island (Keziro Baba, partner).	Aug. 22, '10, Nov. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Ball, 161 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 1, April 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Beckman & Peters, 1821 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Henry Beckman, partner).	Mar. 17, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bell Buoy Hotel, corner Tilyou's Walk and Bowery, Coney Island (Joseph Laubenberger, proprietor).	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morris Beller, 351 East 138th st., Bronx (Benjamin Beller, manager).	June 13	Special Sessions	Pending.	
James Berry, Steeplechase Park, Coney Island	Aug. 31, '10, Oct. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
M. Blum, 636 Ninth ave. (William Blum, partner)	Oct. 31, Nov. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
I. Blyn & Sons, 162 Bowery	Mar. 23	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Bessie Braunstein, Surf ave., Coney Island	Aug. 3, '10, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Breden & Feist, 3798 Broadway (Stephen Feist, partner)	Apr. 14, May 2	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bronx Theatre, corner Melrose ave. and 150th st., Bronx (Frederick Rosebush, manager).	Nov. 2, Nov. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Brooklyn Orangeade Co., Surf ave., Coney Island (Arthur Feighery, partner).	July 15, '10, Oct. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Bruning, 1772 Amsterdam ave	May 4, May 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Leo Cappa Academy of Music, Irving place and East 14th st. (Mike Posner, manager).	Feb. 10, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Carolyn Laundry, 2289 Broadway	Dec. 1, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Central Market, 3313 Third ave. (Lucien Levy, proprietor)	Dec. 3, Dec. 13	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Circle Theatre, 1827 Broadway (Hollis E. Cooley, manager)	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph C. Cloppse, 253 Hud'son st	Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Cohn Bros., 1215 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isador Cohn, partner).	Mar. 23, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Myer Cohn, 303 Grand st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Oct. 10, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Columbia Beef Co., 1513 Broadway, Brooklyn (Samuel Levy, manager).	Oct. 29, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

Offender, Locality Involved and Penalty.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN — Continued.				
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161—Continued.				
New York City: Louis De Mayo, 1911 Third ave.	Nov. 25, Dec. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.	
Henry Dettmar, 241 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.	
Valentine Dorrnagh, 2888 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 19, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty, sentence suspended.	
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 42 Amelia st., Brooklyn	July 1	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Silas Edwards, 1109 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn — 2 cases	May 25	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Joseph Engelke, 923 East 169th st.	Mar. 30, Apr. 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Empersum, 2789 Third ave., Bronx (Samuel Unger, manager).	Dec. 27, Jan. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fitzgerald & Kelly, 266 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Patrick J. Kelly, proprietor).	Apr. 7, Apr. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fourteenth Street Store, 190 6th ave.	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Fredericks, Boardwalk, near Stauck's Walk, Coney Island.	July 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Henry Frey, 221 86. Ann's ave.	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 (0)
Max Gang, 1406-1408 First ave.	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	40 (0)
Morris Geller, 254 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Feb. 23	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Germania Bowling Alleys, 5102 Third ave., Brooklyn (Henry Granger, partner).	Mar. 23, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 (0)
George Glenz, 1722 Amsterdam ave.	Oct. 18, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Lena Goodkin, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn — 2 cases	July 8, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Goodman & Heinrich, 931 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn (David Goodman, partner).	Dec. 30, Feb. 23	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 1741 Amsterdam ave. — 2 cases	May 4, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
J. Harris Co., 715 Eighth ave.	Jan. 5, Jan. 30	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Hatfield, Bowery near Thompson's Walk, Coney Island (Marshall Hatfield, manager).	July 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Thomas J. Healey, 1705 Lexington ave.	Nov. 21, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 (0)
Thomas J. Healey, 1998 Second ave.	Nov. 21, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hegeman & Co., of N. Y., 471 Tremont ave., Bronx	June 27, July 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Heller, 268 Delancey st.	Mar. 14, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 (0)
Henry Helmke, 737 Ninth ave.	Feb. 8, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Charles H. Hembt, 1388 St. Nicholas ave.	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 13.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Franklin J. Herrmann, Feltman's, Surf ave., Coney Island	Aug. 31, '10, Nov. 23.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Armin Herrmann, 3381 Broadway	Sept. 20, '10, Dec. 19.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Howard, 260 Bleecker st.	Aug. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Frederick K. James, 1552 Broadway (Fred. A. Muller, manager).	Nov. 5, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Keith & Proctor Amusement Co., 1187 Broadway	June 28, July 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Joseph Koch, 104 West 125th st.	Oct. 20, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kopf Bros., 422 Hudson st. (Ernest A. Kopf, proprietor)	June 26, July 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Kramer, 2921 Jamaica ave., Jamaica	Jan. 7, Jan. 20	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Michael Levee, 2767 East 23d st., Brooklyn	July 27, '10, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Henry Levy, 1050 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 9, May 8	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
August Lindemann, 363 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Feb. 4, Feb. 8	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Herman Lozowsky, 273 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
B. McCormack, 711 Tenth ave. (Katherine McCormack, proprietor).	July 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
McCormick, ——, 448 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Apr. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
George Merkle, 876 Broadway, Brooklyn	July 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morrison's Theatre, Ocean ave., Rockaway Beach (Patrick Morrison, manager).	June 24, July 3	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Mike's Restaurant, Sheridan's Walk, Coney Island (Aaron Cohen, proprietor).	Aug. 31, '10, Nov. 23.	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wallace Minneman, 2236 Third ave.	Oct. 6, Oct. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Norwald, 791 Ninth ave.	Nov. 5, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
New York Centadrink Co., Surf ave., Coney Island	July 19	Special Sessions	Pending.	
New York Edison Co., 117 West 39th st.	Sept. 16, '10, Oct. 28.	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
New York Edison Co., 46 West 27th st.	Sept. 16, '10, Oct. 28.	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Ernest Newmann, 173 Willis ave., Bronx	Feb. 4, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st.	Apr. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Olshansky & Newman, 84 Graham ave., Brooklyn (Joseph Newman, partner).	Mar. 23, May 8	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
L. Oppenheimer, 1304 Intervale ave., Bronx (Chas. Burtis, manager).	Dec. 20, Jan. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Orpheum Bowling Academy & Cafe, 560-570 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Jacob C. Schmidt, proprietor).	Mar. 30, May 8	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Anthony Parente, 1427 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 17, May 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nicholas Peros, Steeplechase Park, Coney Island	July 15, Sept. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
George J. Peters, 191 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 23, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Daniel Reeves, 1460 St. Nicholas ave.	Apr. 20, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Samuel Reinhardt, 657 Tenth ave.	Dec. 30, Jan. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Reisinberger, 26 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Oct. 20, Nov. 10	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Reliance Beef Co., 1940 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Albert Rosen, proprietor).	Aug. 26, '10, Dec. 22.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Rothenberg & Co., 34-42 West 14th st.— 2 cases	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Philip Runkel, 181 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 5, Dec. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
St. Mark's Florist, 82 St. Mark's place (Theodore Karampas, proprietor).	Feb. 15, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	30 00
Tsunagi Satow, Luna Park, Coney Island	July 15, '10, Nov. 21.	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Concluded.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Concluded.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161—Concluded.				
New York City: Henry Scherenbeck, 1637 Broadway, Brooklyn.	July 20, Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Schuh Bros., 459 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Herman Schuh, partner).	July 24, Aug. 1.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
A. Schwartz & Son, 1053 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isidor Schwartz, proprietor).	Mar. 9, May 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
J. R. Senior, Inc., 214-220 West 125th st.— 2 cases.....	Oct. 19, Nov. 9.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	$20 00
Siegel-Cooper Co., 294 Sixth ave.....	Jan. 5, Jan. 24.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Abraham Simon, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn.....	July 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Somerset Laundry, 17 West 60th st. (George Kolbe, partner)	Jan. 5, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Spigel Bros., 377 Eighth ave. (Hyman Spigel, proprietor)...	Dec. 27, Feb. 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stapleton & Doheny, 424 Hudson st. (John Doheny, partner).	June 26, July 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stutz Bros., 1441 First ave. (William Stutz, partner) — 2 cases.	Sept. 2, '10, Oct. 10....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Success Meat Market, 2098 Fulton st., Brooklyn (John Schmidt, proprietor).	Feb. 16, Apr. 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Matthew Tigner, 438 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	Dec. 29, Jan. 5.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Louis Ullman, 658 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.....	May 25, July 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Universal Bowling Alley, 271 Washington st., Brooklyn (Albert Heuer, partner).	Apr. 27, June 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ward & Gow, 18th st. Station, Sixth ave. L (Edward Nabholst, employee).	Mar. 30, Apr. 13.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Wassermann, 293 Grand st., Brooklyn.....	Oct. 10, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Weber's Harlem Packing House, 2191 Third ave. (William Weber, partner) — 2 cases.	Oct. 6, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Henry Weisman, Canarsie, Brooklyn.....	July 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Wilbur-Schubert Theatre Co., 1416 Broadway.....	Jan. 11, June 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Richard Wilkins, 648 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	May 18, June 10.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Willis Hand Laundry, 292 Willis ave., Bronx (Terrence A. Ford, manager).	June 13.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
James Wilson, Inc., 1718 Lexington ave. (James Wilson, president).	Oct. 27, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 301 Central ave., Far Rockaway..	June 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	

Rochester: John C. May, 215 Wilder st	Dec. 21, Jan. 10	Police Court	Dismissed.	
Rochester Floral Co., 245 East Main st. (Ransford W. Wilson, manager.)	Dec. 29, Feb. 10.	Police Court	Dismissed.	
Eugene E. Schnarr, 364 North Clinton st	Dec. 19, Jan. 10	Police Court	Dismissed.	
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 160 East Main st.— 2 cases	Mar. 23, Apr. 3	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (2)	40 00
WOMEN.				
Failure to provide seats for female employees, § 170.				
New York City: Jacob Shapiro, 3414 Third ave	Feb. 17, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Edward Stadholz, 1543 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Employing female under 21 years of age after 10 p. m., § 161.				
Buffalo: Herman Adler, 1000 Broadway	June 13, June 19	City Court	Discharged.	
John Eckhardt, 950 Broadway	May 23, May 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Erion & Co., 1025 Broadway ((Frederick Erion, proprietor) — 2 cases.	June 13, June 16	City Court	Dismissed (2).	
Israel Goldin, 875 Broadway	June 19, June 23	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Hobert & Hobert, 973–975 Broadway (Adam Hobert, proprietor).	June 13, June 30	City Court	Convicted; fined	10 00
Jahehaus & Braun, 979 Broadway	June 13, June 16	City Court	Dismissed.	
McIntosh Grocery Co., 855 Tonawanda st	July 26	City Court	Pending.	
John G. Sattler, 998 Broadway	June 2, June 5	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Weisseman & Eiss, 961 Broadway — 2 cases	June 9, June 12	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2)	
New York City: Boston Store, 1167 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isaac Levy, proprietor).	Jan. 12, Jan. 27	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Burden & Co., 1717 Broadway, Brooklyn	Jan. 12, Jan. 31	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
James A. Hearn & Son, 20 West 14th st. (Arthur H. Hearn, partner).	Dec. 22, Dec. 27	Magistrate's Court	Withdrawn.*	
Huyler's, 61 West 42d st	May 5, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Klein, 1940 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 3	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Chas. Lyon, 765 Broadway, Brooklyn — 2 cases	Apr. 12, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2)	
Samuel Malekopses, Bowery, corner Sea Side Walk, Coney Island.	July 25, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Goss Maveoyainis, Surf and Culver aves., Coney Island	June 19, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Abraham Nisgoretsky, Surf ave., Coney Island	July 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Jacob Nurnberg, 357 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 30, May 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Oelkers, 1205 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. Metz, manager).	Feb. 8, May 11	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Rothschild Co., 1474 First ave.— 3 cases	Dec. 9, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Rothschild Co., 2899 Third ave., Bronx	Mar. 17, Apr. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	50 00
Tsunagi Satow, Luna Park, Coney Island	July 25, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Wald, 1019 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 2, May 11	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Weis, 355 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 30, April 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Western Union Telegraph Co., 311–313 Fulton st., Brooklyn.	Apr. 26, June 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

* Defendant died.

PART III.

BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162—Continued.				
Buffalo: Walter W. Machett, 1529 Main st	June 13, June 25	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Marsey Co., 439 William st. (Harry Marsey, manager)	June 22, June 26	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Martin Bros., 11-12-13 Washington Market (Bruno Martin, partner).	Oct. 24, Oct. 27	City Court	Convicted; fined	$20 00
Joseph Miller, 11-12 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nicholas Miller, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 18	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Frank J. Offerman, 301 Broadway — 2 cases	May 17, May 20	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Harris Pater, 1284 Jefferson st	May 29, May 31	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Antonia Re, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Charles J. Schnellbach, 270 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Mary Schultz, 35-36 Washington Market	May 18, May 24	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Watts, 54 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Weisenheimer, 232 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Wiener, 22 Washington Market	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wright Bros., 70 Grant st. (Geo. D. Wright, proprietor)	May 3, May 8	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Harry Adler, 1029 Broadway, Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Michael Aiellos, 1246 Second ave	Oct. 6, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Allgaier Bros., 714 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. J. Allgaier, partner).	May 18, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
George Apicella, 1012 Westchester ave., Bronx	Mar. 23, Apr. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Bach, 1538 Broadway	July 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Ira M. Bailey, 316 Columbus ave	June 28, July 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Olin Bancroft, 1064 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Apr. 12, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bauer Bros., 2917 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Emil Bauer, partner).	Dec. 10, Jan. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Bergen, 481 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
R. Berls, 880 Sixth ave	Apr. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Jules Bloch, 2941 Fulton st., Brooklyn	May 13, June 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
S. Blumenkron Co., 841 Broadway	Jan. 20, Feb. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bogel's Hotel, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, L. I. (Fred. Bogel, proprietor).	July 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
H. C. Bohack Co., 1308 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00

Henry Bromm, 162 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Walter Brown, 424 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 12, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Burden & Co., 783 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 5, Feb. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
James Butler, Inc., 1369 St. Nicholas ave.—2 cases	Apr. 20, June 26	Special Sessions	Acquitted (1); pending (1).	
Buchanen Carter, 109 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	May 11, July 13	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Charles Cohen, 211 Columbia st., Brooklyn	Dec. 3, Dec. 9	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Howard Cokelet, 681 Franklin ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Coyne's, 1516 Amsterdam ave. (John Coyne, partner)	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 31	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
A. Cuneo & Co., 1443 Broadway, Brooklyn (Benjamin Grino, partner).	Dec. 23, Feb. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Deegan Bros., 2983 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Michael Deegan, partner).	Nov. 25, Jan. 23	Special sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Eagle 3, 9 and 19 cent store, 1602 Pitkin ave. (Jacob Feldman, proprietor).	Mar. 31, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Chas. Fischer, 358 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn	Apr. 12, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Annibola Fiumarello, 1425 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Simon Foestein, 434 Hudson st	July 14, Aug. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frederick L. Foster, 727 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 18	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Fourteenth Street Store, 190 Sixth ave	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Max Gang, 1496–1498 First ave	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Herman Garfinkle, 291 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Harry Garlick, 164 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 20, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Michael Geammaloo, 180 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn	Apr. 20, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
G. Gennert, 24 East 13th st. (Gustav C. Gennert, partner)	Mar. 17, Mar. 21	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
William Gentner, 208 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Germania Bowling Alleys, 5102 Third ave., Brooklyn (Henry Gsanger, partner).	Mar. 23, April 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Germain Co., 401 Fulton st., Jamaica	Jan. 26, Feb. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Ghersiñ, 348 Bleecker st	July 14, Aug. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 19, Sept. 28	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Gotham Palace Bowling Alleys, 2572 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Charles Umla, proprietor).	Nov. 25, Jan. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 687 Grand st., Brooklyn (Dennis McManus, manager).	Mar. 23, May 23	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Greenhut & Co., 289–303 Sixth ave	Dec. 15, Jan. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Greenwald Bros., 1550–1556 Third ave. (Henry D. Greenwald, partner) — 2 cases.	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Herman Grotheer, 856 Tenth ave	Sept. 13, Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Herman H. Haase, 320 Tenth ave	June 20, July 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edw. H. Hahn, 2191 Eighth ave	Feb. 24, Mar. 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, 201–207 West 42d st. (Aaron Kessler, manager).	Mar. 23, April 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hancock Billiard and Bowling Academy, 1541 Broadway, Brooklyn (Anthony Travis, manager) — 2 cases.	Nov. 5, Jan. 13 and Feb. 3.	Special Sessions	Dismissed (1); acquitted (1).	
Hanscom & Co., 3794 Broadway	Apr. 14, May 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hashagen Bros., 978 Freeman st., Bronx (Herman Hashagen, partner).	May 26, June 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Holwitz, 114 Sixth ave	May 5, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162—Continued.				
Buffalo: Walter W. Machett, 1529 Main st	June 13, June 25	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Marsey Co., 439 William st. (Harry Marsey, manager)	June 22, June 26	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Martin Bros., 11–12–13 Washington Market (Bruno Martin, partner).	Oct. 24, Oct. 27	City Court	Convicted; fined	$20 00
Joseph Miller, 11–12 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nicholas Miller, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 18	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Frank J. Offerman, 301 Broadway — 2 cases	May 17, May 20	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Harris Pater, 1284 Jefferson st	May 29, May 31	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Antonia Re, Washington Market	Mar. 13, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Charles J. Schnellbach, 270 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Mary Schultz, 35–36 Washington Market	May 18, May 24	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Watts, 54 Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Weisenheimer, 232 Broadway	Oct. 31, Nov. 1	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Wiener, 22 Washington Market	Aug. 28, Aug. 29	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wright Bros., 70 Grant st. (Geo. D. Wright, proprietor)	May 3, May 8	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Harry Adler, 1029 Broadway, Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Michael Aiellos, 1246 Second ave	Oct. 6, Oct. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Allgaier Bros., 714 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. J. Allgaier, partner).	May 18, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
George Apicella, 1012 Westchester ave., Bronx	Mar. 23, Apr. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Bach, 1538 Broadway	July 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Ira M. Bailey, 316 Columbus ave	June 28, July 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Olin Bancroft, 1064 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Apr. 12, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bauer Bros., 2917 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Emil Bauer, partner).	Dec. 10, Jan. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Bergen, 481 Brook ave., Bronx	May 13, May 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
R. Berls, 880 Sixth ave	Apr. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Jules Bloch, 2941 Fulton st., Brooklyn	May 13, June 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
S. Blumenkron Co., 841 Broadway	Jan. 20, Feb. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bogel's Hotel, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, L. I. (Fred. Bogel, proprietor).	July 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	
H. C. Bohack Co., 1308 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00

Henry Bromm, 162 St. Ann's ave.	Nov. 1, Nov. 9.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; fined.	20 00
Walter Brown, 424 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn.	Nov. 12, Dec. 3.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Burden & Co., 783 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.	Dec. 5, Feb. 9.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; fined.	20 00
James Butler, Inc., 1369 St. Nicholas ave.— 2 cases.	Apr. 20, June 26.	Special Sessions.	Acquitted (1); pending (1).	
Buchanen Carter, 109 Ralph ave., Brooklyn.	May 11, July 13.	Special Sessions.	Dismissed.	
Charles Cohen, 211 Columbia st., Brooklyn.	Dec. 3, Dec. 9.	Magistrate's Court.	Dismissed.	
Howard Cokelet, 681 Franklin ave., Brooklyn.	Sept. 30.	Magistrate's Court.	Pending.	
Coyne's, 1516 Amsterdam ave. (John Coyne, partner).	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 31.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
A. Cuneo & Co., 1443 Broadway, Brooklyn (Benjamin Grino, partner).	Dec. 23, Feb. 9.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Deegan Bros., 2983 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Michael Deegan, partner).	Nov. 25, Jan. 23.	Special sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Eagle 3, 9 and 19 cent store, 1602 Pitkin ave. (Jacob Feldman, proprietor).	Mar. 31, Apr. 22.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Chas. Fischer, 358 Bainbridge st., Brooklyn.	Apr. 12, May 23.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Annibola Fiumarello, 1425 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn.	Sept. 30.	Magistrate's Court.	Pending.	
Simon Foestein, 434 Hudson st.	July 14, Aug. 4.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frederick L. Foster, 727 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.	Sept. 18.	Special Sessions.	Pending.	
Fourteenth Street Store, 190 Sixth ave.	Dec. 22, Mar. 1.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; fined.	20 00
Max Gang, 1496–1498 First ave.	Dec. 9, Jan. 16.	Special Sessions.	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Herman Garfinkle, 291 Grand st., Brooklyn.	June 2, July 13.	Special Sessions.	Convicted; fined.	20 00
Harry Garlick, 164 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn.	Apr. 20, May 13.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Michael Geammaloo, 180 Wyckoff ave., Brooklyn.	Apr. 20, May 23.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
G. Gennert, 24 East 13th st. (Gustav C. Gennert, partner).	Mar. 17, Mar. 21.	Magistrate's Court.	Dismissed.	
William Gentner, 208 St. Ann's ave.	Nov. 1, Nov. 9.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; fined.	20 00
Germania Bowling Alleys, 5102 Third ave., Brooklyn (Henry Gsanger, partner).	Mar. 23, April 22.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. Germain Co., 401 Fulton st., Jamaica.	Jan. 26, Feb. 14.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Ghersiñ, 348 Bleecker st.	July 14, Aug. 15.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Harry Goodman, 2641 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn.	Sept. 19, Sept. 28.	Magistrate's Court.	Dismissed.	
Gotham Palace Bowling Alleys, 2572 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Charles Umla, proprietor).	Nov. 25, Jan. 14.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 687 Grand st., Brooklyn (Dennis McManus, manager).	Mar. 23, May 23.	Special Sessions.	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Greenhut & Co., 289–303 Sixth ave.	Dec. 15, Jan. 4.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Greenwald Bros., 1550–1556 Third ave. (Henry D. Greenwald, partner) — 2 cases.	July 26.	Special Sessions.	Pending (2).	
Herman Grotheer, 856 Tenth ave.	Sept. 13, Sept. 28.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; fined.	20 00
Herman H. Haase, 320 Tenth ave.	June 20, July 5.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edw. H. Hahn, 2191 Eighth ave.	Feb. 24, Mar. 8.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, 201–207 West 42d st. (Aaron Kessler, manager).	Mar. 23, April 4.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hancock Billiard and Bowling Academy, 1541 Broadway, Brooklyn (Anthony Travis, manager) — 2 cases.	Nov. 5, Jan. 13 and Feb. 3.	Special Sessions.	Dismissed (1); acquitted (1).	
Hanscom & Co., 3794 Broadway.	Apr. 14, May 3.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hashagen Bros., 978 Freeman st., Bronx (Herman Hashagen, partner).	May 26, June 15.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
David Holwitz, 114 Sixth ave.	May 5, June 26.	Special Sessions.	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162 — Continued.				
New York City: Meyer Horowitz, 1278 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	June 9, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Zuskind Israelite, 46 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ralph Jesuele, 1247 Southern Boulevard	Jan. 9, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kennedy & Co., 1296 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Joseph Kerns, 777 Manhattan ave, Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Jan. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
H. H. Kiffe & Co., 523 Broadway (Herman H. Disch, proprietor).	Sept. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
E. Klein & Co., 45 East 17th st. (Louis Levi, partner)	Feb. 16, Feb. 21	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Madame LeGrand, 1229 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Lulu Howard, manager).	Sept. 30,	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Aron Lenoble, 1194 Nostrand ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Arthur Liess, 3407 Broadway	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Frank C. Lindebloom, 373 Eighth ave	June 5	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Lipton's, 516 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Sarah Lipkowitz, proprietor).	June 3, July 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
William Mack, 1594 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Oct. 19, Nov. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Margulis, 309 Grand st., Brooklyn	May 5, June 1	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Joseph Markheim, 448 Boulevard, Hamils, Queens	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 4	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Megarr's Bowling Alleys and Billiard Parlor, corner Seventh and 4th st., Brooklyn (Harry Megarr, proprietor).	Apr. 8, May 15	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Abraham Meyer, Bowery, Coney Island	July 8, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Murray, Surf ave., Coney Island (Nicholas Jackson, manager).	June 23, Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
A. I. Namm & Son, 452 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Nov. 11, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
New Brighton Theatre, Ocean Parkway, Coney Island (David Robinson, owner and manager).	June 17	Special Sessions	Pending.	
New Imperial Beef Co., 432 Amsterdam ave. (Isaac Heidelburger, proprietor).	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
New York Coin Operating Machine Co., Alhambra Theatre, Seventh ave. and 126th st.	Nov. 9, Jan. 30	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st	Apr. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st.— 3 cases	May 12	Special Sessions	Pending (3).	
George V. Oltheimer, Central Market, 1002 Sixth ave	Sept. 14	Special Sessions	Pending.	

Vincent Padula, Boardwalk, Brighton Beach	July 15, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Parisian Corset Shop, 3433 Broadway (Fannie Mobry, proprietor).	Sept. 8, Sept. 27	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
P. A. Pekich, 926½ Freeman st., Bronx (Stevens Stozan, manager).	Jan. 14, Jan. 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Phelan, 682 Morris Park ave	Apr. 12, Apr. 14	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Philip's Women's Shop, 414 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Philip Lieberman, proprietor).	Dec. 29, Jan. 11	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Plaut Bros., 381 Fulton st., Jamaica (Ralph Plaut, partner)	Jan. 26, Feb. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Raaike, 541 Grand st., Brooklyn	July 26, Sept. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Reeder Bros., 486 Fourth ave. (Arthur J. Reeder, partner)	Dec. 24, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
T. & H. Rice, 1750 Amsterdam ave. (Henry Rice, partner)	May 4, July 3	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	50 00
Rival, 3, 9 and 19 cent store, 139 Myrtle ave., Brooklyn (Samuel Goldenberg, president).	Dec. 28, Jan. 11	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
James Rizzo, 422 Rogers ave., Brooklyn	Sept. 30	Magistrate's Court	Pending.	
Thomas Roulston, 2939 Fulton st., Brooklyn (John M. Fox, manager).	May 13, June 29	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Rush & Sangiolo, 424 East 138th st. (Tony Rush, partner)	Sept. 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Sanitary Fountain Co., Bowery, Coney Island (Edward Pine, proprietor).	Aug. 16	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Salvador Savarese, 1340 Third ave	May 8, June 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Max A. Schimpf, 1948 Amsterdam ave	Apr. 22, June 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Schmidt, 2909 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Dec. 5, Dec. 24	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ludwig Scholem, 1832 Third ave. (Henry Brunner, manager)	Oct. 29, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Seick, 520 Grove st., Queens	Apr. 13, Apr. 28	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Seligman Frame Co., 169 Broadway (Solomon Seligman, proprietor).	Feb. 17, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Isaac Schalit, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn	July 8, Sept. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Siegel-Cooper Co., 294 Sixth ave	Dec. 10, Jan. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Somer & Berkowitz, Rockaway Beach (Max Berkowitz, partner).	Aug. 13, '10, Oct. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward P. Stachnik, 422 East 138th st. (Alexander Stachnik, manager).	Apr. 10, June 26	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Star Shoe Co., 1031 Broadway, Brooklyn — 2 cases	Dec. 23, Feb. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Stark & Hart, 2 Clinton st., Brooklyn (Isador Hart, proprietor).	Apr. 11, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stearns & Lyle, 1122 Bedford ave. (George S. Lyle, partner).	Jan. 6, Jan. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
S. W. Steele & Co., 2 West 14th st. (Samuel W. Steele, proprietor).	Dec. 22, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Stein, 1695 Third ave	Oct. 27, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hyman Stephan, 455½ Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 4, Mar. 25	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Louis Summer, 256 Columbia st., Brooklyn	Dec. 3, Jan. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Susquehanna Silk Mills, 18 West 18th st.— 3 cases	May 22, June 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Third Avenue 3, 9 and 19 cent Store, 1816 Third ave. (Adolph Nussberg, proprietor).	Dec. 14, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age without Board of Health certificate, § 162—Concluded.				
New York City: U. S. Laundry, 914 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Morgan Davis, proprietor).	Sept. 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Whipple Van Houten, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn	July 23, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Mary Wiemann, 40 Third ave. (Harry Wiemann, manager).	Oct. 7, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Geo. F. Wiemann Co., 406 Greenwich st	Oct. 7, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
Wilbur-Schubert Theatre Co., 1416 Broadway	Jan. 11, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Elias Wolf, 5413 Third ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 16, May 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Meyer Wolfson, 2197 Third ave	Nov. 21, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 15 Main st., Flushing	Apr. 26, Aug. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; entence suspended.	
Rochester: Eyer Bros., 851 Lake ave. (Wm. Eyer, proprietor)	Dec. 15, Jan. 10	Police Court	Dismissed.	
August Geibel, 101 State st	Nov. 26, Dec. 5	Police Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161.				
Buffalo: James Barbera, Washington Market	July 25, July 26	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Benderson & Siegel, 969 Broadway (Eli Siegel, proprietor)	June 14, June 16	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Bijou Dream Theatre, 345 Main st. (Chas. Erdmann, manager).	May 24, June 7	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Denny & Field, 1378 Main st. (Thomas A. Burke, manager).	Feb. 15, Feb. 17	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Samuel Goldberg, Washington Market	Sept. 18, Sept. 19	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Isaac Goldin, 982–986 Broadway	Jan. 20, Jan. 25	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Kazanowski, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 21	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Kleenhans Co., 405-411 Main st.— 2 cases	Mar. 3, Mar. 7	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Daniel V. Manning, 69 Grant st.— 2 cases	Jan. 10, Jan. 12	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
John P. Mayer, 815 Main st	Nov. 2, Nov. 3	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Martin Mazikowski, 1325 Broadway	May 22, May 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Carl Meyer, 535 Broadway — 2 cases	Sept. 25, Sept. 27	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Anthony Michaels, Broadway Market	Mar. 14, Mar. 16	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Geo. E. More, 327 Main st	Jan. 10, Jan. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Niagara Bowling Alleys, 403 Niagara st. (Henry Peterson, proprietor).	Oct. 27, Oct. 28	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Louise Ossman, 45 Washington Market	July 19, July 24	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
F. V. Reilly Tea Co., 78 Grant st.	May 3, May 31	City Court	Dismissed.	
F. V. Reilly Tea Co., 78 Grant st.	June 20, Sept. 23	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wm. Rudolph, Washington Market	Oct. 13, Oct. 14	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Angelos Scaltsos, 251 Genesee st.	Sept. 28, Sept. 29	City Court	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Margaret Seitz, Washington Market	Nov. 11, Nov. 15	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Arnold Soane, Carnival Court	July 11, July 13	City Court	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Lillian Sweigel, Washington Market	Nov. 11, Nov. 15	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
United Vaudeville Co., 255–257 Main st.	May 3, May 23	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Weissemann & Eiss, 961 Broadway	Jan. 19, Jan. 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
New York City: Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., 3421 Broadway	Sept. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Adler's, 186 East 125th st. (Jesse Adler, manager)	Oct. 27, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Allgaier Bros., 714 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. J. Allgaier, partner).	May 18, July 13	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Sabate Anistasio, 619 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	July 24	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Baba & Tani, Dreamland, Coney Island (Keziro Baba, partner).	Aug. 22, '10, Nov. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edward Ball, 161 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 1, April 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Beckman & Peters, 1821 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Henry Beckman, partner).	Mar. 17, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bell Buoy Hotel, corner Tilyou's Walk and Bowery, Coney Island (Joseph Laubenberger, proprietor).	July 26	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morris Beller, 351 East 138th st., Bronx (Benjamin Beller, manager).	June 13	Special Sessions	Pending.	
James Berry, Steeplechase Park, Coney Island	Aug. 31, '10, Oct. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
M. Blum, 636 Ninth ave. (William Blum, partner)	Oct. 31, Nov. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
I. Blyn & Sons, 162 Bowery	Mar. 23	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Bessie Braunstein, Surf ave., Coney Island	Aug. 3, '10, Jan. 9	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Breden & Feist, 3798 Broadway (Stephen Feist, partner)	Apr. 14, May 2	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Bronx Theatre, corner Melrose ave. and 150th st., Bronx (Frederick Rosebush, manager).	Nov. 2, Nov. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Brooklyn Orangeade Co., Surf ave., Coney Island (Arthur Feighery, partner).	July 15, '10, Oct. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Charles Bruning, 1772 Amsterdam ave.	May 4, May 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Leo Cappa Academy of Music, Irving place and East 14th st. (Mike Posner, manager).	Feb. 10, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Carolyn Laundry, 2289 Broadway	Dec. 1, Jan. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Central Market, 3313 Third ave. (Lucien Levy, proprietor)	Dec. 3, Dec. 13	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Circle Theatre, 1827 Broadway (Hollis E. Cooley, manager)	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph C. Cloppse, 253 Hudson st.	Sept. 28	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Cohn Bros., 1215 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isador Cohn, partner).	Mar. 23, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Myer Cohn, 303 Grand st., Brooklyn — 2 cases	Oct. 10, Dec. 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Columbia Beef Co., 1513 Broadway, Brooklyn (Samuel Levy, manager).	Oct. 29, Dec. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Continued.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Continued.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161—Continued.				
New York City: Louis De Mayo, 1911 Third ave.	Nov. 25, Dec. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Dettmar, 241 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Valentine Doerzaph, 2888 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 19, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., 42 Ainslie st., Brooklyn	July 1	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Silas Edwards, 1109 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn — 2 cases	May 25	Special Sessions	Pending (2).	
Joseph Engelke, 923 East 169th st	Mar. 30, Apr. 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Emporium, 2789 Third ave., Bronx (Samuel Unger, manager).	Dec. 27, Jan. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fitzgerald & Kelly, 266 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Patrick J. Kelly, proprietor).	Apr. 7, Apr. 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Fourteenth Street Store, 190 6th ave	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Fredericks, Boardwalk, near Stauck's Walk, Coney Island.	July 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Henry Frey, 221 St. Ann's ave	Nov. 1, Nov. 9	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	$20 00
Max Gang, 1496–1498 First ave	Dec. 9, Jan. 16	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	40 00
Morris Geller, 254 Hamburg ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Feb. 23	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Germania Bowling Alleys, 5102 Third ave., Brooklyn (Henry Gsanger, partner).	Mar. 23, Apr. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
George Glenz, 1722 Amsterdam ave	Oct. 18, Nov. 7	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Lena Goodkin, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn — 2 cases.	July 8, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
Goodman & Heinrich, 931 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn (David Goodman, partner).	Dec. 30, Feb. 23	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 1741 Amsterdam ave. — 2 cases.	May 4, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2).	
J. Harris Co., 715 Eighth ave	Jan. 5, Jan. 30	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
John Hatfield, Bowery near Thompson's Walk, Coney Island (Marshall Hatfield, manager).	July 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Thomas J. Healey, 1705 Lexington ave	Nov. 21, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Thomas J. Healey, 1998 Second ave	Nov. 21, Dec. 12	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Hegeman & Co., of N. Y., 471 Tremont ave., Bronx	June 27, July 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Heller, 268 Delancey st	Mar. 14, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Henry Helmke, 737 Ninth ave	Feb. 8, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

Charles H. Hembt, 1388 St. Nicholas ave	Sept. 29, '10, Oct. 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Franklin J. Herrmann, Feltman's, Surf ave., Coney Island	Aug. 31, '10, Nov. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Armin Herrmann, 3381 Broadway	Sept. 20, '10, Dec. 19	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
William Howard, 260 Bleecker st	Aug. 8	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Frederick K. James, 1552 Broadway (Fred. A. Muller, manager).	Nov. 5, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Keith & Proctor Amusement Co., 1187 Broadway	June 28, July 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Joseph Koch, 104 West 125th st	Oct. 20, Nov. 14	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Kopf Bros., 422 Hudson st. (Ernest A. Kopf, proprietor)	June 26, July 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Frank Kramer, 2921 Jamaica ave., Jamaica	Jan. 7, Jan. 20	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Michael Levee, 2767 East 23d st., Brooklyn	July 27, '10, Jan. 5	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Henry Levy, 1050 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 9, May 8	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
August Lindemann, 363 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Feb. 4, Feb. 8	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Herman Lozowsky, 273 Grand st., Brooklyn	June 2, July 3	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
B. McCormack, 711 Tenth ave. (Katherine McCormack, proprietor).	July 6	Special Sessions	Pending.	
McCormick, ——, 448 Fifth ave., Brooklyn	Dec. 30, Apr. 17	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
George Merkle, 876 Broadway, Brooklyn	July 20	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Morrison's Theatre, Ocean ave., Rockaway Beach (Patrick Morrison, manager).	June 24, July 3	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Mike's Restaurant, Sheridan's Walk, Coney Island (Aaron Cohen, proprietor).	Aug. 31, '10, Nov. 23	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Wallace Minneman, 2236 Third ave	Oct. 6, Oct. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Henry Norwald, 791 Ninth ave	Nov. 5, Nov. 28	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
New York Centadrink Co., Surf ave., Coney Island	July 19	Special Sessions	Pending.	
New York Edison Co., 117 West 39th st	Sept. 16, '10, Oct. 28	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
New York Edison Co., 46 West 27th st	Sept. 16, '10, Oct. 28	Special Sessions	Dismissed.	
Ernest Newmann, 173 Willis ave., Bronx	Feb. 4, Feb. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
John Oellrich, 454 Grand st	Apr. 12	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Olshansky & Newman, 84 Graham ave., Brooklyn (Joseph Newman, partner).	Mar. 23, May 8	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
L. Oppenheimer, 1304 Intervale ave., Bronx (Chas. Burtis, manager).	Dec. 20, Jan. 18	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Orpheum Bowling Academy & Cafe, 560-570 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Jacob C. Schmidt, proprietor).	Mar. 30, May 8	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	20 00
Anthony Parente, 1427 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 17, May 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Nicholas Peros, Steeplechase Park, Coney Island	July 15, Sept. 11	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
George J. Peters, 191 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 23, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Daniel Reeves, 1460 St. Nicholas ave	Apr. 20, May 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Samuel Reinhardt, 657 Tenth ave	Dec. 30, Jan. 20	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Herman Reisinberger, 26 Graham ave., Brooklyn	Oct. 20, Nov. 10	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Reliance Beef Co., 1940 Fulton st., Brooklyn (Albert Rosen, proprietor).	Aug. 26, '10, Dec. 22	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Rothenberg & Co., 34-42 West 14th st.—2 cases	Dec. 22, Mar. 1	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Philip Runkel, 181 Ralph ave., Brooklyn	Nov. 5, Dec. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
St. Mark's Florist, 82 St. Mark's place (Theodore Karampas, proprietor).	Feb. 15, June 6	Special Sessions	Convicted; fined	30 00
Tsunagi Satow, Luna Park, Coney Island	July 15, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	25 00

Detailed Statement of Prosecutions for Violation of the Mercantile Law — Concluded.

OFFENSE, LOCALITY, DEFENDANT AND PREMISES.	Dates of warrant or summons, and of disposition.	Final court.	Result. [Figures in parentheses indicate number of cases.]	Amount of fines.
CHILDREN—*Concluded.*				
Employing child under 16 years of age before 8 a. m., or after 7 p. m., § 161—Concluded.				
New York City: Henry Scherenbeck, 1637 Broadway, Brooklyn.	July 20, Sept. 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Schuh Bros., 459 Fifth ave., Brooklyn (Herman Schuh, partner).	July 24, Aug. 1.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
A. Schwartz & Son, 1053 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isidor Schwartz, proprietor).	Mar. 9, May 15.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
J. R. Senior, Inc., 214–220 West 125th st.— 2 cases.....	Oct. 19, Nov. 9.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	$20 00
Siegel-Cooper Co., 294 Sixth ave.....	Jan. 5, Jan. 24.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Abraham Simon, Rockaway ave., Canarsie, Brooklyn.....	July 8.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Somerset Laundry, 17 West 60th st. (George Kolbe, partner)	Jan. 5, Jan. 23.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Spigel Bros., 377 Eighth ave. (Hyman Spigel, proprietor)...	Dec. 27, Feb. 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stapleton & Doheny, 424 Hudson st. (John Doheny, partner).	June 26, July 11.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Stutz Bros., 1441 First ave. (William Stutz, partner) — 2 cases.	Sept. 2, '10, Oct. 10....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Success Meat Market, 2098 Fulton st., Brooklyn (John Schmidt, proprietor).	Feb. 16, Apr. 17.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Matthew Tigner, 438 Fulton st., Brooklyn.....	Dec. 29, Jan. 5.....	Magistrate's Court....	Dismissed.	
Louis Ullman, 658 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn.....	May 25, July 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Universal Bowling Alley, 271 Washington st., Brooklyn (Albert Heuer, partner).	Apr. 27, June 1.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Ward & Gow, 18th st. Station, Sixth ave. L (Edward Nabholst, employee).	Mar. 30, Apr. 13.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Morris Wassermann, 293 Grand st., Brooklyn.....	Oct. 10, Dec. 3.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Weber's Harlem Packing House, 2191 Third ave. (William Weber, partner) — 2 cases.	Oct. 6, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (1); fined (1).	20 00
Henry Weisman, Canarsie, Brooklyn.....	July 14.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
Wilbur-Schubert Theatre Co., 1416 Broadway.....	Jan. 11, June 6.....	Special Sessions.....	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Richard Wilkins, 648 Broadway, Brooklyn.....	May 18, June 10.....	Special Sessions.....	Pleaded guilty; fined.....	20 00
Willis Hand Laundry, 292 Willis ave., Bronx (Terrence A. Ford, manager).	June 13.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	
James Wilson, Inc., 1718 Lexington ave. (James Wilson, president).	Oct. 27, Nov. 21.....	Special Sessions.....	Acquitted.	
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 301 Central ave., Far Rockaway..	June 27.....	Special Sessions.....	Pending.	

Rochester: John C. May, 215 Wilder st	Dec. 21, Jan. 10	Police Court	Dismissed.	
Rochester Floral Co., 245 East Main st. (Ransford W. Wilson, manager.)	Dec. 29, Feb. 10.	Police Court	Dismissed.	
Eugene E. Schnarr, 364 North Clinton st	Dec. 19, Jan. 10	Police Court	Dismissed.	
F. W. Woolworth & Co., 160 East Main st.— 2 cases	Mar. 23, Apr. 3	Police Court	Pleaded guilty; fined $20 (2)	40 00
WOMEN.				
Failure to provide seats for female employees, § 170.				
New York City: Jacob Shapiro, 3414 Third ave	Feb. 17, June 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Edward Stadholz, 1543 Broadway, Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 15	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	20 00
Employing female under 21 years of age after 10 p. m., § 161.				
Buffalo: Herman Adler, 1000 Broadway	June 13, June 19	City Court	Discharged.	
John Eckhardt, 950 Broadway	May 23, May 23	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Erion & Co., 1025 Broadway ((Frederick Erion, proprietor) — 2 cases.	June 13, June 16	City Court	Dismissed (2).	
Israel Goldin, 875 Broadway	June 19, June 23	City Court	Convicted; fined	20 00
Hobert & Hobert, 973-975 Broadway (Adam Hobert, proprietor).	June 13, June 30	City Court	Convicted; fined	10 00
Jahehaus & Braun, 979 Broadway	June 13, June 16	City Court	Dismissed.	
McIntosh Grocery Co., 855 Tonawanda st	July 26	City Court	Pending.	
John G. Sattler, 998 Broadway	June 2, June 5	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Weisseman & Eiss, 961 Broadway — 2 cases	June 9, June 12	City Court	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2)	
New York City: Boston Store, 1167 Broadway, Brooklyn (Isaac Levy, proprietor).	Jan. 12, Jan. 27	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Burden & Co., 1717 Broadway, Brooklyn	Jan. 12, Jan. 31	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
James A. Hearn & Son, 20 West 14th st. (Arthur H. Hearn, partner).	Dec. 22, Dec. 27	Magistrate's Court	Withdrawn.*	
Huyler's, 61 West 42d st	May 5, May 26	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Joseph Klein, 1940 Fulton st., Brooklyn	Mar. 17, Apr. 3	Magistrate's Court	Dismissed.	
Chas. Lyon, 765 Broadway, Brooklyn — 2 cases	Apr. 12, May 13	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2)	
Samuel Malekopses, Bowery, corner Sea Side Walk, Coney Island.	July 25, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Goss Maveoyainis, Surf and Culver aves., Coney Island	June 19, Aug. 10	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Abraham Nisgoretsky, Surf ave., Coney Island	July 15	Special Sessions	Pending.	
Jacob Nurnberg, 357 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 30, May 16	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Richard Oelkers, 1205 Broadway, Brooklyn (Wm. Metz, manager).	Feb. 8, May 11	Special Sessions	Acquitted.	
Rothschild Co., 1474 First ave.— 3 cases	Dec. 9, Jan. 23	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended (2); fined (1).	20 00
Rothschild Co., 2899 Third ave., Bronx	Mar. 17, Apr. 6	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; fined	50 00
Tsunagi Satow, Luna Park, Coney Island	July 25, '10, Nov. 21	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Jacob Wald, 1019 Manhattan ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 2, May 11	Special Sessions	Convicted; sentence suspended.	
Samuel Weis, 355 Knickerbocker ave., Brooklyn	Mar. 30, April 29	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	
Western Union Telegraph Co., 311-313 Fulton st., Brooklyn.	Apr. 26, June 8	Special Sessions	Pleaded guilty; sentence suspended.	

* Defendant died.

PART III.

BUREAU OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

I.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDIATOR.

HON. JOHN WILLIAMS,

Commissioner of Labor, Albany, N. Y.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the work of the bureau of mediation and arbitration for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1911.

Under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Labor this bureau exercises the powers of the people of the State of New York, as defined by statute, which relate to industrial disputes.

The chief power of the bureau is seldom exercised but is available at any time when, in a threatened or existing strike or lockout, the Commissioner of Labor deems it advisable that the board of mediation and arbitration be convened. The board when so convened has large powers of inquiry and should be able to direct public sentiment on which the success or failure of strikes so largely depends. It is evident that the Legislature did not intend this formal inquiry to be made except in extraordinary cases where the public interests are seriously affected.

The bureau has a growing influence in the sentiment of disputes by mediation. This work is of great importance and certain comparative statistics are herewith presented to illustrate the activity of the bureau, so far as such work can be shown in statistical form. It should be borne in mind that the results of such work cannot be fully stated by the number of "settlements effected," because in such number can be included only those cases in which the bureau's efforts were clearly the immediate means of settlement. This necessarily means that all those cases in which the bureau's efforts may have contributed to the final settlement in any degree inside the limit of being a primary means of settlement, must be excluded. Further, the educational effect which may attach to any effort for settlement of disputes is, of course, wholly beyond any statistical measurement.

Partly because statistics do not fully measure the value of the work of the bureau, but chiefly because of the industrial importance of the disputes themselves, and to illustrate the methods of intervention, the bureau's efforts for settlement in several of the chief disputes of the year are recounted in full in the pages following the statistical summaries.

COMPARISON OF DISPUTES, 1909-11.

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Number of strikes and lockouts	176	250	215
Employees involved directly	52,599	190,603	84,128
Employees involved indirectly	14,579	16,319	10,020
Aggregate days of working time lost	*1,061,094	*5,783,394	†2,217,830

* To the end of all disputes.
† To September 30, 1911.

The average labor dispute this year has not involved nearly so many men as last year, when 250 disputes involved a total of about 207,000 men, while this year 215 disputes involved about 94,000 men. There was a small diminution in number of disputes, but a large decrease in the number of men involved. The aggregate number of days lost was little over one-third as much as during the preceding year. The total number of working days lost was greater, however, than in any year except last year since 1905.

PRINCIPAL CAUSE OR OBJECT OF DISPUTES.

	Number of disputes.		Number of working days lost,
	1910.	1911.	1911.
Increase in wages	134	88	577,562
Reduction in wages	5	14	22,031
Shorter hours	14	12	921,132
Longer hours	4		
Trade unionism	41	59	445,933
Particular persons	18	16	17,701
Working arrangements	27	12	203,619
Payment of wages	3		
Sympathetic	4	8	24,102
Miscellaneous		6	5,750

To study the principal cause or object of disputes we need to consider not only the number of disputes or strikes caused by a

given grievance, but the aggregate time lost in those disputes. Judging by both these standards the principal causes of industrial unrest during the year were the issues of "shorter hours," "increased wages," "trade unionism" and "working arrangements."

It is interesting to note that these same issues were the prevailing causes of strikes last year.

TRADES AFFECTED.

	Number of disputes.		Number of working days lost,
	1910.	1911.	1911.
1. Stone, clay, glass products	13	11	30,381
2. Metals, machines, conveyances	46	27	1,078,013
3. Wood manufactures	6	10	70,000
4. Leather and rubber goods	12	6	216,349
5. Chemicals, oils, paints, etc		1	200
6. Paper and pulp	5	1	27,540
7. Printing and paper goods	3	10	47,889
8. Textiles	13	13	16,472
9. Clothing, millinery, etc	27	19	338,795
10. Food, liquors, tobacco	15	16	41,308
11. Water, light, power	1		
12. Building industry	79	77	227,896
13. Transportation, communication	27	21	121,666
14. Trade	2	1	1,000
15. Professions	1	1	300
16. Public employment		1	21

The same trades were in general affected by strikes and in about the same proportion as in 1910. The most numerous disputes were as usual in the building, metal, clothing, transportation and leather industries. The principal disputes affecting these trades were in New York City, and included building trade disputes, involving sheet metal workers, structural iron workers and marble workers, express drivers' and chauffeurs' strikes, a general movement by machinists for a shorter working day, by boilermakers for increase in wages and by boilermakers of the New York Central railroad against piece work, by shoe workers and trunk makers, and disturbances in the clothing trades. These disputes not only involved a large number of men, but lasted for several weeks, and in some cases for several months, which accounts for the large aggregate of working days lost in these industries.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

	Number of disputes.	
	1910.	1911.
Strikes successful	80	61
Strikes partly successful	67	48
Strikes lost	103	102
Strikes pending		4

The number of strikes won or compromised to some advantage to the workmen is slightly greater than the number of strikes lost. This does not show the whole truth, however, in regard to the alleged efficacy of the strike as a means of promoting the welfare of workmen. A subsequent table shows that many of the disputes involving the largest number of workmen were won or compromised, while most of the strikes lost were those engaging a relatively small number of workmen. Many strikes both large and small which were untimely or ill advised were lost because of such weakness. This goes to show that the more consideration given to avoiding strikes the more likely those finally undertaken are to be successful. On the other hand we must not overlook the economic waste of strikes caused by loss of wages to workmen, loss of production to the community and weakening of resources of employers, so that in many cases the latter are forced to curtail their business. Where strikes occur without exhausting every effort to prevent them, or for insufficient cause, the evils they bring are to be blamed upon the workmen or employers who are responsible for the hasty action or the ill-advised decision.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF STRIKES WON OR COMPROMISED.

	Number of disputes.	
	1910.	1911.
Direct negotiations between parties	125	93
Mediation by State Bureau	19	14
Mediation by other agencies	3	2

As in the preceding table these figures do not show all the facts in the case. Many strikes or lockouts occur and are settled almost immediately before mediation of any sort can be offered. Many small strikes do not reach the attention of the bureau until after

a settlement has been effected, even after a considerable period of time. In other cases the mediators of the bureau are all engaged in disputes of importance and small strikes are necessarily neglected. It will be seen by a later table that the bureau has been active in mediation of all the important disputes and that in reference to number of men involved and aggregate number of working days lost the proportion of disturbances in which the bureau has taken an active part is much larger than is shown simply by the number of successful efforts at mediation. Local efforts at mediation by individuals and private organizations show a very small measure of success as compared with the work of the state bureau of mediation and arbitration, whose experience and authority naturally give it the lead in this work.

Trade or industrial agreements are recognized by most authorities as the best preliminary safeguard against labor disturbances. The growth of the trade union movement and the improvement in methods of management of the unions themselves are responsible largely for the increase in number of working agreements entered into between employer and the employed. That trade agreements are frequently broken is unfortunately true. They are frequently disregarded both by workmen and employers. This must create some distrust of such agreements, and many men say that they are without value on this account. The experience of this bureau is that trade agreements in general are well observed, especially in the trades best organized. That is to say, both employers and workmen in the trades where the union organization is oldest and firmest show little if any inclination to disregard their pledges. As time goes on and the strength of trade organizations is improved among employers and employees, the trade agreement will bear fruit in lessened disturbances. Experience in unwise, ill-considered strikes will tend to promote more careful consideration by employers and more conservative leadership by the trade union officers to avoid disastrous and unnecessary disputes. The bureau endeavors to collect and publish in its final report the trade agreements intered into during the year. The growth of a sentiment for arbitration of disputes is shown in the fact that most recent agreements contain clauses providing for arbitration.

The following comparison of interventions and list of disputes in which interventions occurred are given to show the special activity of the bureau. A few disputes are settled by direct mediation of the bureau, without any formal conferences being arranged and without direct intervention in attempting to bring the parties together. Qnite frequently a strike is so apparently hopeless of settlement by compromise or by continued efforts that the officers of the bureau feel obliged to advise the party in error to close the controversy, without the formality of a conference. Where this advice is accepted as quite frequently happens, the bureau's intervention is as successful from the public standpoint as in cases of compromise or formal settlement.

COMPARISON OF INTERVENTIONS, 1910–1911.

	1910.	1911.
Number of disputes in which intervention occurred	92	76
Total number of interventions, including second and third efforts	108	85
Number of requests received for first intervention	15	18
Number of requests for second or third intervention	9	3
Number of disputes in which intervention was successful	22	20
Number of disputes in which intervention was unsuccessful	70	56
Number of interventions before strikes	9	8
Whole number of conferences arranged	35	31
Number of disputes settled by mediation with parties separately	3	4
Dispute (not a strike) settled by arbitration		1
Dispute settled by informal investigation		1

Appended to this report is a tabular summary of all the year's interventions.

The year has shown a rather unusual proportion of strikes on public service and *quasi* public service corporations, though the disputes involving railroads have been relatively inconsiderable from the standpoint of interruption of traffic. The great express strike, the chauffeurs' strike, the New York Central signalmen's strike, the New York Central boilermakers' strike, the Brooklyn trolley strike and small disturbances in the New York City department of docks and ferries, as well as threatened trouble among the longshoremen and strikes of employees in the coastwise steamship traffic and of maintenance-of-way employees of the D., L. & W. railroad, have all shown the importance of considering governmental relations to disputes affecting corporations engaged in the public service. The bureau of mediation and arbitration has

exercised considerable influence in preventing the spread of strikes and in bringing about a speedy adjustment of those strikes which affected the public. It has not been necessary during the year for the Commissioner of Labor to exercise his present powers of investigation through the state board of mediation. Laws providing for compulsory arbitration or mandatory investigation before a strike is legal, are in effect in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The great body of labor organizations in New York are opposed to such legislation on the ground that our constitutional guarantees would be infringed if workmen were compelled to continue at work against their wishes; and most employers of labor also oppose such legislation as an infringement of their natural or chartered rights. The bureau is making a study of public opinion on this subject, corresponding with various civic and industrial bodies of employers and of employees, and will make a report of the result of its investigation.

We would recommend for legislation at present only an amendment to the Labor Law to secure immediate information to the bureau from the responsible public officers in the city and county police service, of any strike or lockout in their jurisdiction. Our present reliance must be placed on news reports and chance information or requests from the parties to disputes. Thus a small disturbance might easily be remedied, but by failure of having notice of the disturbance the bureau may be unable to act until a serious condition exists involving a vast economic waste.

The subordinate officers of the bureau of mediation and arbitration are doing satisfactory work. The salaries of two assistant mediators should be increased to $2,000. Mediators of the bureau are field agents, and are occupied practically all the time in active intervention work. The bureau needs the services of an efficient secretary to insure systematic records of strikes and lockouts and the measures taken to prevent and settle labor difficulties, and to have charge of the office in the absence of the field officers. Much valuable information and material for study is now lost through lack of such service. The published reports of the bureau in the annual reports and quarterly bulletins of the Department represent to the people of the state the main source of information

regarding industrial disturbances in the greatest industrial commonwealth. Our reports should be broadened and strengthened, as can only be done by an officer having that special duty.

In concluding my first annual report as chief mediator I desire to express my thanks and appreciation to the Commissioner of Labor and the officers of the Department of Labor for their assistance and co-operation.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) WILLIAM C. ROGERS,
Second Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTIONS.

(A) INITIATIVE, AND TIME RELATIVE TO STOPPAGE OF WORK.

PERIOD.	Number of disputes in which there was intervention.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH BUREAU ACTED —					NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS.		
		On its own initiative.	UPON REQUEST —				BEFORE STOPPAGE OF WORK.		After strike or lockout.
			From employers.	From workpeople.	From both parties.	Total.	Not followed by strike or lockout.	Followed by strike or lockout.	
June-Dec., 1886.	7	5		1	1	2	1		6
Jan.-Oct., 1887.	14	7	4	3		7		1	13
Year ended Oct. 31 1888.	17	13	2	2		4	1	1	15
1889.	16	11	2	2	1	5	2	3	11
1890.	17	10	1	5	1	7			17
1891.	7	4	1	2		3			7
1892.	11	7	1	3		4			11
1893.	10	9		1		1		2	8
1894.	18	15		1	2	3	2		16
1895.	27	22	2	1	2	5	2	1	24
1896.	17	16	1			1	1	1	15
1897.	30	26		3	1	4	4		26
1898.	19	18		1		1	1		18
Nov., 1898–Dec., 1899.	31	25	1	5		6	4	2	25
1900.	33	28	1	4		5	1	2	30
Jan.-Sept., 1901.	17	14	1	2		3		1	16
Year ended Sept. 30 1902.	32	26	1	5		6	1		31
1903.	28	22		6		6			28
1904.	8	7		1		1			8
1905.	10	7		2	1	3	1		9
1906.	20	17		3		3	1	1	18
1907.	54	42		12		12	6		48
1908.	68	57	2	8	1	11	1	4	63
1909.	77	69	1	6		*8	2	6	69
1910.	92	77	3	11		*15	1	8	83
1911.	78	58	3	15		18	4	4	68

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTIONS.

(B) RESULTS, AND MEANS OF SETTLEMENT.

PERIOD.		Unsuccessful interventions.	SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS.			SETTLEMENTS BY —	
			Without strike or lockout.	After strike or lockout.	Total.	Conciliation.	Arbitration.
June-Dec.,	1886		1	6	7	3	4
Jan.-Oct.,	1887	10		4	4	2	2
	1888	9	1	7	8	6	2
	1889	11	2	3	5	1	4
	1890	10		7	7	6	1
	1891	6		1	1	1	
	1892	7		4	4	3	1
Year ended	1893	6		4	4	4	
Oct. 31.	1894	6	2	10	12	10	2
	1895	20	2	5	7	5	2
	1896	13	1	3	4	4	
	1897	14	4	12	16	13	3
	1898	8	1	10	11	11	
Nov., 1898-Dec.,	1899	14	4	13	17	16	
	1900	21	1	11	12	12	
Jan.-Sept.,	1901	11		6	6	6	
	1902	20	1	11	12	11	1
	1903	20		8	8	8	
	1904	5		3	3	1	
Year ended	1905	4	1	5	6	5	1
Sept. 30.	1906	14	1	5	6	6	
	1907	37	2	15	17	17	
	1908	52	3	13	16	14	2
	1909	58	1	18	19	19	
	1910	70		22	22	22	
	1911	55	2	19	21	20	1

SUMMARY OF INTERVENTIONS.

(C) INTERVENTIONS AND SETTLEMENTS COMPARED WITH TOTAL STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

PERIOD.		Total strikes and lockouts reported.	INTERVENTIONS.		SETTLEMENTS.	
			Number.	Per 100 strikes and lockouts.	Number.	Per 100 strikes and lockouts.
June-Dec.,	1886	350	7	2.0	7	2.0
Jan.-Oct.,	1887	520	14	2.7	4	.8
	1888	283	17	6.0	8	2.8
	1889	437	16	3.7	5	1.1
	1890	822	17	2.1	7	.9
	1891	769	7	.9	1	.1
	1892	465	11	2.4	4	.9
Year ended	1893	387	10	2.6	4	1.0
Oct. 31.	1894	424	18	4.2	12	2.8
	1895	362	27	7.5	7	1.9
	1896	216	17	7.9	4	1.9
	1897	248	30	12.1	16	6.5
	1898	280	19	6.8	11	3.9
Nov., 1898-Dec.,	1899	299	31	10.4	17	5.7
	1900	327	33	10.1	12	3.7
Jan.-Sept.,	1901	126	17	13.5	6	4.8
	1902	142	32	22.5	12	8.5
	1903	202	28	13.9	8	4.0
	1904	124	8	6.5	3	2.4
Year ended	1905	154	10	6.5	6	3.9
Sept. 30.	1906	245	20	8.2	6	2.4
	1907	282	54	19.1	17	6.0
	1908	160	68	42.5	16	10.0
	1909	176	77	43.8	19	10.8
	1910	250	92	36.8	22	8.8
	1911	215	76	35.3	21	9.8

* One request from an outside party.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF INTERVENTIONS BY THE BUREAU OF

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
Albany (threatened strike).	100 livery drivers...	12	Dec.: threatened strike for increase of wages.	
Albany.....	112 plumbers.....	51	Aug. 13, 1910: for increase of wages.	Workers...
Amsterdam and Fonda.	150 broom makers..	5	Nov. 25: for increase of wages and reduction of hours.	
Amsterdam and Fonda (second intervention).	(See above).....	(See above)	(See above).....	Workers...
Brockway and Chelsea.	371 brickmakers....	7	June 9: for increase of wages to scale paid in 1910.	
Buffalo.....	333 automobile painters, etc.	1	Jan. 16: against introduction of piece work.	
Buffalo.....	155 boilermakers...	6	Feb. 11: for increase of wages....	
Buffalo (second intervention).	(See above).....	(See above)	(See above).....	Workers...
Buffalo.....	450 millmen	20	May 15: for reduction of hours 10 to 9 per day and a minimum wage rate of 30 cents per hour.	Workers...
Coeymans.....	427 brickmakers....	5	May 15: against reduction of wages.	
D., L. & W. Railroad†.	545 track foremen and laborers.	1	Sept. 18: for increase of wages and adoption of schedule and for reinstatement of a discharged foreman.	Workers...
Glasco.....	432 brickmakers....	4	May 18: against reduction of wages.	
Huntington.....	68 carpenters.....	16	May 1: for signed agreement with the union.	
Little Falls.....	70 machinists and others.	1	Dec. 21: for signed agreement with union.	Employers.
Lockport (second intervention).	54 molders.....	3	June 30, 1910: for increase of wages.	Workers...

† See detailed

MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION, OCTOBER 1, 1910–SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Date and nature of intervention.	DATE AND METHOD OF TERMINATION OF DISPUTE.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
Dec. 23: both parties were interviewed; Bureau recommended that should no agreement be reached by Jan. 1, the Bureau be given an opportunity to intervene before strike or lockout should occur; both parties agreed.		Wages increased as demanded; no strike occurred.
Jan. 10: conferences arranged.....		Nov. 30: conferences Jan. 10 and 13 unsuccessful; wages increased as demanded by 36 firms employing 50 plumbers; strike failed in other cases.
Nov. 29: suggested conference of employers with committee of strikers; employers refused to meet committee.		(See second intervention.)
Jan. 30: conference suggested, but employers stated factories were running full-handed and would be run on open shop conditions.		Jan. 14: strike failed; 14 strikers returned to work; places of others filled.
June 16: conference arranged between manufacturers and employees.	Conference resulted in compromise increase in wages.	
Feb. 2: conference arranged between officers of firm and committee of union.	Feb. 4: conference Feb. 4 resulted in compromise settlement.	
Feb. 15: conference suggested but not urged as both parties desired more time.		(See second intervention.)
Feb. 22: conference arranged between representatives of manufacturers and committee from boilermakers.	Feb. 25 and May 13: conference Feb 24 resulting in compromise settlement except for one shop where no settlement was made and strikers' places were filled by May 13.	
July 18: conferences arranged.....		Sept. 16: conferences unsuccessful; most of strikers returned to work under old conditions.
May 16: investigation of conditions in other yards arranged and conducted.	May 22: investigation revealed similar conditions in other yards; strikers returned to work at the reduced wages.	
Sept. 11: intervention before strike; parties interviewed separately; conference and arbitration suggested but declined by company.		Sept. 30: strike failed; strikers returned to work.
May 24: one employer was asked to meet committee of employees and and consented but strikers were afraid to meet employer; mediation with parties separately was unsuccessful.		June 1: compromise settlement by direct negotiations of the parties.
May 6: both parties were asked to meet in conference; union was willing but employers' association stated there was no need for conference as they had all the men needed.		May 9: no settlement with strikers; places were filled and strikers found employment elsewhere on union terms.
Jan. 4: conference arranged; arbitration was agreed to by both parties but failed owing to disagreement concerning re-employment of strikers.		Feb. 18: conferences Jan. 5 and 6, and arbitration unsuccessful; later negotiations between the parties resulted in strikers' return to work.
Feb. 17; 1911: employers were interviewed and conference proposed; proposition for settlement secured from one firm but afterward repudiated by firm.		Sept. 27; 1910: demands granted by one firm employing 20 molders; strike failed in other foundries where places were filled by Aug. 1 and Sept. 1

account on p. 501.

Detailed Statement of Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
New York Central Railroad.*	756 boilermakers...	2	Feb. 20: against introduction of piece work in boiler shop of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at Collinwood, Ohio	
New York Central Railroad (second intervention).	(See above).....	(See above)	(See above).....	
New York Central Railroad (third intervention).	(See above).....	(See above)	(See above).....	
New York City....	1,600 bakers.....	230	May 1: for signed agreement with union, increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	Employers.
New York City....	20 bank clerks.....	4	Feb. 11: for recognition of union and shorter hours of labor.	
New York City....	46 bed spring makers	1	Feb. 27: for increase of wages and signed agreement.	
New York City.....	750 boilermakers and helpers.	13	May 1: for increase of wages.....	
New York City.....	80 bookbinders.....	1	Jan. 25: for recognition of union and increase of wages to the union scale.	
New York-Brooklyn	48 box makers.....	1	March 6: for increase of wages, reduction of working hours and union recognition.	
New York City....	60 channel rail men.	1	May 8: for increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	
New York City†...	1,310 chauffeurs and cab drivers.	10	Nov. 7: for increase of wages, recognition of union and better working conditions.	
New York-Brooklyn	446 conductors and motormen.	1	Aug. 5: for increase of wages.....	
New York-Brooklyn	600 cork cutters....	5	May 6: for reduction of working hours.	Workers...
New York-Queens..	240 drug clerks, packers, etc.	1	Sept. 25: for reinstatement of a discharged employee; afterward for payment for overtime.	

* See detailed account on p. 474.

Arbitration, October 1, 1910–September 30, 1911 — Continued.

Date and nature of intervention.	DATE AND METHOD OF TERMINATION OF DISPUTE.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
Feb. 21: negotiations with both parties in conferences; recommendations for settlement made.		(See third intervention.)
April 4: conferences arranged with railroad officers, union officers and secretary of State Board of Arbitration of Ohio; arbitration proposed but refused by railroad company.		Conferences unsuccessful; see third intervention.
May 17: endeavors made to extend to all lines the terms offered by the New York Central to employees of that road; unsuccessful.		Aug. 15: no settlement with strikers; places filled with new employees.
April 27: intervention before strike; arbitration urged, in interviews and written communications, with both parties; union claimed conference or arbitration was unnecessary.		May 6: demands granted through conference between committees of employers and union.
Feb. 14: conference arranged between strikers and one employer; association of employers refused to go into conference.		May 17: conference with one employer Feb. 15, unsuccessful; compromise settlement through negotiations between employers and individual employees; hours reduced but union not recognised.
March 3: conference suggested but employer refused to meet union representative or any member of a committee.		March 15: no settlement with strikers; places filled with new (non-union) employees; strikers found employment elsewhere.
May 2: conferences arranged; mediation with parties separately.	June 10: conferences May 5 and 11 unsuccessful; mediation with parties separately resulted in return of strikers to work under old conditions.	
Jan. 30: arbitration was proposed but not accepted by the parties.		Feb. 16: direct negotiations between firm and union resulted in recognition of union and increase of wages as demanded.
March 28: employers were asked to meet committee of strikers but refused on the ground that such action would be a recognition of the union.		May 13: 24 strikers returned to work under old conditions; places of others filled.
May 10: conference suggested but manager of railway refused to meet strikers' representative.		May 10: strike failed; places filled.
Nov. 7: conference arranged; strikers were urged to accept the terms of final settlement.		Dec. 5: conference Nov. 14 unsuccessful; mediation by mayor of city resulted in increase of wages, better working conditions and no discrimination between union and non-union employees.
July 5: intervention before strike; parties were interviewed and conference urged but president of railway refused to go into conference.		Aug. 16: no settlement with strikers; places filled with new employees.
May 16: employers were asked to confer with strikers; efforts unsuccessful.		June 10: strikers returned to work under old conditions.
Sept. 28: conference arranged.....	Sept. 28: conference Sept. 28 resulted in settlement; payment to be made for overtime but discharged employee not reinstated.	

† See detailed account on p. 479.

Detailed Statement of Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
New York City....	70 embroiderers....	1	March 4: for increase of wages, recognition of union and reduction of hours.	
New York City*...	2,800 express drivers	7	Oct. 28: for increase of wages and for permission to belong to the union.	
New York City....	150 garment workers	1	Nov. 14: for division of work done by sample makers among all employees and for recognition of union.	
New York City (second intervention).	475 glaziers.....	30	Sept. 19, 1910: for recognition of union and increase of wages....	
New York City....	37 grocery teamsters	1	Dec. 27: for recognition of the union.	
New York City....	73 grocery teamsters	3	Feb. 23: for recognition of the union and increase of wages.	
New York-Queens..	50 iron workers....	1	Oct. 14: for payment at rate of time and one-half for work on Columbus Day.	
New York-Queens..	10 iron workers....	1	Feb. 1: for employment of iron workers instead of metallic lathers.	
New York-Brooklyn	78 iron workers and others.	1	July 19: against employment of non-union laborers.	
New York City....	90 iron workers....	2	Aug. 29: for recognition of the union and reduction of working hours.	
New York City....	460 jewelry workers.	30	Aug. 15: for increase of wages, reduction of hours and union recognition.	
New York-Brooklyn	115 knee pants makers.	1	Dec. 14: for recognition of union and increase of wages.	
New York City....	4,000 ladies' tailors..	148	Sept. 13: for increase of wages, reduction of working hours and abolition of piece work.	
New York-Brooklyn	350 ladies' waist makers.	1	July 7: against "open shop"....	Workers...
New York City....	350 laundry workers.	300	May 29: for recognition of the union.	

* See detailed

Arbitration, October 1, 1910–September 30, 1911 — Continued.

Date and nature of intervention.	Date and Method of Termination of Dispute.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
March 13: employer was asked to meet strikers' committee but refused.		March 18: demands granted through direct negotiations of the parties.
Oct. 28: parties interviewed; propositions made for settlement; request of Bureau that threatened general strike of teamsters be deferred, complied with; final proposition for settlement urged on strikers.	Nov. 12: mediation by representatives of State Bureau, Mayor of city and others resulted in settlement; wages increased and right to membership in union conceded.	
Dec. 22: conferences arranged.....	Jan. 7: conferences Dec. 29 and Jan. 6 resulted in settlement; firm to select its sample makers; union recognized.	
Nov. 1: conference arranged; strikers were advised to accept terms offered.	Nov. 26: conference Nov. 1 unsuccessful; mediation with parties separately resulted in settlement; wages increased but no discrimination between union and non-union men.	
Jan. 3: employer was asked to meet committee of his men but refused as he was hiring new employees.		Jan. 21: strike failed; places filled.
Feb. 27: employers' attorney was interviewed; Bureau's suggestion for conference was not declined but wage increase was refused; no conference arranged.		March 7: no settlement with strikers; places filled by March 8.
Oct. 18: employer was asked to meet committee of strikers but refused because they had joined housesmiths' union.		Oct. 25: strikers returned to work under old conditions.
Feb. 24: parties interviewed but both sides remained firm in claim for jurisdiction.		March 1: no settlement; strikers' places were filled.
July 25: superintendent of building was requested to meet committee from men on strike, but matter had been placed in hands of city comptroller; no conference arranged by Bureau.		July 27: union laborers employed; dispute settled in conference of parties.
Sept. 11: conference arranged; proposition for settlement offered but employers' association refused to receive it.		Sept. 15: conference Sept. 12 unsuccessful; strike failed; places filled.
Aug. 28: conference suggested but refused by employers.		Sept. 13: strikers returned to work under old conditions.
Jan. 19: conference arranged.....	Jan. 21: conference Jan. 21 resulted in recognition of union and wage increases as demanded.	
Sept. 14: conference arranged between representatives of State Bureau and officers of employers' association, which led to other conferences.	Sept. 23: conference Sept. 15 followed by other conferences between employers and union, by which demands were granted.	
July 27: employer was requested to meet committee of strikers but refused to do so.		Aug. 1: strike failed; factory was moved to another town.
May 29: parties were interviewed and urged to adjust dispute.		June 7: union recognized as result of direct negotiations between employers and union officers.

account on p. 485.

Detailed Statement of Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
New York City....	4,000 fancy leather workers.	88	June 17: for recognition of union and increase of wages.	
New York City....	10,000 machinists...	2,400	May 1: for reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day.	
New York City....	1,500 machinists (part of general strike above).	1	May 2: for reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day.	
New York City....	850 machinists and apprentices (part of general strike above).	1	May 1: for reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day.	
New York City....	2,400 marble workers.	52	Aug. 5: for increase of wages.	
New York City (threatened strike).	60 marine engineers and assistants.	1	Jan. 5: for reinstatement of engineer who had been dropped from employment.	
New York City....	400 matzoth bakers.	7	Jan. 29: for recognition of union, increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	
New York City....	400 messenger boys.	1	Nov. 23: for increase of wages and reduction of hours.	
New York City....	210 metal polishers and spinners.	10	Oct. 14: for recognition of union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Workers...
New York City....	1,800 paper box makers.	54	Feb. 27: for increase of wages, reduction of hours and recognition of union.	
New York City....	30 paper box makers.	1	March 27: to compel employer to admit union business agent into shop during working hours.	Workers...
New York-Brooklyn	260 paper box makers.	1	June 19: for recognition of union and increase of wages.	
New York-Queens..	100 plumbers.....	6	July 6: for increase of wages and signed agreement.	
New York City....	307 sailors, cooks and others.	1	June 17: for increase in wages and better working conditions.	

Arbitration, October 1, 1910–September 30, 1911 — Continued.

Date and nature of intervention.	DATE AND METHOD OF TERMINATION OF DISPUTE.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
June 22: members of employers' association were asked to confer with the strikers but all refused to confer or to recognize the union in any way.		Aug. 23: strike failed; places filled; afterward, most of strikers were re-employed.
April 24: intervention before strike; conference arranged.		Sept. 30: conference April 27, unsuccessful; strike successful or compromised in two shops affecting 2,350 machinists; strike failed in other shops where strikers returned to work or their places were filled.
May 8: conference arranged.....	May 8: conference May 8 successful; hours to be reduced to 8 per day on June 1, 1911.	
June 24: conferences arranged and propositions suggested.	July 29: conferences July 28 and 29 resulted in compromise settlement; hours to be reduced gradually.	
Aug. 8: attempts made to arrange conference between officers of union and Building Trades Association; latter refused to confer.		Dec. 16: strike failed; strikers returned to work.
Jan 5: both sides were interviewed and urged to continue negotiations without stoppage of work.		No strike occurred; conferences of the parties directly interested resulted in an agreeable understanding.
Feb. 7: conference urged; employer consented but union declined.		Feb. 7: union recognized verbally; wages increased and hours reduced as result of mediation by committee of rabbis.
Nov. 29: employer was asked to meet committee of strikers but he insisted that they first return to work.		Dec. 1: strike failed, 300 strikers returned to work; places of others filled.
Oct. 18: employers were asked to hold conference; all but one refused to meet committee and none would sign a union agreement.		Oct. 19: strike failed; places filled with new employees.
March 1: officers and members of employers' association were asked to confer with strikers but they refused.		March 13: about one-third of strikers won compromise; most of others returned to work under non-union conditions.
April 5: employer was asked to meet committee of strikers but refused and insisted on running an "open shop."		April 12: strike failed; places filled.
June 27: conferences arranged.....		Aug. 9: conferences June 28 and July 11 unsuccessful; later conference between employer and union committee resulted in recognition of union but no change in wages.
July 18: parties were interviewed and urged to meet in conference; conference was held though not arranged by Bureau.		July 22: wages increased as demanded; no agreement signed.
June 17: conferences arranged.....	June 20: conference June 19 and 20, between union officers and managers of steamship lines, resulted in compromise settlement and averted a threatened strike on other lines.	

Detailed Statement of Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
New York City (second intervention).*	1,800 sheet metal workers.	94	July 18, 1910: strike for employment of sheet metal workers instead of carpenters for erection of metal doors and trim, followed by lockout to compel settlement of strikes.	
New York City....	198 shirt waist makers.	2	Dec. 15: for recognition of the union and increase of wages.	
New York-Brooklyn	156 shipwrights and carpenters.	2	April 20: for reduction of working hours.	Workers...
New York-Brooklyn	†Shoe trimming cutters.	1	No strike; dispute regarding price to be paid trimming cutters on all special order patterns.	Employers.
New York-Brooklyn	700 shoe workers...	20	Nov. 21: for increase of wages.	
New York-Brooklyn	38 surgical instrument makers.	1	March 20: for increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	Workers...
New York City....	10,000 tailors.....	511	Oct. 10: for recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	
New York City....	150 tailors.....	1	July 10: against introduction of section work and for union recognition.	
New York City....	147 tinware makers.	1	Oct. 11: for increase of wages and recognition of the union.	
Newburgh (threatened strike).	†Lace operatives...	1	Aug. 19: against excessive dockage.	Workers...
Newburgh.....	65 motormen and conductors.	1	June 9: for discharge of assistant superintendent.	
Rifton.....	75 carpet weavers...	1	July 31: against reduction in wages.	Workers...
Rochester.....	640 bricklayers, plasterers, and stone masons.....	50	Nov. 3: against employment of members of Operative Plasterers' Union in place of members of Bricklayers' Union.	
Schenectady.....	250 building laborers.	15	June 14: for increase of wages....	

* See detailed account on p. 499

Arbitration, October 1, 1910–September 30, 1911 — Continued.

Date and nature of intervention.	Date and Method of Termination of Dispute.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
Nov. 15: conferences arranged; arbitration urged.	Nov. 25: conference Nov. 23 successful; parties agreed to submit dispute to arbitration.	
Dec. 22: conference arranged for one firm; other refused to confer.		March 1: conference Jan. 11 unsuccessful as firm refused union recognition; later partial recognition was granted and strikers returned to work Feb. 7 without change of wages; strike failed in other factory where places were filled by March 2.
May 12: employers were asked to meet their former employees but both refused to do so.		May 29: no settlement with strikers; places filled and strikers found employment elsewhere.
May 19: services of arbitrator requested and rendered by Industrial Mediator.	June 5: arbitration resulted in compromise decision.	
Nov. 28: employers were asked to meet committees of their own employees but refused to confer with strikers as members of Industrial Workers of the World		March 9: strike failed; strikers returned to work.
April 7: employer was asked to meet committee of men on strike; he refused.		April 12: no settlement with strikers; places filled.
Oct 12: members of employers' associations were asked to meet committee of strikers but refused, claiming that their doing so would be recognizing the union.		Nov. 2: demands granted in 500 shops employing 7,000 tailors; settlement through direct negotiations of the parties.
July 26: mediation with parties separately; employer was asked to hold conference with strikers but he refused as it involved union recognition.		July 31: no settlement with strikers; places filled.
Oct. 31: conference arranged; strikers were advised to return to work.	Nov. 12: conference Nov. 9 unsuccessful; mediation with parties separately resulted in strikers' return to work on employers' terms.	
Aug. 24: conference arranged between officer of company and members of union's general executive board.	Aug. 24: conference Aug. 24 resulted in satisfactory adjustment; no strike occurred.	
June 10: union committee was interviewed; conference had already been arranged.		June 10: compromise settlement as result of conference.
Aug. 31: general superintendent was interviewed and asked to meet committee of strikers; he refused to meet committee or to recede from the position taken.		Sept. 23: reduced rates established; two strikers returned to work and places of others were filled to a nearly normal force.
Nov. 7: conference arranged between representatives of unions and mason builders' association.		Nov. 26: conference Nov. 7 unsuccessful; later negotiations between unions and employers directly resulted in employment of members of bricklayers' union.
June 15: suggested to employer that conference be held; employers refused to meet any committee.		July 22: strike failed; strikers returned to work.

† Number not reported.

Detailed Statement of Interventions by the Bureau of Mediation and

LOCALITY.	Trade and number directly involved.	Number of establishments.	Date and cause of dispute.	Intervention requested by —
Schenectady.....	600 laborers (excavators).	7	June 10: for increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Workers...
Stillwater.....	38 steam shovel engineers and others.	1	June 5: against discharge of Americans and substitution of aliens in their places, by Italian foreman.	Workers...
Syracuse.....	194 cigar makers...	1	June 24: against handling non-union cigars.	
Syracuse*.....	1,107 laborers.....	35	July 3: for increase of wages and recognition of union.	
Syracuse.....	233 machinists.....	5	June 27: for reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day without reduction of wages.	Workers...
Ticonderoga.....	360 paper makers and others.	1	June 12: for change from 2-tour system to 3-tour system and increase of wages.	Workers...
Troy.....	106 plumbers.....	18	May 1: for increase of wages.....	
Troy (second intervention).	(See above).....	(See above).	(See above).....	
Yonkers.....	14 carpenters, plumbers and others.	2	July 31: for employment of members of United Association of Plumbers instead of members of International Union of Steam Fitters.	

*See detailed

Arbitration, October 1, 1910–September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

Date and nature of intervention.	DATE AND METHOD OF TERMINATION OF DISPUTE.	
	Cases in which intervention was successful.	Cases in which intervention was unsuccessful.
July 10: conference was suggested but deferred by employers.		July 22: negotiations between contractors and union committee resulted in compromise increase and reduction of hours.
June 8: conference arranged.....	June 8: conference June 8 with the general superintendent resulted in settlement; discharged men reinstated.	
July 14: conference arranged between representatives of firm and union.		Oct. 31: conference July 14 unsuccessful; strike failed; factory was removed to New York City.
July 6: conferences arranged.....	July 8: conferences July 6 and 8 resulted in wage increase and union recognition.	
July 13: conference suggested but employers refused to meet or treat with strikers.		Sept. 30: strike failed; strikers returned to work or their places were filled.
June 21: conference suggested; employer refused to concede demands and refused to treat with the union.		Oct. 19: strike failed; strikers returned to work.
May 10: written request for conference sent to both parties; union was ready to confer but employers did not consent.		(See second intervention.)
Aug. 1: conferences arranged.	Aug. 16: conferences Aug. 14 and 16 resulted in compromise settlement	
Aug. 3: employers and union representatives were interviewed and urged to adjust dispute.		Aug. 5: strikers returned to work leaving dispute to be adjusted between the rival unions.

account on p. 497.

SPECIAL ACCOUNTS OF INTERVENTIONS.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE, NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES.

The strike of boilermakers on the New York Central lines which began on February 20, 1911, was one of the most important disputes of the year. Originally caused by the introduction of piece work in the main boiler shop of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad at Collinwood, Ohio, the strike immediately spread throughout the N. Y. C. system. By July 22 the company claimed that the men's places were largely filled to their satisfaction. The strike has not been declared off, and is still somewhat effective at a few points at this date (November 2), and the union leaders still hope for a settlement of the difficulty.

In May, 1910, the Lake Shore railway entered into a written trade agreement with the boilermakers of that railroad, similar agreements being in force on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad and the other New York Central lines. This trade agreement defined certain working conditions and provided for an hourly scale of wages at a general rate for boilermakers at 34¾ cents per hour. The agreement further provided that it was to "continue until Dec. 31, 1910 and thereafter unless 30 days' notice is given by either party desiring a change." When this agreement was signed by the railroad through Mr. D. R. McBain, superintendent of motive power of the Lake Shore and by the committee representing the boilermakers, the committee called Mr. McBain's attention to the fact that two or three boilermakers were being required to work piece-work at the Collinwood shops near Cleveland. Mr. McBain said that he would cause such piece-work to be stopped and it was discontinued.

On December 27, 1910, this agreement was renewed in writing for another year but on January 3, 1911, one week later, piece-work was again introduced in the Collinwood shop. Between January 3 and February 20, negotiations between the boilermakers' international officers and the general officers of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway and of the New York Central lines were conducted in an effort to have piece-work discontinued at Collinwood, and two strike votes were taken by the boiler-

makers of the entire system, the result being announced to the railway officers. As no redress was offered the strike was called on February 20, 1911. About 1,000 boilermakers, helpers and laborers were involved, chiefly at points within the state of New York, especially at Albany, Syracuse, Oswego, Depew on the New York Central railway and at West Seneca and Dunkirk on the Lake Shore. In all about 750 men were on strike in New York State and about 250 in Ohio, Massachusetts and Michigan, chiefly at Ashtabula, Collinwood, Springfield, Boston and Jackson.

On February 21, 1911, the chief mediator of the Department of Labor of New York interviewed some of the general officers of the New York Central lines at New York and was requested to visit the shops at Albany, Buffalo and Collinwood so as to be familiar with the situation. On returning to New York City on February 27 he met Messrs. Hinzman and Weyand, international vice-presidents of the boilermakers' union, and commenced at once to negotiate with them and the railroad officers for a settlement of the strike.

The railroad officers took the position that their Lake Shore agreement had not been violated because their plan was a co-operative system differing from piece-work in that each man was free to adopt or reject the new plan, was guaranteed his full hourly rate whether he made it or not, and that prices by the amount of of work accomplished were subject to adjustment to the satisfaction of each operative.

They also held that the boilermakers on the New York Central & Hudson River railroad had violated their trade agreement with the railroad by going on strike in sympathy with the Lake Shore shopmen, as the two railroads, though both belong to the New York Central lines, were separately organized and chartered companies and managed separately as was evident from the fact that separate, though almost identical, agreements had been made with the men.

It appeared that the secretary of the boilermakers' district organization had notified the New York Central & Hudson River railroad superintendent of motive power that they wished to renew their 1910 agreement subject to an early conference regarding a request for an increase and equalization of wages. More than

thirty days had elapsed after the service of this notice before the strike but the company had requested that the proposed conference be postponed until the return from sick-leave of Mr. John Howard, superintendent of motive power of the New York Central & Hudson River railway. This postponement had been agreed to by the union secretary and the date of February 23 had been agreed upon for the conference, so that the company held that this left the old agreement binding on the men till thirty days' notice should again be given. The proposed conference arranged for February 23 was not held as the men went on strike on February 20. The union officers held that the thirty days' notice had been given and that their committee had been ready to meet the railway officers, but had agreed to the postponement of the conference as a matter of courtesy but without intention of waiving their rights gained by the service of thirty days' notice that they desired a change.

The conferences to settle the strike beginning on February 27 were continued daily until March 11 when President Franklin of the boilermakers' international organization joined his associates, and continued thereafter until March 17 when the company decided that its proposal of March 10, 1911, should be its ultimatum to the men. The railway officers who took part in these conferences were President W. C. Brown, Vice-President A. H. Smith, General Superintendent of Motive Power, J. F. Deems, General Shop Inspector R. T. Shea, Superintendent of Motive Power John Howard and his assistants. On several days principal officers of the western roads were in attendance.

The company's proposal of March 10 was not acceptable to the union officers, therefore, the conferences were discontinued on March 17 and the union officers submitted the company's ultimatum to the men without their recommendation, and the proposal was rejected by the men and was also withdrawn by the company. Copy of the proposal mentioned is attached. The only serious objection made to the company's proposal by the union officers was because the words "as rapidly as possible" were used in the first clause, instead of the word "promptly" and because the word "further" was inserted in the last clause of the proposal.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE BOILER MAKERS' DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1911.

First: All men on strike to be returned to work as rapidly as possible, without discrimination against any individual for any cause except disorderly conduct.

Second: No penalty to be enforced or discrimination of any kind shown by the Union against the men who did not go out on a strike, or who have returned to work.

Third: Referring to the New York Central co-operative shop system, which the management have started in the Collinwood and Elkhart shops of the Lake Shore railroad, and wish to in the Depew boiler shop, in the West Albany boiler shop, and in the West Springfield boiler shop, the company invites full discussion of the plan between the men and their representatives and the management.

Fourth: No unfair advantage to be taken of any of the men working under this system, and the matter to be handled in a quiet, orderly way, in accordance with the company's general policy. Each man shall be guaranteed his full hourly rate while working on the plan, whether he makes it or not. This agreement to be in full force and effect until March 1, 1912, and thereafter unless thirty days' notice of a desire to change same shall be given by either party. The men hereby agree not to go out on a strike or walk out for any cause, and the company agrees not to cause a lockout, until such time as all negotiations between the highest authorities of both parties have failed. This shall include the questions arising, regarding the interpretation of the agreements. Existing shop rules and rates are to continue in full force until such time as committees, representing the men, shall meet their respective superintendents of motive power, as provided in the agreements.

Fifth: By recommendation of the chairman of the New York State Board of Arbitration and Mediation, no *further** change will be made from the plan in force up to December 31, 1910, in any shop, until approved by the committee named below. It is understood that no individual will be required to adopt the co-operative plan if he prefers to work on the former plan, neither shall any individual be required to refuse to adopt the co-operative plan when approved as stated below. The introduction and working of the system shall be under the jurisdiction of a committee of three men, whose appointment the company agrees to, for one year, who will suggest any changes in the policy that they deem proper. The men shall have the right of appeal to this committee, regarding any unfair treatment, and a decision of the majority of this committee, during its life, shall be final and binding; this committee to be composed of one representative of the men, one from the company, and Mr. Rogers, representing the New York State Board of Mediation, as the third member. To emphasize the fair purpose of the management, and in view of the orderly conduct of the men during the dispute, the men will be restored to their former employment, as rapidly as possible, without prejudice to their record as to seniority and length of service, including pension standing.

* Inserted against my recommendation—W. C. Rogers.

It should be noted that the last section of the proposal dated March 10 appears to be "by recommendation of the Chairman of the State Board of Arbitration." The fact is that the proposal of that date made by the company altered his recommendation somewhat to represent what would be acceptable to the company.

From April 4 to April 14 negotiations were resumed on motion of the Bureau of Mediation with the same railroad officers and union officers in attendance. Mr. Joseph Bishop, secretary of the State Board of Arbitration of Ohio, was present, as were also President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and President Kline of the International Association of Blacksmiths, whose crafts seemed likely to become involved in the dispute at certain shops.

The proposal for settlement as revised April 14 is attached, but the company was not willing to agree to clause 4 of this proposal, namely, to submit the question of the introduction of piece-work at Collinwood to arbitration. In the neantime piece-work schedules were introduced in all the shops as rapidly as the company could make the necessary changes, and the men employed to take the strikers' places were required to work piece-work.

IN SETTLEMENT OF THE BOILER MAKERS' DISPUTE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 14, 1911.

1. All men to be returned to their former positions within thirty days. If any men have not been returned to work within that time, the question of their return shall be adjusted by the committee named below.

2. The co-operative plan to be discontinued wherever introduced since the strike, without prejudice to future orderly discussion between the men and their representatives and the management regarding its introduction.

3. On return of the men to work, the old rules will be temporarily restored until adjusted by the employees and their respective superintendents of motive power.

4. Question of introduction of piecework at Collingwood to be promptly arbitrated by a Committee of three men, one representing the Company, one representing the men, and the two to select the third.

5. Men who did not go out on strike or who have returned to work are not to be discriminated against or have any penalty enforced against them by the Union.

On May 11 the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company made a proposal, copy of which is attached, to the men on strike on that railroad, but not applicable to the other lines involved.

PROPOSED SETTLEMENT OF THE BOILERS MAKERS' DISPUTE.

MAY 11, 1911.

First: The Company agrees to reinstate 60 per cent of the men immediately, 25 per cent additional within 15 days and the remaining 15 per cent within 30 days after date of settlement. Men to return to their former positions according to seniority of February 20 and no individual to be discriminated against for any cause except conviction of crime. This restoration to be made without prejudice to their record as to seniority and length of service.

Second: No penalty to be enforced or discrimination of any kind shown by the union against the men who did not go out on a strike or who have returned to work.

Third: Shop rules and rates in effect December 31, 1910, are to continue in full force until such time as committees representing the men shall meet their respective superintendents of motive power for adjustment as provided in their former agreements.

This proposal was declined by the men on account of the fact that it did not apply to all the lines. This bureau endeavored from May 17 to June 6 to secure the extension of a similar offer to all lines, but making an exception in favor of the company in regard to the shops of the Lake Shore at Elkhart where the men had all remained at work and at Collinwood where the strike order had not been obeyed by all the men, and where the company was not so seriously embarrassed. This proposal was declined by the company, whose western lines were not willing to meet the offer the New York Central & Hudson River railroad officers had made on May 11, and the latter also declined to repeat their offer of May 11, as some strikers had returned to work at Depew, and they had decided to complete the introduction of piece-work in all the shops.

Several inquiries were made during the summer as to the possibility of resuming negotiations to end the strike but both parties declined to make any further offers of settlement, and this condition obtained at the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1911.

CHAUFFEURS AND CAB DRIVERS' STRIKE — NEW YORK CITY.

A general strike of chauffeurs and cab drivers was inaugurated in nearly all the large establishments doing business in Manhattan Borough, on Monday, November 7, 1910. The cause of the dispute was a demand for recognition of the union under "closed

shop" conditions, increased wages, reduced hours and better conditions of employment relative to charges for uniforms, deductions from pay for injury to cars, time during which vehicles are disabled and other damages to employers' property. This strike occurred while the express drivers' strike was at its height, the chauffeurs regarding the time as opportune for pressing their requests.

The Bureau intervened promptly in the dispute and arranged a conference on November 14 at the Imperial Hotel, New York, between representatives of the several taxicab companies and the union represenatives. The meeting was presided over by Mediator Reagan of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. The following letters to Mayor Gaynor and to Mr. Reagan were discussed:

To Mayor Gaynor.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 14, 1910.

DEAR SIR.— We are willing to take back our employees who are on strike whether or not they have joined a union, reserving the right, however, to decline to take back any of them, whether they be members of a union or not, who may have committed or incited acts of violence and hostility against us.

Those of our companies whose employees have raised a question concerning the hours of employment or rate of wages will agree after the men resume work at once to take up these questions with their employees or with committees of them, for the purpose of reaching a settlement which shall be just and satisfactory to both parties, with the understanding that the former hours and rates of wages shall continue until December 1 next and that on that date any changes mutually agreed upon shall then become effective.

Yours very truly,

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
R. W. Meade, President.
NEW YORK TAXICAB CO.,
W. P. Callighan, President.
CAB & TAXI CO. OF NEW YORK,
Allan Lexow, President.
CONNECTICUT CAB CO.,
P. J. Holsworth, Secretary.
MASON SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Stephen H. Mason, General Manager.
KAYTON TAXICAB & GARAGE CO.,
S. Kayton, President.
UNIVERSAL TAXIMETER CAB CO.,
John H. Naughton, Treasurer.

To Mr. Reagan.

NEW YORK, *Nov.* 14, 1910.

DEAR SIR.— Your department has informed us that there is a strong impression in the minds of our men, who are members of the Chauffeurs' Union, that while we may not discriminate against them because of their union membership in taking them back, we will do so subsequently.

Our letter to the Mayor was written in good faith, and no such line of action will be followed by any of us, and no man will be discharged without just cause.

The question of the rate of wages and hours of labor in each company to be adjusted by committees of employees meeting in conference with their officers, providing, however, that the present rate of wages and hours of labor will continue until December 1st, at which time the conditions mutually agreed on will take effect.

Yours very truly,

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
R. W. Meade, President.
NEW YORK TAXICAB CO.,
W. P. Callighan, President.
CAB & TAXI CO. OF NEW YORK,
Allan Lexow, President.
CONNECTICUT CAB CO.,
P. J. Holsworth, Secretary.
MASON SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Stephen H. Mason, General Manager.
KAYTON TAXICAB & GARAGE CO.,
S. Kayton, President.
UNIVERSAL TAXIMETER CAB CO.
John H. Naughton, Treasurer.

The following are the original requests of the men:

1. Chauffeurs to receive $2.50 per day; men driving monthly car shall be paid not less than $21 per week, with an additional allowance of $7 per week, or its equivalent while out of the city.

2. That twelve consecutive hours, including one hour for meal, as near the middle of the working day as possible, shall constitute a day's work. In the event of a chauffeur having to finish a call beyond such twelve hours, he shall have twelve hours off from the time of turning in and shall finish his next day's work at his regular time.

3. When a chauffeur is compelled to take, or takes a day off or many with leave, he takes twenty-four hours for each day and his allotted time, as if reporting the following morning, or otherwise he takes thirty-six hours off. When men get days or weeks off during the summer months, they to get such in their turn.

4. When a chauffeur other than a night man is kept out until 6 A. M. or later, he takes twenty-four hours off with pay.

5. Abolish all extra chauffeurs, no charge to be made for appurtenances.

6. That only members in good standing of Local Union 267 of the I. B. of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of America be employed.

7. No charge to be made for breakage unless negligence can be shown.

8. This agreement to remain in force until the first day of November, 191 .

Agreement was reached on all points of dispute except the question of union recognition, which was in the following terms: "That only members in good standing of local No. 267 of the I. B. of T. of America be employed;" and amended to read: "The employers shall have the right to discharge any man detrimental to their business without interference from the union." The employers' association rejected both proposals, and the conference adjourned, the men refusing to recede from their demands for closed shop conditions.

On November 19 further attempts were made to settle this point in the dispute, when the following distinction between "closed shop" and "union shop" was brought to the attention of both parties by the Bureau:

It occurs to me that a clear understanding of the demands of the men may distinguish between the "closed shop" and the "union shop" and afford a basis of settlement.

What the companies probably believe is demanded by the men is as follows:

1. None but union men employed.

2. Committee from union received whether employees or not.

3. If employees refuse to join and remain in union they are discharged.

4. No men discharged without consent of union.

The men may be willing to accept a "union shop" agreement as follows:

1. Employment of men left in company's hands but union men given preference.

2. The companies will receive committees of employees to adjust all grievances.

3. Sustaining the union not to be a concern of the companies.

4. Companies reserve right to discharge any employee for sufficient cause, but not for activity in union affairs.

[Signed] WM. C. ROGERS,
Chief Mediator.

The union leaders agreed to the modification of their request from "closed shop" to "union shop" but the companies' representatives refused to give any preference to union men. Further conferences occurred both in Mayor Gaynor's office and at the office of the Bureau, but neither side would recede from its stand on the "union shop" proposition, until December 5, when a

proposition quoted below was received by the Bureau's agents and a committee of chauffeurs from the Motor Owners' Association through Mayor Gaynor.

The several taxicab companies whose names are signed hereto and whose employees are on strike, make the following proposition relative to an adjustment of the said strike:

FIRST. All men employed by the companies during the strike shall be retained in the service. These men, with the exception of the cases of two of the companies, namely, the Cab & Taxi Company of New York and the Universal Taximeter Cab Company, are substantially all employees who were working for the companies at the time of the commencement of the strike. It will, therefore, be possible for the companies, with exception of the two named, to take back within the next few days, those of its employees who were on strike with the exception of such as have been guilty of committing or inciting acts of violence and hostility against any of the companies, who will not be reinstated under any circumstances. In the case of the Cab & Taxi Company of New York, it has in its employ at the persent time about eighty-six new employees. It will be able at once to take back one hundred and thirty of its old employees, and will take back the balance of its old employees, excepting such as have been guilty of committing or inciting acts of violence and hostility against any of the companies, when and as opportunity for reinstating the same arises. In the case of the Universal Taximeter Cab Company, there are now employed about thirty new men and this company can at once reinstate twenty of its old employees, and the balance of said old employees, excepting such as have been guilty of committing or inciting acts of violence and hostility against any of the companies will be reinstated when and as opportunity arises.

SECOND. In taking back their employees, the companies will show no discrimination between union and nonunion men. In the case of the two companies named, who are unable, at present, to take back all of their former employees, such employees who are taken back will be reinstated in the order of the length of the term of their employment with the said companies, up to the number required, as aforesaid.

THIRD. Any grievances which the employees of the several companies may have against their employers, will, as soon as possible, and not later than December 10, 1910, be taken up for adjustment by the officials of each company with a committee of five of the chauffeurs in the employ of said company. This shall apply to any grievances relative to:

(a) Payment by employees for uniforms.

(b) Charges imposed upon the employees for damages to the employer's property.

(c) Deductions made from the pay of employees for time during which vehicles are disabled, and

(d) To any other grievances the men may have against their respective employers.

This provision must be conditioned upon the men returning to work at once, in the manner above specified, and the committee of five, above referred to, must be chosen from among the men who have actually returned to work.

Dated, NEW YORK, *November* 29, 1910.

Signed by:

NEW YORK TAXICAB CO.,
By W. P. Callaghan, President.
CAB & TAXI CO. OF NEW YORK,
By Allen Lexow, President.
NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION CO.,
By A. W. Meade, President.
CONNECTICUT CAB CO.,
By C. J. Holdsworth, Secretary.
MASON SEAMAN TRANSPORTATION CO.,
By Stephen H. Mason, Treasurer.
UNIVERSAL TAXIMETER CO.,
By John H. Naughton, Treasurer.
KAYTON TAXICAB & GARAGE CO.,
By S. Kayton, President.

A special meeting of the union was called for the same night at the Utah House, and the men on strike were informed by their leaders what terms of settlement were offered through the Mayor. Mediator Reagan of the Bureau addressed the strikers and urged them to accept the terms. The proposal was accepted and the men returned to work on December 7, 1910.

Not all the men could be re-employed at once as all the vehicles were not ready for immediate service, and the trade was not in normal condition; but in a week all the men were either at work or were on a waiting list for service as needed, with the exception of about thirty-six employees of two of the companies who were reported to the Bureau as refused for re-employment on account of "having been guilty of committing or inciting acts of violence or hostility against the companies." It was reported on December 14 that the chauffeurs objected to this decision of the companies on the ground that the men were not *guilty* but were only *accused* by the companies on their information. They threatened to go on strike again unless the men were not discriminated against for any other cause than valid evidence of their actual guilt.

At the Bureau's request, the two owners complained of agreed to meet representatives of the chauffeurs at the Imperial Hotel on the evening of December 14. The meeting was attended also

by Mediators Rogers, Reagan and McManus. It was agreed that Mayor Gaynor should be informed of the evidence against any man refused employment and the companies would abide by his decision in each individual's case. The Mayor also wrote on December 14 to the companies inclosing a list of seventeen men who had been arrested and convicted or held for trial during the strike. The union leaders disclaimed all but four of these men as members of their organization. Mediator McManus attended the meeting of the executive committee and unemployed chauffeurs and secured their agreement not to call a strike but leave the disputed matter for adjustment through Mayor Gaynor. On December 15 representatives of the chauffeurs' union and of the Bureau called on Mayor Gaynor and informed him of the decision reached to refer disputed cases to him for determination. The Mayor agreed to pass on each case when the evidence is submitted.

EXPRESS DRIVERS' STRIKE — NEW YORK CITY.

The express strike at Jersey City, N. J. and New York City began October 22, 1910, when three hundred helpers on United States Express Company wagons in Hoboken, N. J., went on strike. Several days earlier the helpers sent a committee to ask for an increase of $5 a month in pay and for shorter hours, claiming that they were working for $45 a month and that their hours were from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., but that often they were required to work as late as 9 P. M. without extra pay. They announced on October 22 that their committee of seven men had been discharged the day before, and on this account and because the company refused their requests they went on strike. On Monday, October 24, three hundred drivers joined the strike, alleging that they were held responsible for the safe delivery of express shipments and felt that they could not take the risk of losing anything by working without helpers, though they disclaimed any direct grievances. Some violence was reported on October 24. On October 28 the sympathic striks spread to New York City and involved the United States, Adams, American, National and Wells Fargo Companies, and later included several local companies. As soon as the men withdrew they were organized as a local union of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. There were about 5,000

men on strike, of whom 2,800 were in New York City and the remainder in New Jersey. Considerable violence was reported from day to day and the express business was practically at a standstill. The companies endeavored to keep the express matter moving by importing numbers of strike breakers from other cities, and they received all protection needed from the New York police, but were unable to make any considerable headway in the delivery of goods. The strike threatened at several times to spread to other cities and to involve in New York many organized teamsters. It did involve brief strikes among drivers of several department stores and other large business houses, and led indirectly to a general strike of chauffeurs. The strike terminated November 14, 1910, when the men returned to work on the general terms proposed by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration on November 1.

The general history of the intervention by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration and by other agencies is as follows:

The Bureau first intervened on October 28 when its representatives called at the teamsters' headquarters on the report that the strike was about to spread to New York City. On October 29, Chief Mediator Rogers and Mediator McManus had a long conference with the teamsters' international officers, Messrs. Valentine Hoffman and Wm. H. Ashton, and with Mr. Frank H. Platt, general counsel for the United States Express Company, who represented the views of the several companies and acted as their general adviser during the strike. The express companies refused to treat with their men except as individuals, but nevertheless the Bureau's representatives advised the strikers to send committees of the employees to see the officers of the several companies regarding their alleged grievances. Such committees were appointed, but the committees did not seek an interview with officers of the companies for several days, as some time was needed to prepare the grievances and demands and also to instruct the committees how best to represent the wishes of the men.

On November 1 the Bureau presented the following proposal for an agreement to end the strike:

AGREEMENT TO END STRIKE.

1. All former employees reporting for work at once will be hired except men convicted of felony or violence.

2. Old scale of wages to run till December 1, 1910. The several companies and employees will appoint separate committees to settle new scale and grievances separately for each company.

3. Unsettled disputes pending November 15, 1910, will be referred for arbitration to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration or a local board of arbitration as provided by law. Both employers and employees agree to abide by the decision of said Board until June 1, 1912.

On the request of Mayor Gaynor this was agreed to by the strike leaders and was received by the companies for consideration. On November 3 the committees interviewed the officers of the several companies and presented the following requests:

At a meeting of committees of the various express companies, namely: United States, Adams, National, Wells Fargo, American, Long Island, Westcotts, Manhattan and N. Y. & Boston Dispatch:

The following scale of wages and conditions of employment was agreed upon to be presented for consideration to the representatives of the express companies:

ARTICLE I.

Route drivers to receive	$80 00 per month.
Transfer men and schedule men	70 00 per month.
Single wagon drivers	65 00 per month.
First helpers	55 00 per month.
All other helpers	50 00 per month.
Chauffeurs to receive	80 00 per month.

ARTICLE II. That eleven hours shall constitute a day's work, with one hour for meals, to be given as near noon hour as possible.

ARTICLE III. That all over eleven hours shall be considered as overtime, and shall be paid for as follows: Drivers, 35c. per hour, and helpers, 25c. per hour. The first ½ hour to be conceded to the employer, and all over that to be considered an hour in favor of driver or helper.

ARTICLE IV. Sunday work to be eliminated as much as possible, and when employees are requested to work on Sunday, they shall receive time and one-half, according to prevailing wages. All holidays to be included in Sunday schedule.

ARTICLE V. That only members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be employed, if available, or those willing to become members at the next regular meeting.

ARTICLE VI. All employees covered by this agreement shall be advanced according to seniority of service, and all drivers advanced to route wagon, whose predecessors received more than the above scale, shall receive the same wages.

ARTICLE VII. That no employee shall suffer a reduction in salary through this agreement being entered into.

ARTICLE VIII. All extra drivers, chauffeurs and helpers shall receive the prevailing rate of wages.

ARTICLE IX. That no driver, chauffeur or helper shall be asked to do porter work on platform.

ARTICLE X. That all differences shall be arbitrated between committees of employers and representatives of employees, and no strike or lockout to take place pending decision.

Approved by

JOINT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL No. 16, of Greater New York,
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

The companies assured the committees that there was nothing in regard to wages and conditions of employment contained in their requests that could not be adjusted to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned but that they could not concede the demands made for recognition of the union.

On November 4 the Bureau proposed as a means of settlement of the issue of union recognition, in addition to its previous recommendations, the following:

The express companies agree to receive committees of their employees and agree not to discriminate against their men on account of membership in organizations. The companies insist on their own freedom of contract and will hold their men to efficient service.

This was agreed to by representatives of the strikers and was received by the companies for consideration. On November 4 the Bureau reported to Commissioner of Labor Williams that the strike situation was very serious and requested him to watch developments so as to be ready to order an investigation if he deemed that circumstances required it.

On November 5 the companies sent the following letter to Mayor Gaynor, who had also been active in efforts to promote a settlement of the strike:

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor, New York City:

DEAR SIR.— Although no demand was made on any express company before the strike, except by a small body of helpers of the United States Express Company for an increase in pay, the men will be re-employed in their former positions and at former wages, without discrimination against any because of having left the service, upon their individual applications made not later than Monday, November 7, 1910.

After resumption of work and without delay, each company will confer with its employees and endeavor to arrange wages satisfactory to the men and the company.

Yours truly,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *J. Zimmerman, General Manager.*
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *H. S. Julier, Vice-President.*
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *T. N. Smith, General Manager.*
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *Frank H. Platt.*
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
By *E. E. Stedman, Vice-President.*

Mayor Gaynor's response quoted below shows that settlement of the strike was delayed by the failure of the companies to make clear that they would not discriminate against former employees because they had joined a union.

CITY OF NEW YORK,
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

November 5, 1910.

DEAR SIR.— The letter of the express companies of this date, addressed to me and setting forth the conditions on which they will take their men back, is at hand. The representatives of the men refuse to accept the conditions stated therein, namely, that they will "be taken back without discrimination against any because of having left the service." They say that limiting your word not to discriminate against them to the fact of their having "left their service" leaves it open to you to discriminate against them on all other grounds, such as that they joined a union.

The representative of the companies who saw me yesterday and to-day protested that the companies do not intend in taking the men back to discriminate against those who belong to a union. If that be so I should think that you might say that you would not discriminate against any for that cause, or, in general terms, for any cause except for having used physical violence during the strike. I suggested that, but as you will not accept the suggestion there does not appear to be anything else that I can do. If you will do this the strike ends immediately, but the men say they see no use to go back only to be discharged because they have joined a union. I do not want to enter into the dispute on this head, and have only used my good offices to prevent the merchants and people of this city from being further annoyed by this strike.

Very truly yours,
W. J. GAYNOR,
Mayor.

Press comments on the Mayor's letter were followed by a letter on November 7 from the Merchants' Association to the express companies, urging them not to discriminate against their former

employees on account of union membership, and advising a speedy settlement of the strike.

On November 8 the following night telegram was sent to Frank H. Platt:

BUFFALO, *Nov.* 8.

Frank H. Platt, 2 Rector Street, New York City:

I will urge strikers to accept following proposition if your directors agree on it. My address, Labor Department, Albany. "The express companies will not discriminate as to employment or retention in service against former employees for any other cause than conviction of criminal conduct, but insist on their own freedom of contract as to individuals. Committees representing employees will be received if members of such committees are themselves employees of the company concerned and represent only employees of the company concerned."

WM. C. ROGERS,
Deputy Commissioner of Labor.

Mr. Towne of the Merchants' Association also sent the following letter on November 8:

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
54–60 LAFAYETTE STREET.

November 8, 1910.

To the Presidents of the Express Companies Operating in New York:

DEAR SIRS.— During my absence from the city yesterday the executive committee of the Merchants' Association of New York, of which I am chairman, addressed a communication to each of you commenting adversely on the position assumed by you in regard to the employment of members of labor unions, as expressed in the public letter of Mayor Gaynor of the day previous. With the position thus stated by our executive committee I am in entire accord.

Permit me to point out, however, that there is a middle ground between the two positions presented by the Mayor's letter and the alternative apparently assumed. The former implies your position to be that you reserve the right to refuse to re-employ a man because, since quitting your service, he has joined the union; the latter implies that, because of his having joined the union, you would be compelled to re-employ him even if you had other and adequate reasons for not wishing to again have him in your service. Here is a broad difference, concerning which a confusion of thought apparently exists.

There are three conditions of employment as relating to organized labor, viz.: (1) the "closed shop," in which the employer agrees to employ only union labor; (2) the "non-union shop," in which the employer announces that no union labor will be employed; (3) the "open shop," in which the employer makes no discrimination, but employs both union and non-union labor.

Even in a "closed shop," however, the right is conceded to the employer to refuse employment to persons whose services he does not need, and usually to persons whose character, habits or skill are unsatisfactory to

him. If I apprehend your position correctly, it is this latter point for which you contend; that you cannot permit yourselves to an agreement that simply because a former employee, since leaving your service, has joined the union, you shall thereby be compelled to re-employ him regardless of his fitness, and even if, in the interim, he has flagrantly or maliciously sought to do you injury. If this issue is correctly stated I believe that public sentiment will approve the principle it involves. It would seem also that the Mayor's letter did not cover or apply to this proposition.

Public sentiment, while not always conclusive, is usually an influential if not a determining factor in the final settlement of controversies of this kind. If the point for which you are contending is the one which I have just stated, especially if this is the *only* point which prevents you from meeting the men in conference for adjustment of the differences between you, I believe that by making clear this fact you will justify your position and command the approval of public sentiment. If the men are reasonable, it would seem also that they would concede the inherent justice of the argument that an employer should not be compelled to employ an avowed enemy or wrongdoer, and that the way would then be cleared for a speedy settlement of the present difficulties which are so grievously affecting the interests and welfare of this great community.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY R. TOWNE, *President,*
The Merchants' Association of New York.

On the 9th of November, Commissioner of Labor Williams telegraphed to the several companies and to the labor headquarters as follows:

My attention has been called to the serious situation in New York City arising out of the strike between the express companies and their employees, which strike, I am informed, can be settled if reason prevails.

Certain powers are conferred on the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration by sections 141 and 143 of the State Labor Law, and unless immediate steps are taken to effect an adjustment of the pending dispute I will exercise such powers.

The Bureau conferred with officers of the National Civic Federation in regard to the general situation, and later Mediator McManus went to the strike headquarters and requested that the labor leaders defer the threatened general strike of teamsters for forty-eight hours pending action by the Labor Department. The request was granted.

On November 10 the companies published a response to Mr. Towne's letter as follows:

NEW YORK, *November* 9, 1910.

Henry R. Towne, Esq., President, Merchants' Association of New York, New York City:

DEAR SIR.— Your letter of November 8, addressed to the presidents of the various express companies, affords a very welcome opportunity of stating

our opposition in reference to the existing troubles, to the end that much prevalent misunderstanding may be dispelled, and that the community and those business interests represented by your association may thoroughly understand the position which the express companies have taken.

You correctly say in substance that the former communication sent to us by authority of your executive committee assumed that there were but two extreme alternatives confronting the express companies — one, that they take back into their employment every man belonging to a union, unless guilty of actual violence, independent of any consideration of his worthiness, his loyalty or fitness for the position; the other that the companies should refuse employment to any man who was a member of the union. This last position is the one which your executive committee imputed to us. Certainly it is not one which the companies have ever occupied nor one which they would feel themselves justified in taking.

You, however, have assumed in your letter that neither of these views is taken by the companies, but that their position is this: that they are perfectly willing to conduct their business on the basis of an "open shop," as defined by you, and that they do not intend to discriminate against any employee on the ground that he is a member of a union.

With your definition of an open shop we entirely agree, and you have correctly stated the position which the various companies occupy. We insist that we shall have the right to pass upon the qualifications and merits of our employees. We will not discriminate against any man because he is a member of a union.

It seems proper that we should add a few words about the general character and qualifications of our so-called drivers, and the apparent origin and reasons for the present disturbance in the business of the express companies.

A young man entering our wagon service is carefully investigated as to his character and business qualifications, with the view of promotion. Our wagon force cannot be considered the same as teamsters; neither can they be considered as in the same class with drivers of coal carts, brick, dirt or garbage wagons.

Our so-called drivers must be of a class competent to solicit freight, to contract with shippers, to receive and deliver valuable shipments and packages, and to intelligently transact business with the heads of concerns and families. In short, an express wagon is really an express office on wheels, conducted by a man called a "driver," but who is, in fact an express agent, having one or more assistants called helpers. It can thus readily be seen that express employees of this class should not be subservient to a truckmen's union, where they would have to obey strike orders in the event of labor troubles with any of the other classes mentioned above.

The present troubles do not owe their origin to any general dissatisfaction on the part of the employees of any of the companies with conditions of service or remuneration.

A few boys employed as helpers on the wagons of one of the companies demanded an increased wage. The local agent of the company, upon whom this demand was made, replied that he had no authority to deal with the request, but would submit it to the management. They thereupon retired and immediately proceeded to acts of violence and intimidation, in which they were joined by a mob. Other employees of this company were assaulted, stoned, dragged from their wagons, and many of them seriously injured.

Shortly these acts of violence extended to the employees of the other companies, who had made no complaint of the conditions of their employment and formulated or expressed no grievance of any description. This intimidation finally spread from Jersey City, where it originated, to the city of New York, and reached the express companies doing business there, and was carried to the extent of a thorough demoralization and intimidation of their men. The employees of the companies generally desired to continue at work. Large numbers of them have steadily offered to continue their work if properly protected against violence. Threats, however, have been made against them very generally to the effect that they would be subject to violence unless they joined the teamsters' union, and their wives and families have been visited and told that unless the employees joined the union "their bodies would be found floating in the North River."

Under these circumstances, the companies have felt that they would not be justified in insisting upon the exposure of their men to the danger of losing their lives. Large numbers of the employees have not left the service, but have reported from time to time and have been instructed by the proper officer of their company to remain at home because of the danger to their lives. Large numbers of them have responded to calls from the companies daily and have been assigned to and cheerfully performed duties other than those which belong to their positions.

Now what, under these circumstances, is the duty of the companies? They owe, in the first place, a duty to the public; they are engaged in the performance of a public service. They are doing their utmost to perform that service. They are prevented from it solely by violence. They cannot, at the present time, procure requisite police protection because of the existence of an ordinance in the city of New York requiring drivers to be licensed, an ordinance which has not been operative for many years and which has always been regarded as inapplicable to companies engaged in interstate traffic, but which is now appealed to by the leaders of this strike, and the city authorities decline to give police protection to wagons the drivers of which have not been able to procure such licenses.

In the next place, the companies feel that they owe a duty to their own employees, that they should not themselves countenance the driving of their faithful employees by violence and intimidation into the ranks of a union which they have not heretofore chosen voluntarily to join, a union the membership of which has no interest in common with those of the employees of the express companies. They represent an entirely different class of labor, their lives are passed under entirely different conditions.

In the next place, the companies owe a duty to themselves and the business which they conduct. To allow it to be unionized by force by the Teamsters' Union would subject the business to the tyranny of a union which would have it in its power to paralyze this important industry of the country through sympathetic strikes called, if you please, upon the occasion of a cabman's dispute with his employer, or a truckman's difference about wages; or, as in the case of the late Chicago strike, upon a boycott declared upon a garment worker's strike.

Each of the companies is standing for an "open shop," the right to employ men, union or non-union, with respect solely to their fitness. We believe you are entirely right in assuming that any company taking that stand will receive the cordial approbation and support of the public, and

we believe that no one will more readily concede the justice and necessity of the position taken than commercial bodies such as the one which you represent.

We beg to say that the terms upon which each company is willing to take back its employees are as follows: It will take back its employees into the service without discrimination upon the ground of whether or not they have joined a union.

It will not take back those men, whether they be members of a union or not, who have committed or who have incited acts of violence and hostility against the company.

It will insist upon its right, in selecting its employees, to be the sole judge of the fitness of men to be employed, having in view the responsible duties which those men have to perform.

In conclusion, we beg to say that the companies believe that if they can be afforded the proper police protection to which every lawful business is entitled they will be able to carry on their business to the satisfaction of the public.

Yours very truly,

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *W. M. Barrett, President.*
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *H. S. Julier, Vice-President.*
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPNAY,
By *T. N. Smith, General Manager.*
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *Frank H. Platt, Director.*
WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
By *E. A. Stedman, Vice-President.*

When Mayor Gaynor read this response he saw at once that it meant that the companies consented to offer practically what had been proposed by the Bureau on November 1, which the representatives of the strikers had assured the Mayor would be acceptable to them. He requested Mr. Towne to reduce the letter to such a short form as had before been proposed and see if the companies would not sign it. He did so and they all signed. This proposal is as follows:

Henry R. Towne, Esq., President Merchants' Association of New York, New York City:

DEAR SIR.— We are willing to take back our employees who are on strike, whether or not they have joined a union, reserving the right, however, to decline to take back any of them, whether they be members of a union or not, who may have committed or incited acts of violence and hostility against us.

Those of our companies whose employees have raised a question concerning their hours of employment or rate of wages will agree, after the men resume work, at once to take up these questions with their employees, or with committees of them, for the purpose of reaching a settlement which

shall be just and satisfactory to both parties, with the understanding that the former hours and rates of wages shall continue in effect until December 1, next, and that on that date any changes mutually agreed upon shall then become effective.

Yours very truly,
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *W. M. Barrett, President.*
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *H. S. Julier, Vice-President.*
NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
By I. N. SMART, *General Manager.*
UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
By *Frank H. Platt, Director.*
WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
By *E. A. Stedman, Vice-President.*

The strikers' committee accepted the terms for presentation and agreed to recommend their adoption, as follows:

November 10, 1910.

The undersigned, a committee representing the employees of the express companies which join in the annexed letter to Mr. Towne, hereby receive the terms of the said letter in settlement of the strike and advise the said employees to resume work thereon at once and end the strike. We proposed these same terms through the Mayor last Friday at his request, and adhere to them now at his request.

DANIEL P. O'CONNOR, of Adams Express Co.
THOMAS W. FALLON, of American Express Co.
E. J. MARA, of National Express Co.
JAMES G. ACKERMAN, of United States Express Co.
JAMES W. DONNELLY, of Wells, Fargo & Co.

The same evening the terms were presented at a special meeting of the strikers by the committee. By invitation of the labor leaders, Chief Mediator Rogers and Mediator McManus attended this meeting. The adoption of the report was urged by Mr. Ashton, general organizer for the teamsters, Mr. Rogers for the State Bureau of Arbitration, and Mr. Frayne for the American Federation of Labor. The terms were accepted subject to their later acceptance by the New Jersey strikers.

On November 11, Mr. Towne of the Merchants' Association telegraphed Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City as follows:

Hon. H. O. Wittpenn, Mayor, Jersey City, N. J.:

Having conferred again to-day with the officials of the express companies concerning their intentions in the carrying out of the agreement stated in their letter of yesterday to me, I am entirely satisfied that the companies intend to carry out the letter and spirit of that agreement in good faith, without quibbling or evasion, with justice to all concerned, and with a

sincere desire to establish and maintain good relations with all employees, whether they are members of unions or not. This means what we all understand as the open shop. I urge and advise the men to ratify this agreement. I sincerely believe that in so doing they will promote their own best interests, and that an adverse decision now would tend to produce results which all would deplore.

HENRY R. TOWNE.

A conference occurred in Jersey City between committees of the strikers and the Mayor, but the strikers at their meeting in Jersey City rejected the companies' offer through a misunderstanding, but at a second meeting held the next day this action was reversed and they voted to return to work on the 14th of November. In accordance with the terms of the agreement the question raised regarding wages and conditions of employment were settled separately for each company by committees and company officers, and made effective on December 1. A specimen agreement follows:

In accordance with letter dated November 25th, addressed to Vice-President and General Manager Julier, signed by the following employees constituting a committee: N. C. Benjamin, chairman; John Griffin, James Allen, E. J. Tucker, Daniel Dougherty, W. McGrath, Thomas O'Neill; asking for a conference,— that committee met Superintendent Christie in accordance with arrangements made Monday, November 28th, and discussed the questions raised, with the understanding that they would report back to the employees they represent and would meet Superintendent Christie at a later date. This morning this committee met Mr. Christie and the following scale of wages was agreed upon, subject to approval of vice-president and general manager, on the part of company, and a committee representing all the companies, on the part of employees. This committee state that they will report here on the questions raised as soon as possible:

SCALE OF WAGES.

	Minimum salary per month
Route drivers	$80 00
Assistant route drivers	70 00
Transfer drivers	65 00
Single wagon drivers	65 00
First helpers	55 00
All other double wagon helpers	50 00
Single wagon helpers	45 00
Drivers, gasoline cars	75 00
Drivers, electric cars	65 00

HOURS OF WORK.

That eleven (11) hours shall constitute a day's work, and with one of the eleven hours off for meals, to be given as near half day as possible.

OVERTIME.

If overtime payment is accepted it will be at the rate of twenty-five cents (25c) per hour for drivers and twenty cents (20c) for helpers; first half hour to be conceded to the employer; but if employee shall work any time over the first half hour, the overtime shall start from the end of his ten hours.

Six (6) days shall constitute a week's work. Sunday work to be eliminated as much as possible. When employees are required to work on Sunday they shall receive a day's pay, according to prevailing wages.

The following holidays shall be classed as Sundays: New Year's, Decoration Day, July Fourth, Labor Day and Thanksgiving.

No discrimination shall be shown to any employee because of his affiliation with any organization; and no employee shall suffer reduction in salary through this agreement being entered into.

As far as possible, drivers, chauffeurs, or helpers shall be relieved of porter work on the platform.

A letter from Mayor Gaynor regarding the question of violence during the strike is of interest. It was written to Police Commissioner Cropsey and was in part as follows:

December 7, 1910.

It all shows that the confidence in the police force which I have heretofore expressed is not misplaced. I beg also to inform you that the information I had from your department that there was little or no violence by the express company employees on strike, notwithstanding loose and mischievous statements to the contrary from day to day, has been verified by the companies themselves, only one being excluded from re-employment under the clause which I caused to be put in the settlement agreement that no employee who had committed any violence should be taken back.

Some friction was seen on minor points when the men returned to work, principally the wearing of union buttons by the men, but the officers of the companies decided not to interfere with the men's privileges as long as they rendered efficient service.

LABORERS' STRIKE — SYRACUSE.

On July 3 the hod carriers and building laborers employed by the Mason Builders' Association went on strike for an increase in wages from 22½ to 26 cents an hour and recognition of the union. On the 5th the excavators struck for an eight-hour day and an increase in wages from 17 to 22½ cents an hour, involving at least 1,107 members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Unions, Nos. 30, 40 and 88. Practically all work of this character in he city was at a standstill. The laborers working for the Park Commission and the repair gangs in the Water Department joined the strike and in other cases it spread beyond those

directly affected. The railroad laborers and section men joined. Groups would form without plans and it usually required but a few minutes to persuade the first gang of men who were found at any line of work to join and quit work.

On the 6th the Bureau intervened and arranged a conference between the representatives of the Mason Builders' Association, the unions involved and the Trades Assembly, with the representatives of the Bureau present. The employers agreed to concede the demands of the men providing they would have the same take effect on October 1, 1911, and giving as their reason the many contracts they had on hand which they would not be able to complete before then as they were all figured under the then existing rate and to concede the increase demanded on those contracts would entail a great loss to them; but on all work after that date they would grant all the demands made by the unions. The representatives of the men on strike refused to accept the offer made by the employers.

Realizing the seriousness of this strike and believing an adjustment could be reached, the representatives of the Bureau again persuaded both parties to meet again in conference. On the 8th another conference was held and the following agreement reached:

We the undersigned agree to hire Union Labor on our work which is connected with the I. H. C. & B. L. of America, providing no Union men are available we may hire other men providing they join the unions, 30, 40 and 88. We also agree to pay 22½ cts. per hour for excavating and 26 cts. for all other work pertaining to building work. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, over eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half, double time on Sundays and all holidays. This agreement shall remain in force from August 19, 1911, until May 1, 1913. Either party desiring a change in this agreement shall give at least two months' notice and if no notice be given this agreement remains in force for another year.

J. W. Dawson, Pres. Builders' Assn.
Richard O'Connor, Sec.

We, the representatives of Locals 30, 40 and 88, agree to live up to this agreement. We also agree to prepare for the masons before 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 1 o'clock after noon to a reasonable time.

D. D'Alessandro, Pres.
John Cannon, Sec. No. 40
M. Farraut, No. 88

Witnessed by P. J. Downey and James McManus,
State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.

On the 10th all men returned to work and on August 19 all the provisions of the agreement were observed by the employers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' STRIKE AND LOCKOUT, NEW YORK CITY.

Strikes resulting in a lockout began July 18, 1910, over a jurisidiction dispute between sheet metal workers and carpenters as to the erection of hollow metal doors and trim. This jurisdiction dispute had been in progress for three years or more and both trades claimed the exclusive right to erect the work, the carpenters because of an umpire's decision and the sheet metal workers because of a decision of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The sheet metal workers refused to work on several buildings where carpenters were engaged in erecting hollow metal doors and trim.

On November 14, 1910, the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City ordered a general lockout of 1,800 members of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 11. On November 23, 1910, the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration intervened and consulted the sheet metal workers' committee. The same day a conference was held between the Bureau of Mediation and the Emergency Committee of the Building Trades Employers' Association resulting in the following proposition being made by the Association, through the Bureau:

This proposition is made for immediate acceptance:

When men are returned to the jobs and shops of all members of the Building Trades Employers' Association, the strike called off, the lockout will be declared off, and the Building Trades Employers' Association will see that the question of the erection of hollow metal doors and trim is submitted to arbitration promptly.

The men whom the employers have employed at prevailing rate to be given cards in the union, and no man at work to be subject to any penalty; the conditions of the last agreement to prevail, including the clause relating to the manufacture of hollow metal doors and trim, tentatively adopted by the Joint Agreement Committee.

November 22, 1910.

The Bureau advised both parties that some details of their proposition ought to be made more clear before being presented to the general meeting of the sheet metal workers by their committee, and accordingly through the Thompson-Starrett Company the proposal was modified and presented to a meeting of the Sheet Metal Workers' Local No. 11 as follows:

Your committee through the efforts of the Thompson-Starrett Co. met a committee of the four employers' associations on Wednesday, November 23,

at the Grand Union Hotel. The following gentlemen representing the employers were present: Messrs. Brown, Galagher, Williams and Fickinger, Messrs. Gordon and Fisher of the Thompson-Starrett Co.

The following members of your committee were present: Lennon, Flanagan, Vetter, Harlin, Scheim, Rayland and Gerber. After going over the present situation, the employers expressing their sorrow at the present conditions, your committee agreed on the following to present for the consideration of the members.

Local 11 to call off all strikes and return the men to all jobs on strike previous to the lock-out and the employers to reinstate all members of the union and the conditions as agreed upon by the joint agreement committee including the tentative agreement relative to the manufacture of hollow metal doors and trim to go in effect.

The question of the erection of hollow metal doors and trim to be left to arbitration and the committee from the union and the four employers' associations to meet within one week after the men return to work to decide on the method and plan of arbitration for the erection of hollow metal doors and trim.

All men now working in the shops to be admitted to the union provided they can qualify as sheet metal workers.

An examining committee composed of four employers one from each of the Employers' Associations and four members of the union representing the four branches of the trade. This committee to meet on Saturday, November 26, and the examination to take place not later than Monday, November 28. Should the examining committee disagree on any one candidate he shall be referred to an umpire who shall have the deciding vote.

The committee selected Mr. Neygren (a civil engineer) as umpire.

No fines or penalties to be imposed on any applicant except the regular initiation fee and any money they may owe to the union from previous membership.

Should the carpenters fail to agree to submit the question of erecting hollow metal doors and trim to arbitration the work is to be given to the Sheet Metal Workers.

In order to show that the committee acted in good faith the committee agreed to permit the men working for John W. Neil on the 26th street and Broadway job to return to work on Friday, November 25th.

Representatives of the Bureau were present at the meeting and through the courtesy of the union were given the privilege of the floor. Chief Mediator Rogers addressed the meeting and urged the adoption of the committee report. The report was adopted and the men returned to work on November 28, 1910, closing not only a serious trade dispute, but averting a threatened general strike and lockout of the Building Trades in New York City.

TRACKMEN'S STRIKE — DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

On September 11, Commissioner Williams received a communication from A. B. Lowe, President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, to the effect that for some time a committee of the maintenance-of-way employees in the track department of the D., L. & W. Railroad had been trying to get a conference with the officials to have adopted an agreement which had been prepared by them, giving them fair working conditions and rates of pay; that they had got into trouble as Chief Engineer Ray had discharged the chairman of the committee giving as his reason for the discharge that he had outstayed his leave of absence, and was not dismissed because of his service on the committee; and recalling the services rendered by his organization by the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration in the Delaware & Hudson dispute he was again desirous of securing the services of the Bureau in this dispute. The Commissioner on receipt of the above turned the matter over to the Bureau for such action as might be proper and necessary. P. J. Downey, representing the Bureau, immediately proceeded to Scranton, Pa., the headquarters of President Lowe and representatives of the trackmen's union on the system. After consulting with the union leaders in Scranton, he went to the headquarters of the company in New York, as the representatives of the men stated that if the company did not reinstate chairman Foley and refer the other points in dispute to arbitration a strike of the trackmen on the entire system might occur. A conference was arranged and held on the 14th at the office of President Truesdale. The company was represented by President Truesdale and Vice-President Loomis of the D., L. & W. Railroad and the Bureau by M. J. Reagan and P. J. Downey. Mr. Truesdale stated that the discharge of Mr. Foley was not for acting in the men's behalf as charged, but for insubordination; that after the meeting of Chief Engineer Ray with the section men and Mr. Foley's time had expired on his leave of absence, he refused to return to work but on the contrary was out among the men on the system taking a vote, and when asked by the road master why he had not returned, he answered that he could discharge him if he

desired; and that that was the reason and the only reason for the discharge and not for any activity in the men's behalf as claimed; that the policy of the company is now and has been to meet individuals or committees of their employees and adjust grievances; that he did not deem it necessary to again meet the committee from the track men as Mr. Ray had fully informed the committee as to the company's position on the demands they had presented; that the wages and conditions of employment of their track men were not excelled by any of the competing lines and no change would be considered now; and that insubordination and violation of the company's rules were no questions for arbitration. After the ending of this conference the following order was issued:

TRACKMEN EMPLOYED ON THE D., L. & W. R. R.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My Dear Brother:

Your committee which you authorized to do business for you have kept you informed as to the result of our efforts through the bulletins sent you. Our last bulletin told of our having turned the matter over to President Lowe who came to Scranton Saturday. He wired President Truesdale to give him an interview re the dismissal of your chairman, Bro. M. J. Foley and committeemen, but the President wired back refusing to meet him just as he previously refused to meet Acting Chairman Durkin and committee, saying his decision as to Foley's dismissal was final.

President Lowe wrote to the commissioner of Labor for New York state and also to Hon. Seth Low, chairman Civic Federation, asking the good offices of those gentlemen to assist President Lowe, who was desirous of avoiding the necessity of sanctioning a suspension of work, if by any honorable means he could secure a peaceable settlement giving justice to the parties dismissed. Failing in his efforts to secure a square deal for Chairman Foley and Committee, we have asked him to authorize us to instruct you to fulfill your promise and support your committee by suspending work until a satisfactory settlement of these most arbitrary and unjust dismissals has been effected and a schedule secured which will prevent a recurrence of such injustice and give us the same rights and privileges which other employees enjoy.

You will therefore on Saturday evening, September 16, or as soon after as you receive this note, place your hand car and tools in your car house or tool box, give the keys of same and your switch keys to the nearest station agent, taking his receipt for the same, and notifying your road master you are not on duty and will not be until notified by your committee over the seal of the Grand Lodge that a satisfactory settlement has been made. See your neighboring gangs, east and west, so all may know and act on this notice promptly. Notify your president, A. B. Lowe, Gen'l Del'y, Scranton, Pa., as soon as you quit work, and do all you honorably and legally can to

bring about a speedy settlement. We only want a square deal and we expect the support of every trackman on the system in our efforts to secure justice for all.

We are yours fraternally,
Approved — A. B. LOWE,
President I. B. M. W. E., Acting Chairman.
Committee.
M. W. DURKIN
M. J. FOLEY
FRED KIMBALL
GROVE C. ERNEST

Believing a strike could still be averted, Mr. Downey went to Scranton on the 17th, held a conference with Mr. Lowe and committee and offered the following proposition over the long-distance telephone to Chief Engineer Ray at his home in Orange, N. J., as a basis of settlement and prevention of strike.

Lowe advises me that a strike has been called on the entire system of the D., L. & W. to take effect to-morrow morning at 7 A. M.; I believe this can be averted should you agree to meet a committee of your employees in fifteen days from date to adjust the several grievances they claim now existing. In no manner will the previous requests be considered, but for a better understanding between you and your employees along the lines of those existing on the Delaware & Hudson.

Mr. Ray stated it was his belief that the whole trouble was caused by the company's refusal to reinstate Foley. He would promise nothing further nor consider anything further than he did at the last conference, that the reinstatement of Foley was out of the question; if any of his men wished to see him he would see them but would not discuss any matter that had been previously brought to his attention as the committee had his answer on those matters and that was final. At a conference with him in his office on the 18th he confirmed the above and on the 18th six hundred foremen and trackmen in New York State quite work. On the 22d, Governor Dix transmitted the following to Commissioner Williams with instructions to again take the matter up and endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences:

Coyne House,
Scranton, Pa., September 18, 1911.

HON. JOHN DIX,
Governor of New York, State House, Albany, N. Y.
SIR:—

As you have doubtless seen in the Press the trackmen in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad Company have suspended work, pending a hoped for

settlement of their controversy with that Company. The suspension was caused by the refusal of the Chief Engineer to consider favorably a schedule of working rules and rate of wages presented to him by a Committee representing a large majority of the section foremen, extra gang foremen, and permanent section men. The matter was aggravated by the dismissal of Mr. M. J. Foley, Chairman of the Committee, as the Committee believed without just cause, but simply because he was Chairman. The Committee tried to secure a conference with General Superintendent Clarke, but failed, he refusing to receive them. The vice-chairman of the Committee wrote to President Truesdale, asking for a hearing but this was refused. The matter was then turned over to me, and I wired President Truesdale for an audience. He answered that he did not see any reason for seeing me or anyone else in connection with the matter. I then wrote him at length, asking that the controversy be submitted to arbitration, either by an arbitration board, appointed in the usual way, or be referred to the State Board of New York for arbitration by them. I further offered to accept any proposal which he might make that was fairer than mine, but he again refused to alter his decision.

I then applied to the Hon. Mr. Williams, Commissioner of Labor for your State, in which the larger part of the Lackawanna system is located, who sent Deputy Commissioner Downey to interview the Committee and myself, who then proceeded to New York where he met President Truesdale, urging a settlement by arbitration, if it could not be settled by conference between the Committee and the officials. But President Truesdale again refused to consent to this manner of settlement, stating further that he thought his men were satisfied with existing conditions and rate of wages. I finally, seeing no other way of securing a peaceful settlement, sanctioned the request of the Committee, that they be allowed to exercise the authority given to them by their comrades of the track department, who have promised to support them in the attempt to secure living wages and fair working conditions to the extent, if necessary, of suspending work.

The strike is now on. Mr. Downey is again in New York in a further effort to mediate the matter, and I write to ask your good offices for anything you can do in the same direction. My offer to arbitrate the wage schedule and the rules stands good at any time, and the moment the Company agree to this, and to give Chairman Foley a fair and impartial hearing before an official not connected with the controversy and face to face with his accuser, the strike will at once be called off.

If your Honor can suggest anything fairer, I pledge the committee and myself to accept it promptly, and to call the strike off at once and do everything in our power to facilitate a speedy settlement of the matter.

Thanking you in advance for good offices, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(signed) A. B. Lowe,

President International Brotherhood, Maintenance of Way Employees.

On the 22d the following request for coöperation was received from the Commissioner of Labor of New Jersey:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Department of Labor
Trenton, N. J., September 21, 1911.

Mr. Downey,
114 East 28th Street, New York City.

My dear Sir:—

A communication was received by me today from the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, Governor of the State of New Jersey, suggesting that I place myself in communication with Mr. Williams and yourself with the hope that I might assist in obtaining a satisfactory adjustment of the present labor dispute between the operatives and the management of the Lackawanna system. This suggestion on the part of the Governor is made by reason of the fact that a part of the Lackawanna system lies in the State of New Jersey and therefore the residents of this State have a direct and material interest in the situation. I would be pleased to have you notify me upon receipt of this letter of your views in the matter and indicate such action as you may deem advisable for me to pursue.

Assuring you of my earnest desire to co-operate with you in this matter, I am,

Yours respectfully,
(signed) Lewis T. Bryant,
Commissioner of Labor.

A second conference was arranged and held at the office of President Truesdale on the 25th. The following were in attendance: Pres. Truesdale, Vice-Pres. Loomis, Hon. Lewis T. Bryant, Labor Commissioner of New Jersey, and P. J. Downey of the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration of New York State.

Mr. Downey suggested as a basis of settlement the following: That all on strike return to their respective positions excepting those guilty of violence, if any; that in six months from date an authorized official would meet a committee of employees and take up with them any grievances they might have. Mr. Truesdale stated he would make no promises to meet any committee, that the strike was unwarranted, that in New Jersey only ten men were on strike and in New York State only 600 were on strike out of a total of 1,800 men employed directly in the State, and that Mr. Downey could assure Governor Dix that the road was well patrolled so that there was no danger of any accidents to the traveling public.

In a few days many of the strikers returned to work and on October 1st President Lowe issued an order calling the strike off and with few exceptions all were again reinstated in the company's service.

II.

STATISTICS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

The number of labor disputes in New York State was less in the year ended September 30, 1911, than in the previous year. Accompanying the decrease in number, from 250 to 215, was a more than proportionate decrease in magnitude. Measured either by number of workmen concerned or by the amount of working time lost, the disputes of this year were less than half as extensive as last year. This contrast, however, denotes no unusual conditions as to labor disturbances in 1911, but serves to bring out the abnormal conditions of 1910, produced by several very large disputes.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN NEW YORK STATE, 1902–1911.

		EMPLOYEES INVOLVED.			WORKING DAYS LOST.		
	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
1902	138	34,281	3,676	39,957	497,204	70,511	567,715
1903	202	100,133	18,258	118,391	3,473,091	685,653	4,158,744
1904	124	57,308	51,225	108,533	1,840,554	1,658,907	3,499,461
1905	154	52,564	22,053	74,617	922,775	355,221	1,277,996
1906	245	56,454	7,252	63,706	1,568,245	100,036	1,668,281
1907	282	77,931	13,286	91,217	1,482,923	241,337	1,724,260
1908	160	20,090	3,146	23,236	318,928	77,797	396,725
1909	176	52,599	14,579	67,178	771,790	289,304	1,061,094
1910	250	190,603	16,319	206,922	5,482,581	300,813	5,783,394
1911	215	84,119	10,029	94,148	2,101,188	258,904	2,360,092

NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

The decrease in number of strikes and lockouts was general in the various groups, exceptions being shown in wood manufactures, paper and plup manufacture and the printing trades, while in the textiles group there were exactly the same number as last year. As usual, there were the greatest number of strikes in the building industry. The next largest number occurred in the metals and machinery group, although the number was only 27 as compared with 46 in 1910. Strikes in the printing trades increased from 3 to 10. The table below shows the number of disputes in each industry.

	INDUSTRY.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES. 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1-a.	Agriculture							
1-c.	Fisheries		1	1				
1.	Stone, clay, glass products	13	12	5	4	11	13	11
2.	Metals, machines, conveyances	26	30	44	10	22	46	27
3.	Wood manufactures	7	10	11	7	5	6	10
4.	Leather and rubber goods	3	4	8	3	6	12	6
5.	Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.		2	1	1			2
6.	Paper and pulp	1	3	10	3	2	5	1
7.	Printing and paper goods	13	10	7	7		3	10
8.	Textiles	7	17	26	7	6	13	13
9.	Clothing, millinery, laundering	11	22	28	22	36	27	19
10.	Food, liquors, tobacco	8	8	17	5	13	15	14
11.	Water, light, power	1	2	2			1	
12.	Building industry	53	85	62	64	56	79	78
13.	Transportation, communication	9	31	50	22	19	27	20
14.	Trade	2	2	2	1		2	2
15.	Hotels, restaurants, etc		4	3	1			
16.	Professions (theaters)		2	1	2		1	1
17.	Public employment			4	1			1
	Total	154	245	282	160	176	250	215

EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

While there were fewer disputes in 1911, a reduction much larger in proportion occurred in number of employees affected, as shown in the following table:

	INDUSTRY.	EMPLOYEES INVOLVED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY. 1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1-a.	Agriculture							
1-c.	Fisheries		80	60				
1.	Stone, clay, glass products	3,483	6,512	398	412	3,996	3,056	3,078
2.	Metals, machines, conveyances	3,181	8,634	9,008	668	4,656	11,584	20,126
3.	Wood manufactures	1,015	533	1,307	353	353	1,122	2,255
4.	Leather and rubber goods	232	632	6,273	81	1,102	2,204	6,949
5.	Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.		105	70	20			340
6.	Paper and pulp	70	96	1,844	2,654	269	2,431	360
7.	Printing and paper goods	1,267	4,207	407	1,371		390	3,382
8.	Textiles	1,487	2,673	8,619	368	248	3,305	1,466
9.	Clothing, millinery, etc	21,625	9,506	20,631	7,158	44,515	130,450	25,505
10.	Food, liquors, tobacco	2,546	1,684	2,732	325	3,105	6,325	4,601
11.	Water, light, power	19	55	109			20	
12.	Building industry	33,766	21,801	11,372	3,887	6,489	41,014	13,544
13.	Transportation, communication	5,658	6,365	23,888	5,588	2,445	4,450	12,383
14.	Trade	268	310	145	135		435	57
15.	Hotels, restaurants, etc		373	2,400	20			
16.	Professions (theaters)		140	266	46		136	60
17.	Public employment			1,688	150			42
	Total	74,617	63,706	91,217	23,236	67,178	206,922	94,148

The clothing industry, in which the largest number of employees were concerned in strikes, shows the greatest decrease, from 130,450 in 1910 to 25,505 in 1911, or a reduction of 80 per cent. There was also a considerable decrease, amounting to 67 per cent, in the building industry. Several of the smaller industry groups reveal increases in employees affected. An increase from 11,584 to 20,126 in the metal trades brings that group into the second position in importance instead of third as in 1910 and 1909.

RELATIVE NUMBER INVOLVED.

The following table is intended to give an idea of the proportion of large and small disputes as compared with 1910 and 1909, measured according to number of employees directly involved. In the group of the smallest strikes recorded, those which involved from 10 to 19 workmen, there were 32 strikes this year as compared with 28 last year. The next group, those strikes which comprised from 20 to 49 employees, shows a smaller number but a slightly larger percentage of disputes than in 1910. In every group of the larger disputes, both the actual number and the percentage were less than last year, showing that there were a larger percentage of small strikes and a smaller percentage of large strikes this year.

EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY INVOLVED.	DISPUTES.					
	1911.		1910.		1909.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1–9					1	0.6
10–19	32	14.9	28	11.2	18	10.2
20–49	57	26.5	62	24.8	53	30.1
50–99	37	17.2	48	19.2	39	22.2
100–199	31	14.4	40	16.0	24	13.6
200–499	27	12.6	33	13.2	26	14.8
500–999	14	6.5	19	7.6	5	2.8
1000 +	17	7.9	20	8.0	10	5.7
Total	215	100.0	250	100.0	176	100.0

Duration of Disputes.

Many strikes were of extremely short duration, some lasting only one-half day. In the other extreme, there were nine dis-

putes which lasted 15 weeks or longer and caused more loss of working time than all the others combined. Forty per cent of disputes lasted less than one week. Another 40 per cent lasted one week but less than four. The largest number of workmen in any of the classes as arranged below was 33,151 who were engaged in strikes which lasted between two and four weeks. The same class produced about 20 per cent of the total lost time, or 425,713 days. Last year the largest number of employees and the greatest amount of time lost were in the group of strikes lasting eight weeks and under ten weeks.

DURATION.	Number of disputes.	Employees directly concerned.	Total working days lost by those directly concerned.
Under 1 week	86	9,522	22,414
1 week and under 2 weeks	48	15,071	114,727
2 weeks and under 4 weeks	39	33,151	425,713
4 weeks and under 6 weeks	11	4,307	125,688
6 weeks and under 8 weeks	11	1,804	62,634
8 weeks and under 10 weeks	5	4,554	140,237
10 weeks and under 15 weeks	6	694	41,358
15 weeks or over	9	15,016	1,168,417
Total	215	84,119	2,101,188

AGGREGATE WORKING DAYS LOST IN DISPUTES.

A consideration of the number of men affected, in combination with the duration of a strike, which resolves itself into the number of working days lost, gives the most practical index for measuring and comparing the importance of disputes. The following table gives the figures for such measurement and comparison:

AGGREGATE WORKING DAYS LOST IN DISPUTES.

INDUSTRY.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
1-a Agriculture						
1-c Fisheries	1,680	660				,
1. Stone, clay, glass products	100,652	3,238	6,956	31,481	27,453	30,381
2. Metals, machines, conveyances	160,573	193,824	7,821	81,953	165,428	1,048,577
3. Wood manufactures	9,820	16,503	7,129	11,065	10,745	73,378
4. Leather and rubber goods	27,701	121,275	326	80,690	94,947	216,34$_9$
5. Chemicals, oils, paints	445	630	20			86$_0$
6. Paper and pulp	272	52,182	155,626	3,138	143,040	30,42$_0$

AGGREGATE WORKING DAYS LOST IN DISPUTES.—*Concluded.*

	Industry.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
7.	Printing and paper goods	611,648	4,266	12,815		6,367	51,929
8.	Textiles	36,352	201,765	6,734	2,302	155,070	16,537
9.	Clothing, millinery, laundering	219,549	283,751	108,534	651,144	4,260,391	338,795
10.	Food, liquors, tobacco	23,453	59,709	10,464	60,713	172,938	45,153
11.	Water, light, power	820	3,969			40	
12.	Building industry	421,167	186,575	31,998	76,537	655,700	384,032
13.	Transportation and communication	52,044	555,200	42,983	62,071	78,888	121,546
14.	Trade	1,430	535	4,895		12,115	1,814
15.	Hotels, restaurants, etc.	283	27,800	10			
16.	Professions (theaters)	392	7,182	414		272	300
17.	Public employment		5,196				21
	Total	1,668,281	1,724,260	396,725	1,061,094	5,783,394	2,360,092

The most important group shown in this classification is the metals and machinery trades. The loss of time in the industry aggregated over a million working days, or 45 per cent of the total for all industries. This is the largest increase over last year shown in any industry and is more than six times the number of days lost in the same industry in 1910. The building and the clothing trades were respectively second and third in importance. In each the lost time amounted to more than 300,000 days.

The time lost through labor disturbances in the clothing trades was of less relative importance this year than usual. Thus they show a striking contrast to the figures of 1910, when the time lost in that industry was abnormally large. The loss in 1911 was less than one-twelfth the amount lost in 1910. Part of this reduction is doubtless due to the establishment of a permanent board of local arbitration in New York covering a part of the clothing industry, following the cloak-makers' strike of 1910.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES.

Ninety per cent of the aggregate loss of time was produced by 31 large disputes, each of which involved a loss of 10,000 or more days. A list of these disputes is given herewith, which show the days lost in each dispute, the days lost in each industry and the percentage of lost time due to the principal disputes in each industry.

INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPAL DISPUTES.	Days lost in principal disputes.	Days lost in entire industry.	Percentage of lost time in principal disputes.
1. Stone, clay and glass products:			
New York City, glass cutters	10,370	30,381	34.1
2. Metals, machines and conveyances:			
Hoosick Falls, molders	21,128		
New York Central R. R., boilermakers	113,400		
New York City, boilermakers	26,250		
New York City, jewelry workers	11,040		
New York City, machinists	819,650		
Syracuse, machinists	18,873		
Total	1,010,341	1,048,577	96.4
3. Wood manufactures:			
Buffalo, millmen	33,300		
New York City, cabinet makers	13,000		
New York City, cork cutters	14,944		
Total	61,244	73,378	83.5
4. Leather and rubber goods:			
New York City, leather workers	122,200		
New York City, shoe workers	90,180		
Total	212,380	216,349	98.2
6. Paper and pulp:			
Ticonderoga, paper makers	30,420	30,420	100.0
7. Printing and paper goods:			
New York City, paper box makers	23,400		
New York City, paper box makers	11,700		
Total	35,100	51,929	67.6
9. Clothing, millinery, laundry, etc.:			
New York City, jacket makers	44,500		
New York City, knee pants makers	43,000		
New York City, ladies' tailors	40,000		
New York City, neckwear makers	30,400		
New York City, tailors	143,500		
New York City, waist makers	10,112		
Total	311,512	338,795	91.9
10. Food, liquors and tobacco:			
Syracuse, cigar makers	20,016	45,153	44.3
12. Building industry:			
Buffalo, carpenters	15,750		
New York City, marble workers	256,200		
Rochester, bricklayers	13,440		
Schenectady, laborers	21,600		
Troy, plumbers	14,196		
Utica, building laborers	16,200		
Total	337,386	384,032	87.9

INDUSTRY AND PRINCIPAL DISPUTES.	Days lost in principal disputes.	Days lost in entire industry.	Percentage of lost time in principal disputes.
13. Transportation and communication:			
New York City, chauffeurs	37,990		
New York City, express drivers	39,200		
New York City, express drivers	18,500		
Total	95,690	121,546	78.7
Grand Total (31 principal disputes and all industries)	2,153,943	2,389,576	90.1

The largest dispute of the year was that of machinists in New York City, causing a loss of 819,650 days. The next in importance was in the building industry, namely, the strike of New York City marble workers. Others in which the loss of time aggregated over 100,000 days each were the tailors in New York City, boilermakers on the New York Central Railroad and leather workers in New York City. These 31 principal disputes of 1911 were distributed in ten different industries, the metal trades, the clothing trades and the building industry furnishing six apiece, other industries having one, two or three apiece.

LOCALITIES CHIEFLY AFFECTED.

As is perfectly natural, the large cities of the state being centers of population were likewise centers of industrial disturbance. New York City was the scene of nearly half the disputes and 80 per cent of the time lost. Nine other localities were affected to the extent of 10,000 or more working days lost, as listed below:

		EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.		WORKING DAYS LOST BY THOSE —		
	Disputes.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
New York State	215	84,119	10,029	2,101,188	258,904	2,360,092
New York City	104	69,821	6,535	1,719,485	209,724	1,929,209
New York Central R. R.	1	756		113,400		113,400
Buffalo	7	1,525	199	62,568	2,387	64,955
Syracuse	7	1,941	248	45,396	4,479	49,875
Schenectady	4	1,102		32,736		32,736
Ticonderoga	1	360		30,420		30,420
Hoosick Falls	1	238	874	4,522	16,606	21,128
Utica	4	912	716	12,496	8,487	20,983
Troy	4	194	194	10,362	6,134	16,496
Rochester	3	672		13,660		13,660

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

A table follows in which the disputes of 1911 are arranged according to causes:

CAUSES.	Number of disputes.	Employees directly involved.	Working days lost by those directly concerned.
Increase of wages	89	32,514	667,188
Reduction of wages	14	2,627	25,086
Reduction of hours	12	12,276	754,070
Longer hours			
Trade unionism	59	27,919	442,877
Employment of particular persons	15	1,296	10,556
Working arrangements	12	5,364	172,686
Payment of wages	1	58	29
Sympathetic	8	1,502	23,995
Miscellaneous	5	563	4,701
Total	215	84,119	2,101,188

The most prolific cause was as usual the demand for increased wages, but these were fewer in proportion than last year and involved less than half as many employees. The unusual feature of this year's disputes revealed in a study of the causes is the prominence of strikes for reduction of hours. Twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-six workmen participated in this struggle for shorter working hours, averaging more than a thousand to a dispute. The loss of time was greater in these strikes than in those caused by any other demand or grievance.

Trade-union disputes were more numerous but of far less importance than in 1910. Strikes against wage reductions were more numerous and more extensive. Sympathetic strikes were also of more frequent occurrence.

A further analysis of the trade-union disputes is displayed below:

	Number of disputes.	Employees directly concerned.
Recognition of union	29	21,772
Closed shop	11	744
Disputes between rival unions	9	1,188
For admission of business agent into shop	3	72
For enforcement of union rules	3	214
Discrimination against union members	2	3,700
Against use of non-union materials	2	229
Total	59	27,919

But little more than one-fourth as many workmen participated in this class of disputes in 1911 as in 1910. "Recognition of the union" was the banner followed by three-fourths of the workmen engaged in trade-union battles. Discrimination against union members and disputes between rival unions engaged also large numbers of workmen.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

A classification of the results of disputes is given below, arranged according to causes:

	NUMBER OF DISPUTES —				EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED IN DISPUTES —			
	Won by employers.	Won by workers.	Compromised.	Total.	Won by employers.	Won by workers.	Compromised.	Total.
Increase of wages	45	19	25	89	8,502	16,526	7,486	32,514
Reduction of wages	6	5	3	14	746	869	1,012	2,627
Reduction of hours	6	3	3	12	1,421	255	10,600	12,276
Longer hours								
Trade unionism	25	24	10	59	8,267	7,210	12,442	27,919
Employment of particular persons	7	6	2	15	711	280	305	1,296
Working arrangements	7	2	3	12	1,003	3,836	525	5,364
Payment of wages	1			1	58			58
Sympathetic	6		2	8	1,454		48	1,502
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	5	50	113	400	563
Total	105	61	49	215	22,212	29,089	32,818	84,119

The workmen were somewhat less successful this year than last. In 1910, 90 per cent of the number engaged in disputes were either wholly or partly successful, but in 1911 only 74 per cent. A large portion of those striving for shorter hours were partly successful and half of those on strike for wage advances won their demands while others won a part. Their proportion of success was large also in strikes against wage reductions, for trade-union demands and for more favorable working conditions. But the employers were largely successful in those disputes concerning employment of particular persons, payment of wages and the sympathetic strikes.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT.

Nearly half the strikes were settled by direct negotiations between the contending parties or by persons authorized to represent them. A considerable number were terminated by the simple

return to work without redress of grievances, or in those still more hopeless "lost causes" by the displacement of strikers by new employees.

MODE OF SETTLEMENT.	Number of disputes.	Employees affected (directly or indirectly).
Direct negotiations of the parties or their representatives	99	41,890
Return to work on employers' terms	55	15,246
Displacement of strikers by new employees	37	7,118
Mediation by State Bureau, trade board or other party	21	29,235
Arbitration by trade board		
Arbitration by individuals		
Other methods	3	659
Total	215	94,148

Conciliation by outside agencies played a more important part than last year in the settlement of industrial disputes. While the number of strikes settled thus was only 21 as against 23 in 1910, the number of employees involved therein was much greater, in fact more than twice the number. Seventeen of the cases of conciliation were instances of intervention by representatives of the State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Among these were several of the principal disputes of the year. Detailed narratives of these cases will be found in the report of the Chief Mediator on preceding pages. Three disputes were settled by the mediatory work of local committees and one by the Mayor of New York City.

TABLE I.—DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISPUTES REPORTED

Industry and locality.	Establishments Involved. No.	Clos'd.	Employees. Total No.	Occupation.	Number involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Dura Date.	Days.
									I. STONE, CLAY AND
				Stone.					
Rockland Lake.									
Stone quarry	1	1	225	Quarry workers	125	100	225	Oct. 6–11	4
				Brick.					
Brockway and Chelsea	7	7	371	Brickmakers	371		371	June 9–17	8
Coeymans	5	4	437	Brickmakers	427		427	May 15–22	7
Glasco	4	4	475	Brickmakers and others	432	43	475	May 18–June 1	13
Haverstraw	20		1,000	Brickmakers and helpers	500		500	May 15–18	4
Roseton	3	2	550	Brickmakers	540		540	May 2	1
				Glass.					
Buffalo.									
Mirror factory	1		74	Glass workers and others	59		59	Nov. 29–Jan. 3	29
			(6)	Thereof women	(1)		(1)		
Corning.									
Glass factory	1		1,120	Laborers, glass blowers and others	22		22	Jan. 2	1
			(94)	Thereof women.					
Elmira.									
Cut glass factory	1		66	Glass cutters	40		40	Nov. 4–Jan. 31	73
			(6)	Thereof women.					
New York—Brooklyn.									
Cut glass factories	5	5	400	Glass cutters	400		400	Nov. 12–Jan. 21	59
Cut glass factory	1		20	Glass cutters and helpers	19		19	May 22–31	9
									II. METALS, MACHINES
				Jewelry.					
New York City.									
Jewelry factories	30	30	460	Jewelry workers and polishers.	460		460	Aug. 15–Sept. 13	24
			(35)	Thereof women	(35)		(35)		
				Tinware.					
New York City.									
Tinware factory	1		354	Tinware makers	147	151	298	Oct. 11–Nov. 12	29
			(78)	Thereof women		(75)	(75)		

IN THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

TION. ESTIMATED DAYS LOST. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
GLASS PRODUCTS.					
500	400	900	For increase of 16⅔ per cent in wages.	Strike failed	Strikers returned to work.
2,968		2,968	For increase of from 20 to 35 cents per day in wages, to the scale paid in 1910.	Wages increased 10 cents per day.	Mediation by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
2,989		2,989	Against reduction of 20 cents per day in wages.	Strike failed	Mediation by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration; investigation of wages and conditions at other localities by committee of representatives from employers and strikers with State representative; wages at Coeymans found equal to prevailing rates; strikers returned to work.
5,270	520	5,790	Against reduction of 25 cents per day in wages, in three brickyards; in other yard, for reduction from 12,250 to 8,150 bricks to be wheeled in the afternoon.	Restoration of wages 15 cents per day; 4 men instead of 3 assigned to wheel 12,250 bricks in last case mentioned.	Direct negotiations of the parties. Thirty-two strikers were idle only 2 days; 3 men rendered idle lost no time.
2,000		2,000	Against reduction of 25 cents per day in wages.	Wages not reduced	Direct negotiations of the parties.
540		540	For increase of wages	Strike failed	Strikers returned to work.
1,711		1,711	Against employment of five women in silvering room at higher rate than paid to boys previously employed.	Strike failed	Strikers returned to work.
22		22	For increase of wages	Strike failed	Strikers' places filled with new hands.
2,920		2,920	For recognition of the union, closed shop and increase of 10 per cent in wages.	Strike failed	Part of strikers returned to work; places of others filled by new employees so that factory was full-handed by February 1.
10,370		10,370	Strike of 22 men in one factory on Nov. 12, for increase in piece price for cutting a certain fern dish; followed by lockout of 378 men in four other factories on December 24.	No increase in price for cutting the fern dish; union reported conditions improved so that employees earned $1 more per week.	Negotiations between committee of the union and executive officers of manufacturers' association.
171		171	Against employment of one glass cutter in contravention of union rules and trade agreement.	Strike failed	Dispute never terminated but firm reported strikers' places filled by June 1.
AND CONVEYANCES.					
11,040		11,040	For increase of wages, reduction of working hours and recognition of the union.	Strike failed	Strikers returned to work under old conditions.
4,263	906	5,169	For increase of wages and recognition of the union.	Strike failed	Mediation by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration resulting in strikers' return to work. Strikers lost 29 days; others lost only 6 days.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
II. METALS, MACHINES AND									
Green Island.				**Iron and Steel Works.**					
Steel and iron works	1		40	Rag sorters and others	10		10	Aug. 14–19.	6
			(10)	Thereof women	(10)		(10)		
New York City.									
Iron works	2	2	90	Iron workers	90		90	Aug. 29–Sept. 15	16
New York—Queens.									
Iron working	1		250	Iron workers and others	50		50	Oct. 14–25..	9
New York—Brooklyn				**Metal Beds and Bedsprings.**					
Metal bedstead factory	1		250	Mechanics and helpers	250		250	Jan. 5–14...	9
			50	Molders and others.					
New York City.									
Bedspring factory	1		48	Bedspring makers	46		46	Feb. 27–March 15	15
New York—Queens.									
Metal bedspring factory.	1	1	120	Bedspring makers and metal polishers.	120		120	Dec. 3–21...	16
Hoosick Falls.				**Machine Shops.**					
Harvesting machine factory.	1		495	Molders	238	257	495	Jan. 6–28...	19
			745	Others		617	617		
Little Falls.									
Machine shop	1	1	70	Machinists and others	70		70	Dec. 21–Feb. 18	50
New York City.									
Machine shops	2400		19,250	Machinists, pattern makers and others.	10,000	4,250	14,250	May 1–Sept. 30	129
Syracuse.									
Typewriter factories	5		2,100	Machinists and others	233		233	June 27–Sept. 30	81
			(500)	Thereof women.					
Utica.									
Machine shops	8		*54	Machinists	54		54	July 11–Aug. 31	45
				Boiler Shops.					
Buffalo	6		258	Boiler makers, helpers and apprentices.	155	99	254	Feb. 11–May 13	79

* Total numbe$_r$

In the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
CONVEYANCES — Continued.					
60		60	For change from piece work to day work.	Piece work continued.....	Strikers returned to work.
1,440		1,440	For recognition of the union and reduction of working hours from 53 to 50 per week.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new hands.
450		450	For payment at the rate of time and one-half for work on Columbus Day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work under old conditions.
1,800		1,800	For re-employment of three men discharged for failing to obey foreman's orders.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work. Fifty strikers lost 3 days; 50 lost 6 days and 150 lost 9 days.
690		690	For increase of wages and signed agreement.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) employees; strikers found employment elsewhere. Strike was declared off by union April 25.
1,520		1,520	Against discharge of several employees because of consolidation of two firms.	Strike failed.....	Direct negotiations of the parties resulting in strikers' return to work.
4,522	16,606	21,128	For 15 per cent increase in wages.	Strike failed.....	Mediation by committee of citizens resulting in return of strikers to work.
3,500		3,500	For signed agreement with the union.	Strike failed.....	Negotiations between the parties resulting in strikers' return to work.
650,000	169,650	819,650	For reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day.	Hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day for 1,500 machinists in one shop, effective June 1, 1911; gradual reduction to 8 per day effective July 1, 1913, for 850 in another shop; strike failed in other shops.	Conferences between representatives of firms and unions, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, in cases where settlements were made; in others, strikers returned to work or their places were filled by Oct. 1. Agreements signed in two shops where settlements were made May 9 and July 29.
18,873		18,873	For reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day without reduction of wages.	Strike failed.....	By Oct. 1 only about 50 strikers remained idle, others having returned to work; strikers' places were filled by about Sept. 10.
2,430		2,430	For reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day without reduction of wages.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees by Sept. 1.
5,573	1,287	6,860	For increase of wages 6 cents per hour for inside work and from $3.50 for 9 hours to $4 for 8 hours on outside work.	Wages increased two cents per hour for shop men and 25 cents per day for outside men, for 115 strikers; strike lost by 40 strikers in one shop.	Conference between employers and committee from the boiler makers, arranged by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration except in one shop where dispute never terminated and firm reported running nearly full-handed on May 13. Settlements made Feb. 27 in four shops; May 1 in one shop.

not reported.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									II. METALS, MACHINES AND
				Boiler Shops—Concluded.					
New York City	13	13	750	Boiler makers and helpers	750	†	750	May 1–June 10	35
				Automobiles.					
Buffalo. Automobile factory	1		333	Painters, trimmers and upholsterers.	333		333	Jan. 16–Feb. 4	18
			3,111	Machinists, assemblers and others.		90	90		
			(41)	Thereof women.					
				Railway Repair Shops.					
New York Central Lines (Albany, Buffalo, New York City, Oswego, Rochester, Syracuse, Watertown, Poughkeepsie, Dunkirk, West Seneca and Depew).	2		5,095	Boiler makers and others	756		756	Feb. 20	
			(3)	Thereof women.					
				Shipbuilding.					
Ne York—Brooklyn	2	2	89	Shipwrights	89		89	April 20–May 29	34
			67	Ship carpenters	67		67		
				Pumps.					
Seneca Falls. Pump factory	1		100	Molders	100		100	March 8–18	10
			162	Coremakers and others		162	162		
			(12)	Thereof women		(12)	(12)		
			480	Machinists.					
				Instruments and Appliances.					
New York City. Lighting fixtures factories	10	10	125	Metal polishers	125		125	Oct. 14–19	5
			85	Spinners	85		85		
Automobile lamp factories.	2		31	Automobile lamp makers	28		28	May 1–3	3
New York—Brooklyn. Clock factory	1		1,200	Metal polishers and others	37		37	Oct. 14–19	5
			(200)	Thereof women.					
Surgical instrument factory.	1	1	38	Machinists and metal polishers.	38		38	March 20–April 12	21
				Other Iron and Steel Products.					
New York City Wire factory	1		30	Wire workers	25		25	May 20–27	7

† Other employees, such as machinists, pattern makers, etc., are accounted for in

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
CONVEYANCES — Continued.					
26,250		26,250	For increase of wages from $3.25 to $3.75 per day for boiler makers and corresponding increase for helpers.	Strike failed.....	Mediation by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration resulting in strikers' return to work under old conditions.
5,994	1,080	7,074	Against introduction of piece work system.	Piece work to be tried for two weeks as an experiment; system of payment thereafter to be adjusted between employers and employees.	Conferences between officers of firm and committee from the union, arranged by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Those thrown out of work lost two weeks' time.
.....			Against introduction of piece work in boiler shop of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway at Collinwood, Ohio.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but companies reported all places filled with new employees by August 15.
1,560		1,560	For reduction of working hours.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but firm reported strikers' places filled by May 31. Strikers found employment elsewhere with the shorter work-day after losing about ten days each. Carpenters struck May 1.
1,000	1,620	2,620	Against employment of laborers instead of molders on molding machines.	Both molders and laborers employed to operate machines, pending final adjustment.	Conference between employer and molders' committee.
1,050		1,050	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours for metal polishers.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new hands. Spinners struck in sympathy with the metal polishers.
84		84	For reduction of hours from 53 to 50 per week and for signed agreement.	Hours reduced and agreement signed as demanded.	Conference of representatives of the firms with business agent and committee from the union.
185		185	For increase of wages, reduction of hours and recognition of the union.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but employer reported that strikers' places were filled with new hands on October 20.
798		798	For increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but employer reported places of strikers filled with non-union employees by April 13.
175		175	For increase of $1 per week in wages and for reduction of hours from 60 to 59 per week.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work under old conditions.

report of machinists' strike, which began on same date and affected these same shops.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
II. METALS, MACHINES AND									
				Other Iron and Steel Products—Concluded.					
ROCHESTER.									
Iron foundry	1		12	Molders, coremakers and apprentices.	12		12	Sept. 23–Oct. 5	10
			12	Others.					
SCHENECTADY.									
Pattern making	1		162	Pattern makers	102		102	June 22–28.	5½
			13,758	Others.					
			(1,622)	Thereof women.					
TROY.									
Horseshoeing	16	16	30	Horseshoers	30		30	May 8–10.	3
III. WOOD									
				Planing Mill Products.					
BUFFALO.									
Planing mills	20		700	Mill men	450		450	May 15–Sept. 16	105
GLENS FALLS.									
Planing mills	2		32	Machine and bench men	18	6	24	April 17–June 10	47
			52	Others.					
NEW YORK—BROOKLYN.									
Box factory	1	1	48	Box makers	48		48	March 6–May 13	60
Wood turning	1		21	Wood workers	20		20	April 10–12.	3
				Furniture and Upholstery.					
BINGHAMTON.									
Lounge factory	1		215	Upholsterers	34	41	75	Aug. 9–17.	7
			(25)	Thereof women		(11)	(11)		
JAMESTOWN.									
Furniture factories	2	1	128	Upholsterers and others	69	13	82	Sept. 20–Nov. 18	5
			(2)	Thereof women		(2)	(2)		
NEW YORK CITY.									
Billiard table factory	1	1	140	Woodworkers	140		140	Aug. 15–16.	2

in the year ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
CONVEYANCES — Concluded.					
120		120	Against employment of 18-year old apprentice boy.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) employees by about October 6.
561		561	To compel firm to discharge delinquent union members or force them to pay dues to the union and for discharge of non-union employees.	Delinquent union members paid dues; non-union men joined the union.	Negotiations of union representatives with non-union and delinquent union men resulting in return to work as stated.
90		90	For increase of wages and for half-holiday on Saturdays during July and August.	Wages increased from $16 to $17 per week for floor men and from $17.50 to $18.50 per week for firemen; Saturday half-holidays established for July and August.	Conferences between committees representing associations of employers and employees.
MANUFACTURES.					
33,300		33,300	For reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day, minimum scale of 30 cents per hour and closed shop agreement.	Hours reduced and agreements signed as demanded in three mills employing 150 men; strike failed in other mills.	Negotiations between employers and union representatives in cases where agreements were signed; in others, strikers returned to work. 150 men lost 2 weeks; all men not otherwise employed returned to work on old terms on October 9.
846	282	1,128	For reduction of working hours from 59 to 54 per week.	Strike failed.....	Part of strikers returned to work under old conditions, others secured work elsewhere and their places were filled.
2,880		2,880	For increase of wages, reduction of working hours and recognition of the union.	Strike failed.....	Twenty-four strikers returned to work under old conditions; places of others filled with new hands.
60		60	For increase of $1.50 per week in wages and for reduction of hours from 58½ to 55 per week.	No change in hours or wages.	Conference between employer and committee of strikers, resulting in return to work under old conditions.
238	164	402	For advance in piece work prices.	Piece work prices advanced as planned by firm before strike.	Direct negotiations of the parties. Those thrown out of work lost four days.
3,447	624	4,071	For increase in piece prices.	Strike compromised; 45 employees in one factory returned to work on agreement that certain piece prices should be revised after Jan. 1, 1912; part of strikers in other factory changed from piece work to day work.	Mediation by local committee between employers and strikers' representatives. Twenty-four strikers and 13 others rendered idle returned to work in one factory on Nov. 16; strikers in other factory returned on Nov. 20.
280		280	Against reduction of wages from $4 to $3.78 per day.	Old rate of $4 per day continued.	Conferences between committee of union and manager of company.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
III. WOOD MANU									
				Furniture and Upholstery — Concluded.					
New York City.									
Cabinet making	11	11	650	Cabinet makers	650		650	Oct. 3–25	20
				Brooms and Cork.					
Amsterdam and Fonda.									
Broom factories	5		190	Winders and sewers	150	16	166	Nov. 25–Jan. 14	42
			486	Others.					
New York—Brooklyn.									
Cork factories	5		750	Cork cutters	600		600	May 6–June 10	31
			(500)	Thereof women	(350)		(350)		
IV. LEATHER AND									
				Leather Goods.					
New York City.									
Leather goods factory	1	1	33	Leather workers	33		33	Nov. 5–Dec. 23	42
			(2)	Thereof women	(2)		(2)		
Leather goods factories	88	88	4,000	Fancy leather workers	4,000		4,000	June 17–Aug. 23	58
			(500)	Thereof women	(500)		(500)		
New York—Brooklyn.									
Shoe factories	20	20	2,500	Shoe workers	700	1,800	2,500	Nov. 21–March 9	91
			(1,000)	Thereof women		(1,000)	(1,000)		
				Hair Goods.					
New York—Brooklyn									
Human hair shop	1		120	Hair workers	66	46	112	April 26–May 1	5
			(95)	Thereof women	(49)	(46)	(95)		
				Buttons and Brushes.					
Auburn.									
Button factory	1		300	Button makers	110	20	130	Oct. 31–Nov. 1	1½
			(225)	Thereof women	(100)	(20)	(120)		
Troy.									
Brush factory	1		185	Sandwheel workers and others	30	144	174	May 12–June 8	21
			(25)	Thereof women		(22)	(22)		
V. CHEMICALS, OILS,									
New York—Queens.									
Chemical plant	1		1,000	Drug packers, shippers and others.	240		240	Sept. 25-28.	4
			(300)	Thereof women	(125)		(125)		
New York—Richmond.									
Linseed oil factory	1		140	Laborers and others	100		100	March 17-18	

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
FACTURES — Concluded.					
13,000		13,000	For recognition of the union, week work instead of piece work and reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day.	System changed from piece work to week work; hours reduced to 9 per day; union not recognized.	Direct negotiations of strikers with employers.
3,195	118	3,313	For increase of wages and for reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day.	Strike failed.....	Fourteen strikers returned to work; places of others were filled with new employees by January 16.
14,944		14,944	For reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day and for Saturday half-holidays all the year instead of from June to September.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work under old conditions. Strike started May 6 in one factory employing 143 cutters and became general May 16.
RUBBER GOODS.					
1,080		1,080	For reinstatement of three employees discharged on account of slack work and for distribution of work among all the employees.	Discharged employees reinstated.	Negotiations between employer and committee from the union. Nine strikers were idle 8 days; others 42 days.
122,200		122,200	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new hands; afterward, 95 per cent of old hands were re-employed under old conditions. 600 men struck June 17; 200 July 12; and 3,200 July 26.
54,180	36,000	90,180	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work. Strikes of 105 shoe workers in two factories on Nov. 21 were followed by general strike on Dec. 9. Those thrown out of work were idle. 20 days.
330	230	560	Against reduction of wages..	Former wages restored....	Conference between employers and delegate from the Hebrew Board of Trade.
165	10	175	For increase in pressing prices on one pattern button.	Wages increased as demanded for ten employees.	Conference between employer and committee of strikers.
570	1,584	2,154	To compel shaper foreman to apologize for reporting to sandwheel foremen that one of the sandwheel employees left factory before quitting time.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work, except those not wanted. Strikers were idle 19 days; others lost from 1 to 21 days.
PAINTS, ETC.					
660		660	For reinstatement of a discharged employee; afterward to enforce payment for overtime work.	Discharged employee not reinstated; payment to be made for overtime.	Conference between employer and committee of strikers, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration; 90 men struck Sept. 25, followed by 25 men and 125 women on September 27.
200		200	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
VI. PAPER									
Ticonderoga.									
Pulp and paper mill	1		450	Paper makers, mill workers and others.	360		360	June 12–Oct. 19	110
			(*)	Thereof women	(16)		(16)		
VII. PRINTING AND									
New York City.				**Paper Boxes.**					
Paper box factories	54	54	1,800	Paper box makers	1,800		1,800	Feb. 27–March 13	13
			(1400)	Thereof women	(1400)		(1400)		
Paper box factory	1	1	30	Paper box makers	30		30	March 27–April 1	6
			(22)	Thereof women	(22)		(22)		
Paper box factory	1	1	30	Paper box makers	30		30	March 27–April 12	15
			(18)	Thereof women	(18)		(18)		
Paper box factory	1	1	12	Paper box makers	12		12	March 27-28	2
			(8)	Thereof women	(8)		(8)		
Paper box factories	9		900	Paper box makers	700		700	Aug. 1–8	7
			(280)	Thereof women	(280)		(280)		
Paper box factories	3	3	405	Paper box makers	405		405	Sept. 1–Oct. 14	37
			(205)	Thereof women	(205)		(205)		
New York—Brooklyn.									
Paper box factory	1	1	260	Paper box makers	260		260	June 19–Aug. 9	45
			(60)	Thereof women	(60)		(60)		
New York—Brooklyn.				**Printing.**					
Printing and publishing	1	1	30	Printers, pressmen, feeders and helper.	30		30	Oct. 1–8	6
New York City.				**Bookbinding.**					
Bookbindery	1		160	Bookbinders	80		80	Jan. 25–Feb. 16	20
			(80)	Thereof women	(80)		(80)		
Bookbindery	1	1	35	Bookbinders	22	13	35	Feb. 18–March 4	13
VIII. TEX									
Elmira.				**Silk.**					
Silk factory	1		290	Silk workers and others	175	55	230	Jan. 25–Feb. 18	22
			(210)	Thereof women	(140)	(40)	(180)		
Hornell.									
Silk mill	1		300	Silk workers	10		10	Feb. 23–27.	4
			(*)	Thereof women	(10)		(10)		

* Not reported.

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
AND PULP.					
30,420		30,420	For change from two-tour to three-tour system and increase of wages.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work gradually, beginning about Aug. 21; strike declared off by union Oct. 20.
PAPER GOODS.					
23,400		23,400	For increase of 15 per cent in wages, reduction of hours and recognition of the union.	Wages increased 8½ to 15 per cent and hours reduced from 60 to 54 per week for 510 strikers; agreement signed by 26 firms outside of manufacturers' association; strike failed in other cases.	Negotiations between employers and union business agent in cases where settlements were made; 1,050 strikers returned to work under non-union conditions.
180		180	To compel employer to admit union business agent into the shop during working hours.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) employees.
450		450	To compel employer to admit union business agent into the shop during working hours.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
24		24	To compel employer to admit union business agent into the shop during working hours.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
4,900		4,900	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Union recognised; no change in wages.	Conference between employers and committee from the union.
9,040		9,040	Lockout to enforce reduction of wages.	Compromise reduction of wages from $15 to $14.30 per week for 200 men and from $8.50 to $8 for 205 women.	Conference of employer, committee from the union and representative of American Federation of Labor, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
11,700		11,700	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Union recognised; no increase in wages.	Conference of employer with committee of union and United Hebrew Trades.
180		180	Lockout because of union's demand for new wage scale.	New wage scale signed; wages increased for all but nine pressmen and feeders.	Negotiations between employers and committee from the unions.
1,600		1,600	For recognition of the union and for increase of wages to the union scale.	Union recognised and wages increased as demanded.	Conference between representatives of firm and union officials.
286	169	455	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Demands granted; wages increased $1 per week for 18 bookbinders; hours reduced from 60 to 54 per week.	Conference between employer and committee from the United Hebrew Trades.
TILES.					
1,925	605	2,530	For reinstatement of former superintendent who resigned.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work gradually.
40		40	For reinstatement of discharged employee.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.			EMPLOYEES.					DURA	
INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									VIII. TEXTILES
				Silk — Concluded.					
NYACK.									
Silk finishing factory	1		330	Dyers and helpers and others.	150		15	Dec. 19–21	3
			(40)	Thereof women.					
				Carpets and Rugs.					
AMSTERDAM.									
Carpet factory	1		1,500	Tapestry weavers and others	38		38	March 13-22	9
			(450)	Thereof women.					
RIPTON.									
Carpet factory	1		75	Weavers	75		75	July 31–	47
			169	Loom fixers, wiremen and others.	4		4	Sept. 23	
				Cotton Goods.					
COHOES.									
Cotton cloth mill	1		1,872	Laborers, weavers, spinners and others.	12		12	Nov. 15	1
			(947)	Thereof women.					
GARNERVILLE.									
Cotton print factory	1		759	Folders and others	15	150	165	May 26–	48
			(104)	Thereof women.				July 22	
				Hosiery and Knit Goods.					
HORNELL.									
Silk hosiery factory	1	1	160	Silk hosiery knitters	100	60	160	April 11–15	5
			(60)	Thereof women		(60)	(60)		
WATERFORD.									
Knitting mill	1		67	Finishers and loopers	23		23	June 24–	8
			(67)	Thereof women	(23)		(23)	July 3	
			85	Carders, knitters, spinners and others.					
			(31)	Thereof women.					
				Other Textiles.					
CLARK MILLS.									
Plush factory	1		126	Weavers	126		126	May 16–27	11
			(55)	Thereof women	(55)		(55)		
			391	Finishers, spinners, machinists and others.		284	284		
			(68)	Thereof women		(61)	(61)		
LITTLE FALLS.									
Spinning mill	1		777	Spinners and others	26		26	May 19-25	6
			(388)	Thereof women.					
NEWBURGH.									
Plush factory	1		59	Weavers	59		59	March 14-18	4
			(18)	Thereof women	(18)		(18)		
			228	Carders, spinners, designers, printers and others.					
			(36)	Thereof women.					
				Twine.					
SCHAGHTICOKE.									
Twine factory	1		8	Carders	8		8	April 15–	16
			26	Preparers	21	5	26	May 4	
			(6)	Thereof women	(6)		(6)		
			89	Spinners and others		70	70		
			(41)	Thereof women		(41)	(41)		

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
— Concluded.					
450		450	For increase of wages.....	Wages increased from $8.20 to $8.75 per week.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
342		342	For increase in weavers' wage rate.	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work.
3,713		3,713	Against reduction of about 6 per cent in wages.	Reduced rates established.	Dispute never terminated; two weavers returned to work; new hands employed in places of others. New employees were obtained gradually since Aug. 13; factory lacked about 10 weavers of being full-handed on Sept. 25.
12		12	Against discharge of an employee.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
720	2,400	3,120	For increase of wages from $12.00 to $13.50 per week.	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work or their places were filled; normal operations resumed about July 24. Of those rendered idle, it is estimated that 100 lost four weeks.
500	300	800	Against discontinuance of bonus of ten cents per dozen, when better grade of silk yarn was substituted for the poorer quality.	Strike failed.....	About 80 strikers returned to work; 20 foreigners (Poles) not re-employed. Strikers were not organized.
184		184	Against change in system of dividing work, instituted by the forewoman.	Forewoman's division of work accepted.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
1,386	2,485	3,871	For increase of wages.....	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work. Part of those thrown out of work lost 11 days; part lost 5 to 8 days.
156		156	For increase of wages.....	Wages increased 20 per cent.	Negotiations between employers and committee from the union.
236		236	For discharge of a loom fixer.	Loom fixer discharged.....	Direct negotiations of the parties.
333	750	1,083	For increase of 18 cents per day in wages.	Wages increased from $1.32 to $1.50 per day for seven carders.	Conferences between employer and employees, assisted by committee from the Chamber of Commerce. Increase affected 7 carders; other one received above $1.50 before strike. Lost time averaged 10 to 13 days.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Number involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,									
				Men's Clothing.					
New York City.									
Tailor shops	511	511	10,000	Tailors	10,000		10,000	Oct. 10–Nov. 2	21
			(3,000)	Thereof women	(3,000)		(3,000)		
Knee pants making	100	100	4,000	Knee pants makers	4,000		4,000	Jan. 3–16..	12
			(400)	Thereof women	(400)		(400)		
Tailor shop	1	1	150	Tailors	150		150	July 10–31..	19
New York—Brooklyn.									
Pants making	1	1	50	Pants makers	50		50	Oct. 15–16..	2
			(35)	Thereof women	(35)		(35)		
Knee pants making	1		175	Knee pants makers	115	40	155	Dec. 14–Jan. 21	32
			(75)	Thereof women	(50)	(20)	(70)		
Coat factory	1	1	70	Coat makers	70		70	May 23–27.	5
			(30)	Thereof women	(30)		(30)		
Syracuse.									
Men's clothing factory	1		103	Garment workers	63		63	Nov. 14–26.	12
			(45)	Thereof women	(34)		(34)		
Utica.									
Tailor shops	2		93	Tailors	58	11	69	Nov. 23–Dec. 19	22
			(29)	Thereof women	(14)	(3)	(17)		
				Men's Neckwear.					
New York City.	115		5,000	Neckwear makers	1,900		1,900	Oct. 10–27..	16
			(3,000)	Thereof women	(1,500)		(1,500)		
				Women's and Children's Clothing.					
New York City.									
Ladies' garment factory	1	1	150	Operators, cutters and others	150		150	Nov. 14–Jan. 7	45
			(130)	Thereof women	(130)		(130)		
Shirt waist factories	2	2	198	Waist makers	198		198	Dec. 15–March 1	64
			(187)	Thereof women	(187)		(187)		

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
LAUNDRY, ETC.					
143,500		143,500	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Union recognized, wages increased and hours reduced in 500 shops employing 7,000 tailors; strike failed in other shops employing 3,000 tailors.	Negotiations between employers and committee from the union. Agreement signed. 4,000 strikers lost 21 days; 500 lost 14 days; 3,500 lost 12 days; 1,700 lost 6 days and 300 lost one day.
43,000		43,000	For increase of wages to scale paid a year previous, with understanding that no reduction should be made during slack season, and for recognition of the union.	Demands granted.....	Conference of union business agent with contractors' association and manufacturers. Union estimated that 4,000 strikers lost 7 days and only 3,000 were idle the remaining 5 days of the strike.
1,500		1,500	Against change from system by which whole garment was made by one person, to section work, and for union recognition.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but strikers' places were filled gradually and employer claimed to have all employees needed by Aug. 1. Strikers lost about ten days.
100		100	For reinstatement of a discharged employee.	Discharged employee reinstated.	Conference of committee from the union with employer.
3,680	1,280	4,960	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Union recognised; wages increased from $13–15 to $13.50–15.75 per week.	Conference of employers with union representatives and committee of strikers, arranged by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Agreement signed.
350		350	Refusal to work under new partner taken into the firm.	Partner retired from the firm.	Demands granted, strikers returned to work.
396		396	Against reduction in the wages of three employees.	Wages restored from about $8 to $8.50 (average) per week for the three employees in question.	Negotiations between union officers and foreman of tailor shop. Three employees quit work Nov. 14, others Nov. 21 in sympathy.
916	77	993	Refusal to work on orders sent from Chicago, where tailors were on strike.	Strike failed.....	One firm reported strikers reemployed with the exception of the leaders; other firm reported places filled by new employees on Dec. 6. Strike in one shop employing 24 of the strikers lasted from Nov. 23 to Dec. 5.
30,400		30,400	For recognition of the union, increase of wages, reduction of hours and better working conditions.	Demands granted.....	Negotiations between employers and union strike committee.
6,750		6,750	For division of work done by sample makers among all the employees and for recognition of the union.	Right of company to select its own sample makers conceded; union recognised.	Conference of employers with union representatives, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
10,112		10,112	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Partial recognition of union by one firm employing 128 strikers; strike failed in other factory.	Conference between employer and committee of strikers in case where settlement was made, Feb. 7; strikers' places filled in other case by March 2.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Number involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY,									
				Women's and Children's Clothing — Concluded.					
New York City. Jacket making	70	70	3,800	Non-basted jacket makers	3,800		3,800	June 29–July 24	21
			(800)	Thereof women	(800)		(800)		
New York City. Ladies' suit making	148	148	4,000	Ladies' tailors	4,000		4,000	Sept. 13–23.	10
			(350)	Thereof women	(350)		(350)		
New York—Brooklyn. Ladies' waist factory	1	1	350	Waist makers	350		350	July 7–Aug. 1	22
			(300)	Thereof women	(300)		(300)		
Ladies' suit making	1	1	12	Ladies' tailors	12		12	Aug. 10–14.	4
			(2)	Thereof women	(2)		(2)		
Syracuse. Clothing factories	12	12	90	Ladies' garment workers	90		90	Sept. 4–30..	23
			(40)	Thereof women	(40)		(40)		
				Embroideries.					
New York City. Embroidery factory	1	1	70	Embroiderers	70		70	March 4–18	13
			(58)	Thereof women	(58)		(58)		
				Laundering.					
New York City	300	300	350	Laundry workers	350		350	May 29–June 7	8
Troy	1		98	Shirt ironers	28		28	Jan. 12–14..	2
			(35)	Thereof women					
X. FOOD, LIQUORS									
				Canned Food.					
Barker. Canning factory	1	1	85	Canning factory employees	85		85	Oct. 18.....	1
			(60)	Thereof women	(60)		(60)		
				Bakery and Confectionery Products.					
New York City. Matzoth bakeries	7	7	400	Matzoth bakers	400		400	Jan. 29–Feb. 7	8

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
LAUNDRY, ETC.— Concluded.					
44,500		44,500	For change from piece work to week work, a 53-hour week and signed agreement.	Demands granted.....	Negotiations between employers and strike committee from the union. 1,300 strikers lost 4 days; 1,200 lost 10 days; 1,300 lost 21 days. Agreement signed.
40,000		40,000	For increase of wages. reduction of working hours and abolition of piece work.	Demands granted.....	Conference of representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration with officers of employers' association, followed by conferences between union and employers' association. Agreement signed.
7,700		7,700	Against "open shop" declared by firm.	Strike failed.....	Factory moved out of town.
48		48	For reduction of working hours from 60 to 50 per week and for double pay for overtime.	Hours reduced to 50 per week as demanded.	Conference between employer and settlement committee from the union.
2,070		2,070	For recognition of the union, a 53-hour week and payment for all overtime at rate of time and one-half.	Union recognised; hours reduced from 60 to 53 per week; overtime to be paid time and one-half.	Negotiations between employers and committee from the union.
910		910	For increase of wages, recognition of union and reduction of hours.	Wages increased $1 and $1.50 per week; hours reduced from 53 to 52 per week; and agreement signed, as demanded.	Negotiations between employer and committee representing the union.
1,450		1,450	For recognition of the union.	Union recognised.....	Negotiations between employers and union officers. 300 of the strikers were employers who worked in their own shops; 50 were employees. 200 strikers lost two days; 150 lost seven days.
56		56	Against change in wage system; new laundry paying lower rates but without certain deductions, whereas old laundry on account of location near railroad paid advanced price to cover deductions when goods were damaged by smoke.	Old laundry closed; new rates enforced making net wages about the same.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
AND TOBACCO.					
85		85	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Factory closed and work transferred to firm's other factory.
3,200		3,200	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	Union recognised verbally; wages increased from $6–18 to $9–22 and hours reduced from 60 to 55 per week.	Mediation by committee of rabbis with union officials and committee from the master bakers' association.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
X. FOOD, LIQUORS									
				Bakery and Confectionery Products — Concluded.					
New York City. Bakeries	230	230	1,600	Bakers	1,600		1,600	May 1–6	6
Ice cream making	9	9	35	Ice cream workers	35		35	July 12	1
New York—Brooklyn. Candy making	1		60	Candy makers	16		16	Oct. 20–21	2
			(35)	Thereof women	(8)		(8)		
				Butchering.					
New York City	300	300	500	Butchers	500		500	Oct. 1–21	19
New York City	100	100	150	Butchers	150		150	Nov. 3–9	7
				Beverages.					
New York City. Mineral water bottling	9	9	30	Mineral water bottlers	30		30	May 1–13	12
Syracuse. Breweries	5		265	Brewery workers, drivers and others.	217		217	April 1–4	3
				Cigars.					
New York City	5		1,545	Cigar makers	750		750	Oct. 10–15	6
			(1,000)	Thereof women	(650)		(650)		
New York City	1	1	34	Cigar makers	34		34	July 31–Aug. 5	6
			5	Strippers		5	5		
			(5)	Thereof women		(5)	(5)		
New York City	2		625	Cigar makers	400	125	525	Sept. 26–Oct. 4	8
			(290)	Thereof women	(125)	(65)	(190)		
New York—Brooklyn	1		30	Cigar makers	30		30	Oct. 4–11	7
			(15)	Thereof women	(15)		(15)		
Syracuse	1		302	Cigar makers, packers and others.	194	30	224	June 24–Oct. 31	109
			(100)	Thereof women	(10)	(20)	(30)		
XII. BUILDING									
				Building (General).					
Albany	1		40	Masons	40		40	April 22–24.	1½
			212	Laborers and others		30	30		

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
AND TOBACCO — Concluded.					
9,000		9,000	For signed agreement with the union, increase of wages and reduction of working hours.	Agreement signed; wages increased $1 per week; hours reduced from 11 to 10 per day.	Conference between committees representing employers and union, respectively. 200 strikers lost 3 days; 1,400 lost 6 days.
35		35	For recognition of the union and signed agreement with the union.	Union recognised and agreement signed.	Direct negotiations of the parties or their representatives.
32		32	Refusal to obey foreman's instructions.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work under old conditions.
2,060		2,060	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Demands granted.....	Negotiations between employers and union strike committee. 300 men lost 3 days, 180 men lost 6 days and 20 lost 19 days.
450		450	For recognition of the union, increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Demands granted.....	Negotiations between employers and strike committee of the union. 100 strikers lost one day; others lost seven days.
360		360	For increase of wages, recognition of the union and signed agreement.	Wages increased from $15 to $16 per week for 20 men and from $14 to $15 for 10; agreement signed.	Negotiations between union representative and committee of employers.
651		651	For increase of wages.....	Wages increased $2 per week for the greater number, $1 per week for a few.	Conferences between employers and representatives of the international union of brewery workers, engineers and firemen. Agreement signed.
4,500		4,500	To force settlement of strike in factories of same firms in Tampa, Florida.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
204	30	234	Against making cigars for a Syracuse firm whose employees were on strike.	Strike failed.....	Half the strikers returned to work; places of others were filled with new hands.
3,200	1,000	4,200	Against discontinuance of use of cigars free for smoking during working hours, in consequence of decision by Internal Revenue Department enforcing payment of taxes on all cigars manufactured; also for increase of wages by one firm.	Employees to pay revenue tax on cigars used; increase of about 50 cents per week for 200 employees of one firm.	Negotiations between employers and committee of strikers.
330		330	For discharge of foreman....	Foreman discharged.....	Direct negotiations of the parties.
16,746	3,270	20,016	Against handling non-union cigars.	Strike failed.....	Factory was moved to New York City. Fifty-five strikers lost 109 days; 80 lost 54 days; 59 were still idle Nov. 1.
INDUSTRY.					
40	30	70	For employment of masons instead of marble setters to set interior stone and marble.	Marble setters continued in employment.	Conference between representatives of the two unions affected. Strikers and others lost 8 hours each.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									XII. BUILDING
				Building (General)—Continued.					
Albany	1		14	Electricians	12		12	June 29	1
			*	Others.					
Binghamton	1		28	Carpenters	24		24	Mar. 10–16.	6
Buffalo	200		†450	Carpenters	450	*	450	May 15–June 24	35
Elmira	6		85	Bricklayers, laborers and others.	26	20	46	March 1–9.	8
Hudson Falls	1		36	Bricklayers	36		36	Mar. 25–31.	6
			165	Laborers		60	60		
			165	Carpenters, steel erectors and others.					
Hudson Falls	1		314	Laborers and others	100		100	April 15	1
New York City	1	1	245	Carpenters, cement laborers and engineers.	245		245	June 7	½
			29	Iron workers		29	29		
New York City	1	1	25	Housesmiths	25		25	Jan. 21–Feb. 2	11
			60	Sheet metal workers, steam fitters, elevator constructors and others.	60		60		
New York–Bronx	1	1	70	Bricklayers and laborers	70		70	April 3–8	6
New York–Brooklyn	1		140	Building mechanics	120		120	Jan. 11–28.	16
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	12	Building mechanics	12		12	Jan. 20–28.	8
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	40	Building mechanics	40		40	July 14–17.	3
			22	Iron workers		22	22		
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	60	Housesmiths, steam fitters, painters, plasterers and others.	60		60	Mar. 16–18.	3
			6	Machinists		6	6		
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	78	Iron workers, painters, plumbers and others.	78		78	July 19–27.	8
			15	Laborers		15	15		
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	20	Painters, plumbers, plasterers and elevator constructors.	20		20	Nov. 17–Dec. 31	37
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	29	Painters and others	22	7	29	July 18–22.	5
New York–Brooklyn	1	1	19	Plasterers, plumbers, steam fitters, laborers and helpers.	19		19	Jan. 11–19.	8

* Not reported. † Total

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.					
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
INDUSTRY — Continued.					
12		12	For recognition of the electrical workers' union of which F. J. McNulty was president and for increase of wages from $3 and less to $3.50 per day.	Union recognised as demanded and wages increased to flat rate of $3 per day.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
144		144	Against employment of non-union men.	Non-union men continued in employment.	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) hands by March 17 and strikers found employment elsewhere in about 10 days.
15,750		15,750	Against handling material from mills where employees were on strike.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
208	113	321	For increase of wages from 50 to 60 cents per hour and for Saturday half-holidays during June, July and August.	Wages increased to 55 cents per hour; Saturday half-holidays established as demanded.	Conference of international union representative and committee of the local with employers. Agreement signed. Time lost by those thrown out of work was as follows: 3 men lost ½ day, 3 men lost 2 days, 6 men 7 days and 8 men 8 days.
216	360	576	Against packet system of handling brick.	Packet system discontinued	Conference of the parties.
100		100	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
122	14	136	For employment of metallic lathers instead of iron workers to put in the iron work used in re-enforcement of cement.	Iron workers discharged and metallic lathers employed in their places.	Conference of employers with committee representing the building trades.
575		575	Against employment of an objectionable non-union housesmith.	Strike failed.....	Strike was declared off by unions and strikers returned to work. Housesmiths struck Jan. 21, others on Jan. 28.
420		420	For increase of wages to the union scale.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) employees.
1,920		1,920	Against employment of non-union iron workers.	Union iron workers employed.	Negotiations between engineer in charge and business agent of the union.
96		96	Against employment of non-union metallic lathers.	Union lathers employed...	Negotiations between employer and committee from the Board of Building Trades Delegates.
120	66	186	For discharge of non-union iron workers.	Iron workers were continued in employment.	Strikers returned to work.
180	18	198	For employment of housesmiths instead of machinists to do certain work.	Housesmiths employed on the work in question.	Negotiations between contractor and business agents of building trades unions.
624	120	744	Against employment of non-union laborers.	Union laborers employed..	Conference of committee from the building trades unions representative of city comptroller's office and superintendent of the work.
740		740	To compel payment of money due an employing plasterer.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) hands on Jan. 3.
110	35	145	Against employment of non-union painters at $3 per day.	Union painters employed at $3.50 per day.	Negotiations between employer and committee from the Building Trades Council.
152		152	Against employment of non-union steam fitters.	Union steam fitters employed.	Negotiations between employers and building trades delegates.

number not reported.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.			EMPLOYEES.					DURA	
					NUMBER INVOLVED.				
INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									XII. BUILDING
				Building (General)—Concluded.					
NEW YORK–BROOKLYN..	1	1	65	Tinsmiths, painters, plasterers, steam fitters and others.	65		65	Oct. 4–8...	4½
NEW YORK–QUEENS.....	1	1	30	Iron workers and others.....	10	20	30	Feb. 1–March 1	25
NEW YORK–QUEENS.....	1	1	57	Steam fitters, masons, lathers, roofers and others.	57		57	March 15..	1
			6	Plumbers and helpers.....		6	6		
PEEKSKILL.....	3		18	Bricklayers.....	18		18	May 1.....	1
ROCHESTER.....	50	50	640	Bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons.	640		640	Nov. 3–26..	21
ROME.....	3		*26	Hod carriers.....	26		26	July 11–17..	6
SCHENECTADY.....	13		*150	Bricklayers.....	150		150	June 14–July 8	21
SCHENECTADY.....	13	13	250	Hod carriers.....	250		250	June 14–July 22	33
SYRACUSE.....	35	35	1,107	Laborers.....	1,107		1,107	July 3–8....	6
			200	Masons.....		200	200		
UTICA.....	28	28	650	Building laborers.....	650		650	June 26–July 10	12
			700	Others.....		700	700		
WATERTOWN.....	1		23	Bricklayers.....	23		23	Nov. 25....	½
			60	Hod carriers and laborers....		22	22		
			41	Carpenters and others.					
WATERVLIET.....	2		45	Carpenters.....	40		40	Aug. 24....	1
			150	Others.					
YONKERS.....	2	2	14	Carpenters, plumbers and others.	14		14	July 31–Aug. 5	6
			10	Masons, steam fitters and helpers.		10	10		
				Carpentry.					
AUBURN.....	10		*215	Carpenters.....	215		215	May 15....	1
CANANDAIGUA.....	1	1	10	Carpenters.....	10		10	Jan. 21–23..	2
Huntington.....	16		150	Carpenters.....	68		68	May 1–9...	8

* Total number

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
INDUSTRY — Continued.					
292		292	For employment of sheet metal workers instead of carpenters for hanging metal doors.	Work done by carpenters..	Strikers returned to work after doors were hung.
250	200	450	For employment of iron workers instead of metallic lathers to do certain work.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but firm reported that places of strikers were filled with new employees by March 2.
57	6	63	For employment of steam fitters instead of plumbers.	Steam fitters employed for the work in question.	Negotiations between contractor and business agents of building trades unions.
18		18	For increase of wages from $4 to $4.50 per day.	Wages increased to $4.50 per day.	Conferences between employers and committee from the union.
13,440		13,440	Against employment of members of Operative Plasterers' Union in place of members of Bricklayers' Union by one firm.	Firm in question agreed to employ members of bricklayers' union.	Negotiations between employers and representatives of the unions.
156		156	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
2,325		2,325	In sympathy with strike of hod carriers for increase of wages.	Strike failed.....	Negotiations between executive board of mason contractors' association and arbitration committee of bricklayers' union, assisted by a national officer of the latter. Strikers lost 15½ days.
8,250		8,250	For increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.56 per day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
6,642	1,200	7,842	For increase of wages and recognition of the union.	Wages increased from 22½ to 26 cents per hour for about 400 building laborers and from 17 to 22½ cents for other laborers, to take effect Aug. 19, 1911; union recognized..	Conferences between Mason Builders' Association and laborers, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Agreement signed.
7,800	8,400	16,200	For increase of wages from 22½ and 25 to 33 cents per hour.	Compromise increase of wages to 27½ and 30 cents per hour.	Conferences between master masons' association and committee from the union.
11	11	22	To force contractor to pay discharged employee's carfare to his home.	Carfare paid.....	Direct negotiations; strikers returned to work, except those who demanded carfare and were dismissed.
40		40	For increase of wages for 10 carpenters who were receiving less than the union rate.	Strike failed.....	The 30 employees of one contractor, who were receiving the union rate of wages, returned to work; others returned to work or their places were filled.
84	36	120	For employment of members of United Association of plumbers instead of members of International Union of steam fitters.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work. Six steam fitters and helpers thrown out of work returned after two days.
215		215	For Saturday half-holidays and increase in wage rate per hour to offset the shortening of hours.	Hours reduced from 48 to 44 per week; wages increased from 37½ to 41 cents per hour.	Conference between committees representing the Builders' Association and the union.
20		20	Against employment of non-union carpenters.	Non-union men discharged.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
544		544	For signed agreement with the union.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but employers hired new men and most of the strikers found employment elsewhere on union terms.

not reported.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									XII. BUILDING
				Carpentry — Concluded.					
Jamestown	25		200	Carpenters	50		50	May 1–Sept. 30	129
Middletown	12		75	Carpenters	50		50	April 1–5	4
New York—Brooklyn	1	1	35	Carpenters	35		35	Oct. 15–Dec. 10	44
New York—Brooklyn	1	1	20	Carpenters	20		20	April 1–5	4
				Painting.					
Mamaroneck	3	3	45	Painters	45		45	April 1–7	6
Middletown	12	12	45	Painters	45		45	April 7–14	7
New York City	1	1	20	Painters	20		20	March 24-31	7
New York—Brooklyn	68	68	2,400	Painters, decorators and gilders.	2,400		2,400	Sept. 1–5	2½
Utica	22	22	155	Painters	150	5	155	May 1–10	9
				Plumbing.					
Lockport	9	9	24	Plumbers and steam fitters	24		24	May 1–13	12
Middletown	8	8	14	Plumbers	14		14	April 1–12	10
New York—Queens	6	6	100	Plumbers	100		100	July 6–22	15
Norwich	3		25	Plumbers and tinsmiths	12		12	April 4–5	1½
Port Jervis	6	6	27	Plumbers and steamfitters	15	12	27	Oct. 17–29	12
Troy	18		114	Plumbers, steam fitters and gasfitters.	106		106	May 1–Aug. 16	91
			50	Others.		50	50		

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
INDUSTRY — Continued.					
4,525		4,525	For a "closed shop" agreement.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but employers reported having all the help wanted. The union reported no members idle on account of strike September 30.
200		200	For increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day	Wages increased to $3.28 per day.	Conference between committees representing employers and union. Agreement signed.
1,540		1,540	Against use of non-union wood trim.	No more non-union trim to be used.	Conference between employers and delegate of union representing the strikers.
80		80	For increase of wages from $3.50 to $4.50 per day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new hands.
270		270	For increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day.	Wages increased to $3.75 per day.	Negotiations between employers and union committee.
315		315	For increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day.....	Wages increased to $3 per day.	Conference between employers and committee from the union. Agreement signed.
140		140	For increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 per day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
6,000		6,000	For increase of 50 cents per day in wages and for recognition of the union.	Wages increased from $3.50 to $4 per day for 2,200 painters and from $4 to $4.50 for 200 decorators and gilders; union recognized.	Negotiations between committees representing employers and union respectively. Agreement signed.
1,350	10	1,360	For Saturday half-holidays and increase of wage rate from 40⅞ to 44½ cents per hour.	Saturday half-holidays established and wage rate increased as demanded, effective July 1, 1911.	Conference between employers and strikers' representatives. Those thrown out of work were idle two days.
288		288	For increase of wages from $3 to $3.50 per day and Saturday half-holidays with pay.	Wages increased to $3.25 per day; work on Saturday afternoons to be paid at rate of time and one-half.	Conference between employers and committee of strikers.
140		140	For increase of wages from $3.50 to $4 per day and for Saturday half-holidays.	Wages increased to $3.82 per day; Saturday half-holidays established.	Negotiations between employers and union committee. Agreement signed.
1,500		1,500	For increase of wages from $4.75 to $5 per day and for a signed agreement.	Wages increased to $5 per day; no written agreement.	Conferences between committees representing the union and the employers' association.
12		12	For increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day.	Wages increased from $2 50 to $2.75 and $2.83 and from $3 to $3.15 per day.	Direct negotiations of individual strikers with their employers. Some of the strikers were idle only one-half day, others one and one-half days.
180	144	324	For increase of wages to a uniform rate.	Wages ranging from $2 to $3.06 changed to $3 per day; hours reduced from 9 to 8 per day.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
9,646	4,550	14,196	For increase of wages from $3.60 to $4.50 per day.	Wages increased to $3.75 per day; future disputes to be referred to arbitration.	Conference between representatives of master plumbers' association and union, arranged by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration. Agreement signed.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Number Involved: Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
									XII. BUILDING
				Sheet Metal Working.					
Albany	1		47	Sheet metal workers and others.	12		12	Nov. 12–18	5
New York City	4	4	57	Sheet metal workers	57		57	May 8–17	9
				Street and Subway Constructing, Etc.					
Auburn. Street and subway construction.	1		55	Laborers	40		40	Aug. 28–30	3
Fulton. Sewer construction	1		48	Laborers	36		36	Aug. 10–12	3
Olean. Street and sewer construction.	6		125	Laborers	70	10	80	Oct. 20–22	3
Oneida. Street paving	1	1	30	Laborers	12	18	30	May 26–27	2
Oriskany Falls. Water works construction	1	1	35	Laborers	35		35	Sept. 16–18	2
Ossining. Sewer construction	1	1	90	Laborers	90		90	Sept. 7–9	2
Potsdam. Water main construction.	1	1	10	Laborers	10		10	Oct. 5–8	4
Westfild. Sewer construction	1	1	40	Laborers	40		40	April 14	½
				State Road Construction.					
Auburn	1		22	Laborers	10		10	May 19	½
			6	Teamsters and others.					
Canton	1	1	175	Laborers	175		175	June 28	1
Glen	1	1	25	Laborers	15	10	25	July 3–6	3
Gouverneur	1		75	Laborers	50		50	June 3–6	3
Lowville	1	1	58	Laborers	58		58	Oct. 18	1
Pembroke	1		60	Laborers	15		15	June 1	1
			14	Engineers, steam drillers and foreme n.					
Stuyvesant Falls	1		117	Laborers	60		60	Sept. 24	1
				Barge Canal Construction.					
Eagle Harbor	1	1	20	Laborers	20		20	Oct. 15	1
			6	Boatmen, teamsters and others.		6	6		

in the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
INDUSTRY — Continued.					
60		60	In sympathy with men on strike in New York City for employment of sheet metal workers instead of carpenters in erection of hollow metal trim.	Strike failed.....	Strike was declared off and strikers returned to work.
513		513	For employment of sheet metal workers instead of carpenters for hanging metal doors and placing metal trim.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work by order of the union.
120		120	For increase of wages.....	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work.
108		108	For increase of wages from $1.60 to $1.75 per day.	No change in wages.....	Nearly all the strikers returned to work.
210	30	240	For increase of wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour.	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work.
24	9	33	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work or their places were filled. Those thrown out of work were idle one-half day.
70		70	For increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day without change in daily wages.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
180		180	To compel return of 50 cents apiece paid for use of shovels	Money refunded.....	Direct negotiations of the parties.
40		40	For increase of wages from 20 to 25 cents per hour.	Wages increased to 22½ cents per hour.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
20		20	For increase of wages from 16½ to 20 cents per hour.	Wages increased to 20 cents per hour.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
5		5	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work. Some of the strikers returned within two hours, the remainder next morning.
175		175	For increase of wages from $1.75 to $2 per day for 40 quarrymen and from $1.75 to $1.85 for 135 laborers.	Wages increased as demanded.	Direct negotiations between contractors and strikers.
45	30	75	For increase of wages from $1.75 to $2 per day.	No change in wages.....	Strikers returned to work.
150		150	For increase of wages from 17½ to 20 cents per hour.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work at old rate.
29		29	Against delay in payment of wages caused by delay of one day in express.	Wages paid one day late..	Half of the strikers returned to work after two hours, the others the next day.
15		15	For increase of wages from $1.75 to $2 per day.	Wages increased to $1.85 per day for new employees.	Strikers' places filled with new employees at advanced rate.
60		60	For increase of wages from $1.75 to $1.85 per day.	No change in wages.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
20	6	26	For increase of wages from $1.50 to $1.75 per day.	Wages increased to $1.65 per day.	Direct negotiations of the parties.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.			EMPLOYEES.					DURA	
INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	NUMBER INVOLVED. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days
XII. BUILDING									
				Barge Canal Construction — Concluded.					
PENDLETON	1	1	100	Laborers	100		100	Dec. 20	½
STILLWATER	1		140	Steam shovel engineers, carpenters, firemen and others.	38		38	June 5–8	4
				Railway Track Construction.					
ELMIRA	1	1	175	Laborers	175		175	Feb. 1–2	2
NEW YORK—QUEENS. Track construction and maintenance.	1	1	100	Laborers	100		100	Jan. 13	1
				Excavating.					
SCHENECTADY	7	7	600	Laborers	600		600	June 10–July 22	36
SYRACUSE	1	1	55	Laborers	37	18	55	Aug. 29	½
				Other Building Work.					
BUFFALO. Elevator erection	1	1	28	Elevator construction	28		28	Nov. 7–11	5
Dredging	3	3	60	Deckhands and firemen	50	10	60	May 10–11	2
NEW YORK CITY. Marble industry	52	52	600	Polishers, sawyers and others.	600		600	Aug. 5–Dec. 16	112
			1,800	Carvers, cutters, setters, laborers and others.	1,800		1,800		
OSWEGO. Telephone construction and maintenance.	1		*17	Linemen	17		17	Feb, 13–18	6
ROCHESTER. Elevator erection	1	1	20	Elevator constructors	20		20	Nov. 7–11	5
XIII. TRANSPORTATION									
NEW YORK CITY. Cab and taxicab driving	10		1,380	**Teaming, Etc.** Chauffeurs and cab drivers	1,310		1,310	Nov. 7–Dec. 5	29
Mercantile delivery	25	25	2,500	Delivery drivers	2,500		2,500	Nov. 8–Dec. 2	22

* Total not

In the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION.					
ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.			Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
INDUSTRY — Concluded.					
50		50	Against reduction of wages from summer to winter.	Summer rate continued....	Direct negotiations of the parties.
152		152	Against action of an Italian foreman in discharging two American rock drillers and substituting aliens in their places.	Discharged men reinstated; foreman not authorised to discharge men.	Conference between contractors and committee of strikers, arranged by representative of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
350		350	Against reduction of wages from $1.60 to $1.44 per day, caused by reduction of hours from 10 to 9 without change in hourly wage rate.	Wages increased from $1.44 per day of 9 hours to $1.50 per day of 10 hours; afterward to $1.60 for 10 hours.	Direct negotiations of the parties.
100		100	Against reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day with corresponding reduction in wages.	Strike failed.....	Seventy strikers returned to work; places of others filled by new employees.
21,600		21,600	For increase of wages from 16 to 25 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 10 to 8 per day.	Wages increased to 22 cents per hour; hours reduced to 8 per day.	Negotiations between contractors and union committee, assisted by president of the international union.
18	9	27	Against system of working in shifts, one shift to finish work at 4 P. M., and one at 5 P. M., 8 hours per day.	Wages increased from 22½ to 25 cents per hour and hours from 44 to 60 per week, for new employees.	Non-union men employed in strikers' places.
140		140	To compel settlement of strike of elevator constructors against same firm in Chicago for employment of members of their union in place of members of machinists' union.	Elevator constructors to be employed after firm's agreement with machinists expired.	Negotiations between representatives of firm and officers of union.
100	20	120	For increase of $5 per month in wages.	Wages increased as demanded.	Conferences between employers and union representative.
256,200		256,200	For increase of 50 cents per day in wages for polishers, sawyers and bed rubbers.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work; strike declared off by union.
102		102	For increase of wages from $2.75 to $3 per day.	Wages increased to $3 per day.	Negotiations between employers and union representatives, assisted by mayor of the city.
100		100	To compel settlement of strike of elevator constructors against same firm in Chicago for employment of members of their union in place of members of machinists' union.	Elevator constructors to be employed after firm's agreement with machinists expired.	Negotiations between representatives of firm and officers of union.
AND COMMUNICATION.					
37,990		37,990	For increase of wages, recognition of the union and better working conditions.	Wages increased and working conditions improved; no discrimination between union and non-union employees.	Mediation by mayor of New York City resulting in acceptance by strikers of terms offered by employers.
7,500		7,500	For increase of wages and recognition of the union.	Wages increased from $12 to $15 per week; union recognized.	Direct negotiations of the parties. Strikes occurred in a series, beginning Nov. 8 and ending Dec. 3, the average duration being three days.

reported.

Table I.— Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Duration	
Industry and Locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Number involved. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days.
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND									
				Teaming, Etc.— Concluded.					
Groceries delivering	3	3	73	Teamsters	73		73	Feb. 23–March 7	11
NEW YORK—BROOKLYN. Coal yard	1		17	Teamsters and laborers	17		17	Oct. 17–19	3
Hay and feed barns	1		60	Teamsters	32		32	Nov. 29–Dec. 3	5
Teaming	1	1	10	Teamsters	10		10	May 9	1
				Street Railways.					
NEW YORK CITY	1		80	Channel rail men	60		60	May 8-10	3
NEW YORK—BROOKLYN.	1		674	Conductors and motormen	446		446	Aug. 5–16	12
NEWBURGH	1		65	Motormen and conductors	65		65	June 9–10	1
			8	Shop and engine men					
				Marine Transportation.					
NEW YORK CITY. Steamship line	1		837	Sailors, cooks, waiters and others.	307		307	June 17–20	4
Marine transportation	1		36	Sailors, cooks and others	20		20	July 7	½
				Railway Maintenance.					
BINGHAMTON	1	1	12	Track laborers	12		12	Nov. 20	1
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway.	1		130	Track foremen	45		45	Sept. 18–30.	12
			1,670	Track laborers	500		500		
				Express Handling.					
MATTEAWAN	1		18	Teamsters	11		11	Feb. 27	1
			1	Superintendent.					

In the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Continued.

TION. ESTIMATED DAYS LOST. Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
COMMUNICATION — Continued.					
803		803	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated but strikers' places were filled with new hands by March 8.
51		51	For extra pay for overtime and for refund of money deducted from one man's wages.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work under old conditions.
160		160	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Strike failed.....	Ten strikers returned to work; places of others filled with new hands on Dec. 5.
10		10	For recognition of the union and increase of wages.	Union recognised and wages increased as demanded, from $11 and $12 to $13 per week for two employees; from $13 to $15 for six; and from $15 to $17 for two.	Conference between employer and committee from the union.
180		180	For increase of wages from $2.10 to $2.50 and reduction of working hours from 10 to 9, per day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new (non-union) employees.
5,096		5,096	For increase of wages from 23 to 25 cents per hour and from $1.75 to $2 per day.	Strike failed.....	Dispute never terminated, but employer reported places of strikers filled with new hands by Aug. 17; 414 men struck Aug. 5; 32 others struck in sympathy Aug. 13.
65		65	For discharge of assistant superintendent.	Assistant superintendent retained; employees to have right to appeal to president to adjust serious differences.	Conference between management of railway and union committee, assisted by officers of Central Labor Union and Chamber of Commerce.
1,228		1,228	For increase of wages, increase in allowance for board while on shore from 50 to 75 cents per day and for better living and working conditions.	Nearly all demands granted; compromise increase in wages; board allowance increased to 60 cents per day.	Conferences of union officers with manager of the line and representatives of other steamship lines, arranged by representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration.
10		10	For increase uf wages and for employment of men from the union instead of from boarding house keepers.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new employees.
12		12	Against reduction of hours from 10 to 8 per day without change in hourly rate of wages.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work on 8-hour basis.
6,540		6,540	For increase of wages, adoption of a schedule of working rules and wage rates and for reinstatement of a discharged foreman who had acted as chairman of grievance committee.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
11		11	Against doing stable work on Sundays.	Strike failed.....	One striker returned to work others found employmen elsewhere and their place were filled.

Table I.—Detailed Statement of Disputes Reported

Establishments Involved.			Employees.					Dura	
					Number involved.				
Industry and locality.	No.	Clos'd.	Total No.	Occupation.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Date.	Days
									XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND
				Express Handling — Concluded.					
New York City	7	7	2,800	Express drivers	2,800		2,800	Oct. 28–Nov. 12	14
New York City	1		1,200	Express drivers and helpers	1,000		1,000	March 3	1
New York City	3	3	2,700	Express drivers	2,700		2,700	Mar. 11–22	10
				Ice Handling.					
Albany.									
Ice handling	1	1	60	Ice handlers	20	40	60	Dec. 23–24	1
Jamestown.									
Ice harvesting	1		65	Laborers	15		15	Jan. 25–26	2
				Messenger Service.					
New York City	1		700	Messenger boys	400		400	Nov. 23–Dec. 1	9
									XIV.
New York City.									
Grocery	1		80	Teamsters and others	37		37	Dec. 27–Jan. 21	22
Banking	4		30	Bank clerks	20		20	Feb. 11–May 17	82
									XVI. PROF
New York City.									
Picture show houses	11	11	60	Actors	60		60	Oct. 18–22	5
			(20)	Thereof women	(20)		(20)		
									XVII. PUBLIC
New York City.									
City ferry boats	1		130	Firemen and oilers	42		42	Dec 30	½

n the Year Ended September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

TION.	ESTIMATED DAYS LOST.		Principal cause or object.	Result.	Mode of settlement — Remarks.
Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.			
COMMUNICATION — Concluded.					
39,200		39,200	For increase of wages and for permission to belong to the union.	Wages increased $5. per month, hours reduced from 70 to 60 per week with extra pay for overtime, and right to membership in union conceded.	Mediation by Mayor of New York City and representatives of State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, Merchants' Association of New York and National Civic Federation, resulting in settlement on terms suggested by State Bureau.
1,000		1,000	Against alleged discrimination against union members by violating the principle of seniority in promotions.	Men to be promoted according to seniority.	Negotiations between union committee and officers of the company.
18,500		18,500	Against alleged discrimination by the companies against union members.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work or their places were filled by new employees; 1,000 drivers employed by one company struck March 11, followed by strike of 1,700 employed by two other companies on March 17.
20	40	60	For increase of wages from $2 and $2.25 to $2.50 per day.	Strike failed.....	Strikers returned to work.
30		30	For increase of wages.....	Strike failed.....	Part of the strikers returned to work within a few days.
3,100		3,100	For increase of wages and reduction of hours.	Strike failed.....	Three hundred strikers returned to work; places of others were filled with new hands. 250 boys lost 7 days; 150 lost 9 days.
TRADE.					
814		814	For recognition of the union.	Strike failed.....	Strikers' places filled with new hands by Jan. 23.
1,000		1,000	For recognition of the union and shorter hours of labor.	Hours reduced from 55 to 52 per week; union not recognized.	Direct negotiations between employers and individual employees. The time lost averaged 50 days for each striker.
ESSIONS.					
300		300	For recognition of the union..	Agreement with union signed.	Conference between committees representing the union and the employers' association.
EMPLOYMENT.					
21		21	Against reduction of working force from 6 to 4 firemen on each boat.	Each crew to consist of 4 firemen, with a fifth man called a "handy man" to divide his time equally between the two boiler rooms on each boat.	Conference between commissioner of docks and committee of firemen.

TABLE II.—PRINCIPAL LABOR DISPUTES BEGUN IN 1911.*

	Locality.	Trade. [Trades affected *indirectly* are *italicized*. Figures in parentheses refer to industry number.]	Date.	Duration (weeks).	Employees involved.			Working days lost by employees—		
					Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total.
1	New York City	Machinists, *pattern makers* and *others*..(2)	May 1–Sept. 30	21⅓	10,000	4,250	14,250	650,000	169,650	819,650
2	New York City	Marble workers..(12)	Aug. 5–Dec. 16	18⅔	2,400		2,400	256,200		256,200
3	New York City	Tailors..(9)	Oct. 10–Nov. 2	3½	10,000		10,000	143,500		143,500
4	New York Central Lines.	Boilermakers..(2)	Feb. 20–Aug. 15	25	756		756	113,400		113,400
5	New York City	Leather workers..(4)	June 17–Aug. 23	9⅘	4,000		4,000	122,200		122,200
6	New York City	Shoe workers..(4)	Nov. 21–March 9	15⅕	700	1,800	2,500	54,180	36,000	90,180
7	New York City	Jacket makers..(9)	June 29–July 24	3⅘	3,800		3,800	44,500		44,500
8	New York City	Knee pants makers..(9)	Jan. 3–16	2	4,000		4,000	43,000		43,000
9	New York City	Ladies' tailors..(9)	Sept. 13–23	1⅘	4,000		4,000	40,000		40,000
10	New York City	Express drivers..(13)	Oct. 28–Nov. 12	2⅕	2,800		2,800	39,200		39,200
11	New York City	Chauffeurs and cab drivers..(13)	Nov. 7–Dec. 5	4⅖	1,310		1,310	37,990		37,990
12	Buffalo	Mill men..(3)	May 15–Sept. 16	17½	450		450	33,300		33,300
13	Ticonderoga	Paper makers and others..(6)	June 12–Oct. 19	18½	360		360	30,420		30,420
14	New York City	Neckwear makers..(9)	Oct. 10–27	2⅔	1,900		1,900	30,400		30,400
15	New York City	Boiler makers and others..(2)	May 1–June 10	5⅔	750		750	26,250		26,250
16	New York City	Paper box makers..(7)	Feb. 27—March 13	2⅓	1,800		1,800	23,400		23,400
17	Schenectady	Laborers..(12)	June 10–July 22	6	600		600	21,600		21,600
18	Hoosick Falls	Molders and *others*..(2)	Jan. 6–28	3½	238	874	1,112	4,522	16,606	21,128
19	Syracuse	Cigar makers, packers and *others*..(10)	June 24–Oct. 31	18⅓	194	30	224	16,746	3,270	20,016
20	Syracuse	Machinists..(2)	June 27–Sept. 30	13⅓	233		233	18,873		18,873
21	New York City	Express drivers..(13)	March 11–22	1⅔	2,700		2,700	18,500		18,500
22	Utica	Building laborers and *others*..(12)	June 26–July 10	2	650	700	1,350	7,800	8,400	16,200
23	Buffalo	Carpenters..(12)	May 15–June 24	5⅔	450		450	15,750		15,750
24	New York City	Cork cutters..(3)	May 6–June 10	5⅓	600		600	14,944		14,944
25	Troy	Plumbers and *others*..(12)	May 1–Aug. 16	15⅓	106	50	156	9,646	4,550	14,196
26	Rochester	Bricklayers..(12)	Nov. 3–26	3⅓	640		640	13,440		13,440

27	New York City	Cabinet makers	(3)	Oct. 3–25	3½	650		650	13,000		13,000
28	New York City	Paper box makers	(7)	June 19–Aug. 9	7½	260		260	11,700		11,700
29	New York City	Jewelry workers	(2)	Aug. 15–Sept. 13	4	460		460	11,040		11,040
30	New York City	Glass cutters	(1)	Nov. 12–Jan. 21	9⅝	400		400	10,370		10,370
31	New York City	Waist makers	(9)	Dec. 15–March 1	10½	198		198	10,112		10,112

* That is, those in which the aggregate time lost was 10,000 or more working days.

TABLE III.— NUMBER OF DISPUTES, ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES AFFECTED AND DAYS LOST.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES —				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES —		
		Affected.	Closed.	Before dispute	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total number involved.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly concerned.	Total.
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.										
Stone	1	1	1	225	125	100	225	500	400	900
Brick	5	39	17	2,833	2,270	43	2,313	13,767	520	14,287
Glass	5	9	5	1,680	540		540	15,194		15,194
Total	11	49	23	4,738	2,935	143	3,078	29,461	920	30,381
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.										
Jewelry	1	30	30	460	460		460	11,040		11,040
Tinware	1	1		354	147	151	298	4,263	906	5,169
Iron and steel works	3	4	2	380	150		150	1,950		1,950
Metal beds and bedsprings	3	3	1	468	416		416	4,010		4,010
Machine shops	5	2,415	1	22,714	10,595	5,124	15,719	679,325	186,256	865,581
Boiler shops	2	19	13	1,008	905	99	1,004	31,823	1,287	33,110
Automobiles	1	1		3,444	333	90	423	5,994	1,080	7,074
Railway repair shops	1	2		5,095	756		756	113,400		113,400
Shipbuilding	1	2	2	156	156		156	1,560		1,560
Pumps	1	1		742	100	162	262	1,000	1,620	2,620
Instruments and appliances	4	14	11	1,479	313		313	2,117		2,117
Other iron and steel products	4	19	16	14,004	169		169	946		946
Total	27	2,511	76	50,304	14,500	5,626	20,126	857,428	191,149	1,048,577
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.										
Planing mill products	4	24	1	853	536	6	542	37,086	282	37,368
Furniture and upholstery	4	15	13	1,133	893	54	947	16,965	788	17,753
Brooms and cork	2	10		1,426	750	16	766	18,139	118	18,257
Total	10	49	14	3,412	2,179	76	2,255	72,190	1,188	73,378
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.										
Leather goods	3	109	109	6,533	4,733	1,800	6,533	177,460	36,000	213,460
Hair goods	1	1		120	66	46	112	330	230	560
Buttons and brushes	2	2		485	140	164	304	735	1,594	2,329
Total	6	112	109	7,138	4,939	2,010	6,949	178,525	37,824	216,349
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC	2	2		1,140	340		340	860		860
VI. PAPER AND PULP	1	1		450	360		360	30,420		30,420
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.										
Paper boxes	7	70	61	3,437	3,237		3,237	49,694		49,694
Printing	1	1	1	30	30		30	180		180
Bookbinding	2	2	1	195	102	13	115	1,886	169	2,055
Total	10	73	63	3,662	3,369	13	3,382	51,760	169	51,929.
VIII. TEXTILES.										
Silk	3	3		920	335	55	390	2,415	605	3,020
Carpets and rugs	2	2		1,744	117		117	4,055		4,055
Cotton goods	2	2		2,631	27	150	177	732	2,400	3,132
Hosiery and knit goods	2	2	1	312	123	60	183	684	300	984
Other textiles	3	3		1,581	211	284	495	1,778	2,485	4,263
Twine	1	1		123	29	75	104	333	750	1,083
Total	13	13	1	7,311	842	624	1,466	9,997	6,540	16,537

Table III.— Number of Disputes, Establishments, Employees Affected and Days Lost — Concluded.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of disputes.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.		NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES —				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST BY EMPLOYEES —		
		Affected.	Closed.	Before dispute.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly affected.	Total number involved.	Directly concerned.	Indirectly concerned.	Total.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.										
Men's clothing	8	618	614	14,641	14,506	51	14,557	193,442	1,357	194,799
Men's neckwear	1	115		5,000	1,900		1,900	30,400		30,400
Women's and children's clothing	7	235	235	8,600	8,600		8,600	111,180		111,180
Embroideries	1	1	1	70	70		70	910		910
Laundering	2	301	300	448	378		378	1,506		1,506
Total	19	1,270	1,150	28,759	25,454	51	25,505	337,438	1,357	338,795
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.										
Canned food	1	1	1	85	85		85	85		85
Bakery and confectionery products	4	247	246	2,095	2,051		2,051	12,267		12,267
Butchering	2	400	400	650	650		650	2,510		2,510
Beverages	2	14	9	295	247		247	1,011		1,011
Cigars	5	10	1	2,541	1,408	160	1,568	24,980	4,300	29,280
Total	14	672	657	5,666	4,441	160	4,601	40,853	4,300	45,153
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.										
Building (general)	31	375	141	6,621	4,509	1,147	5,656	60,894	10,609	71,503
Carpentry	7	66	3	705	448		448	7,124		7,124
Painting	5	106	106	2,665	2,660	5	2,665	8,075	10	8,085
Plumbing	6	50	29	354	271	62	333	11,766	4,694	16,460
Sheet metal working	2	5	4	104	69		69	573		573
Street and subway construction, etc.	8	13	5	433	333	28	361	772	39	811
State road construction	7	7	3	552	383	10	393	479	30	509
Barge canal construction	3	3	2	266	158	6	164	222	6	228
Railway track construction	2	2	2	275	275		275	450		450
Excavating	2	8	8	655	637	18	655	21,618	9	21,627
Other building work	5	58	57	2,525	2,515	10	2,525	256,642	20	256,662
Total	78	693	360	15,155	12,253	1,286	13,544	368,615	15,417	384,032
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.										
Teaming, etc	6	41	29	4,040	3,942		3,942	46,514		46,514
Street railways	3	3		827	571		571	5,341		5,341
Marine transportation	2	2		873	327		327	1,238		1,238
Railway maintenance	2	2	1	1,812	557		557	6,552		6,552
Express handling	4	12	10	6,719	6,511		6,511	58,711		58,711
Ice handling	2	2	1	125	35	40	75	50	40	90
Messenger service	1	1		700	400		400	3,100		3,100
Total	20	63	41	15,096	12,343	40	12,383	121,506	40	121,546
XIV. TRADE	2	5		110	57		57	1,814		1,814
XVI. PROFESSIONS	1	11	11	60	60		60	300		300
XVII. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	1	1		130	42		42	21		21
Grand Total	215	5,525	2,505	143,131	84,119	10,029	94,148	2,101,188	258,904	2,360,092

TABLE IV.— CAUSES OF DISPUTES, COMBINED WITH RESULTS.

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF —			
	WON BY —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
I. INCREASE OF WAGES.							
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.							
Stone	(1) 125			1	125	100	500
Brick	(1) 540		(1) 371	2	911		3,508
Glass	(1) 22		(1) 400	2	422		10,392
Total	(3) 687		(2) 771	5	1,458	100	14,400
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.							
Jewelry	(1) 460			1	460		11,040
Tinware	(1) 147			1	147	151	4,263
Iron and steel works	(1) 50			1	50		450
Metal beds and bedsprings	(1) 46			1	46		690
Machine shops	(1) 238			1	238	874	4,522
Boiler shops	(1) 750		(1) 155	2	905	99	31,823
Instruments and appliances	(2) 75			2	75		983
Other iron and steel products	(1) 25	(1) 30		2	55		265
Total	(9) 1,791	(1) 30	(1) 155	11	1,976	1,124	54,036
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
Planing mill products	(2) 68			2	68		2,940
Furniture and upholstery			(2) 103	2	103	54	3,685
Brooms and cork	(1) 150			1	150	16	3,195
Total	(3) 218		(2) 103	5	321	70	9,820
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.							
Leather goods	(1) 700			1	700	1,800	54,180
Buttons and brushes		(1) 110		1	110	20	165
Total	(1) 700	(1) 110		2	810	1,820	54,345
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.	(1) 100			1	100		200
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.							
Paper boxes			(1) 1,800	1	1,800		23,400
Printing		(1) 30		1	30		180
Total		(1) 30	(1) 1,800	2	1,830		23,580
VIII. TEXTILES.							
Silk		(1) 150		1	150		450
Carpets and rugs	(1) 38			1	38		342
Cotton goods	(1) 15			1	15	150	720
Other textiles	(1) 126	(1) 26		2	152	284	1,542
Twine			(1) 29	1	29	75	333
Total	(3) 179	(2) 176	(1) 29	6	384	509	3,387
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing		(1) 4,000		1	4,000		43,000
Women's and children's clothing		(1) 4,000		1	4,000		40,000
Embroideries		(1) 70		1	70		910
Total		(3) 8,070		3	8,070		83,910

Table IV.— Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results — Continued.
(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF —			
	WON BY —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
I. INCREASE OF WAGES — Concluded.							
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Canned food	(1) 85			1	85		85
Beverages		(1) 30	(1) 217	2	247		1,011
Total	(1) 85	(1) 30	(1) 217	3	332		1,096
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)	(5) 486	(1) 18	(3) 1,783	9	2,287	920	23,634
Carpentry	(1) 20		(1) 50	2	70		280
Painting	(1) 20	(2) 2,445	(1) 45	4	2,510		6,725
Plumbing			(6) 271	6	271	62	11,766
Street and subway construction, etc.	(4) 158	(2) 75	(1) 10	7	243	28	592
State road construction	(4) 135	(1) 175	(1) 15	6	325	10	450
Barge canal construction			(1) 20	1	20	6	20
Excavating			(1) 600	1	600		21,600
Other building work	(1) 2,400	(2) 67		3	2,467	10	256,402
Total	(16) 3,219	(8) 2,780	(15) 2,794	39	8,793	1,036	321,469
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.							
Teaming, etc	(1) 17	(1) 2,500	(1) 1,310	3	3,827		45,541
Street railways	(2) 506			2	506		5,276
Marine transportation	(1) 20		(1) 307	2	327		1,238
Railway maintenance	(1) 545			1	545		6,540
Express handling		(1) 2,800		1	2,800		39,200
Ice handling	(2) 35			2	35	40	50
Messenger service	(1) 400			1	400		3,100
Total	(8) 1,523	(2) 5,300	(2) 1,617	12	8,440	40	100,945
GRAND TOTAL	(45) 8,502	(19) 16,526	(25) 7,486	89	32,514	4,699	667,188
II. REDUCTION OF WAGES.							
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.							
Brick	(1) 427	(1) 500	(1) 432	3	1,359	43	10,259
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.							
Furniture and upholstery		(1) 140		1	140		280
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.							
Hair goods		(1) 66		1	66	46	330
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.							
Paper boxes			(1) 405	1	405		9,040
VIII. TEXTILES.							
Carpets and rugs	(1) 79			1	79		3,713
Hosiery and knit goods	(1) 100			1	100	60	500
Total	(2) 179			2	179	60	4,213
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing		(1) 63		1	63		396
Laundering	(1) 28			1	28		56
Total	(1) 28	(1) 63		2	91		452

Table IV.— Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results — Continued.

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

Industries.	Number of Disputes with Number of Employees Directly Concerned.			Total Number of —			
	won by —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	Employees concerned.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
II. REDUCTION OF WAGES — Concluded.							
XII. Building Industry.							
Barge canal construction		(1) 100		1	100		50
Railway track construction	(1) 100		(1) 175	2	275		450
Total	(1) 100	(1) 100	(1) 175	3	375		500
XIII. Transportation and Communication.							
Railway maintenance	(1) 12			1	12		12
Grand Total	(6) 746	(5) 869	(3) 1,012	14	2,627	149	25,086
III. REDUCTION OF HOURS.							
II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.							
Machine shops	(2) 287		(1) 10,000	3	10,287	4,250	671,303
Shipbuilding	(1) 156			1	156		1,560
Instruments and appliances		(1) 28		1	28		84
Total	(3) 443	(1) 28	(1) 10,000	5	10,471	4,250	672,947
III. Wood Manufactures.							
Planing mill products	(1) 18		(1) 450	2	468	6	34,146
Brooms and cork	(1) 600			1	600		14,944
Total	(2) 618		(1) 450	3	1,068	6	49,090
VI. Paper and Pulp	(1) 360			1	360		30,420
IX Clothing, Millinery, Laundry, Etc.							
Women's and children's clothing		(1) 12		1	12		48
XII. Building Industry.							
Carpentry		(1) 215		1	215		215
Painting			(1) 150	1	150	5	1,350
Total		(1) 215	(1) 150	2	365	5	1,565
Grand Total	(6) 1,421	(3) 255	(3) 10,600	12	12,276	4,261	754,070
V. TRADE UNIONISM.							
I. Stone, Clay and Glass Products.							
Glass	(2) 59			2	59		3,091
II. Metals, Machines and Conveyances.							
Iron and steel works	(1) 90			1	90		1,440
Machine shops	(1) 70			1	70		3,500
Pumps			(1) 100	1	100	162	1,000
Instruments and appliances	(1) 210			1	210		1,050
Other iron and steel products	(1) 12		(1) 102	2	114		681
Total	(4) 382		(2) 202	6	584	162	7,671
III. Wood Manufactures.							
Furniture and upholstery			(1) 650	1	650		13,000

Table IV.— Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results — Continued.
(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF —			
	WON BY —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
V. TRADE UNIONISM — Concluded.							
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.							
Leather and rubber goods	(1) 4,000			1	4,000		122,200
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.							
Paper boxes	(3) 72		(2) 960	5	1,032		17,254
Bookbinding		(2) 102		2	102	13	1,886
Total	(3) 72	(2) 102	(2) 960	7	1,134	13	19,140
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing		(1) 115	(1) 10,000	2	10,115	40	147,180
Men's neckwear		(1) 1,900		1	1,900		30,400
Women's and children's clothing	(1) 350	(1) 90	(1) 198	3	638		19,882
Laundering		(1) 350		1	350		1,450
Total	(1) 350	(4) 2,455	(2) 10,198	7	13,003	40	198,912
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Bakery and confectionery products		(2) 1,635	(1) 400	3	2,035		12,235
Butchering		(2) 650		2	650		2,510
Cigars	(1) 194			1	194	30	16,746
Total	(1) 194	(4) 2,285	(1) 400	6	2,879	30	31,491
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)	(6) 193	(9) 1,253	(1) 12	16	1,458	145	17,643
Carpentry	(2) 118	(2) 45		4	163		6,629
Sheet metal working	(1) 57			1	57		513
Total	(9) 368	(11) 1,298	(1) 12	21	1,678	145	24,785
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.							
Teaming, etc	(2) 105	(1) 10		3	115		973
Express handling	(1) 2,700	(1) 1,000		2	3,700		19,500
Total	(3) 2,805	(2) 1,010		5	3,815		20,473
XIV. TRADE	(1) 37		(1) 20	2	57		1,814
XVI. PROFESSIONS		(1) 60		1	60		300
GRAND TOTAL	(25) 8,267	(24) 7,210	(10) 12,442	59	27,919	390	442,877
VI. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.							
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.							
Glass	(1) 59			1	59		1,711
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.							
Metal beds and bedsprings	(2) 370			2	370		3,320
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.							
Leather goods		(1) 33		1	33		1,080
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.			(1) 240	1	240		660

Table IV.— Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results — Continued.
(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF —			
	WON BY —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
VI. EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS — Concluded.							
VIII. TEXTILES.							
Silk	(2) 185			2	185	55	1,965
Cotton goods	(1) 12			1	12		12
Other textiles		(1) 59		1	59		236
Total	(3) 197	(1) 59		4	256	55	2,213
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing		(2) 120		2	120		450
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Cigars		(1) 30		1	30		330
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)	(1) 85			1	85		575
Barge canal construction		(1) 38		1	38		152
Total	(1) 85	(1) 38		2	123		727
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.							
Street railways			(1) 65	1	65		65
GRAND TOTAL	(7) 711	(6) 280	(2) 305	15	1,296	55	10,556
VII. WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.							
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.							
Iron and steel works	(1) 10			1	10		60
Automobiles			(1) 333	1	333	90	5,994
Railway repair shops	(1) 756			1	756		113,400
Total	(2) 766		(1) 333	3	1,099	90	119,454
VIII. TEXTILES.							
Hosiery and knit goods	(1) 23			1	23		184
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing	(1) 150			1	150		1,500
Women's and children's clothing		(1) 3,800	(1) 150	2	3,950		51,250
Total	(1) 150	(1) 3,800	(1) 150	3	4,100		52,750
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Bakery and confectionery products	(1) 16			1	16		32
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)		(1) 36		1	36	60	216
Excavating	(1) 37			1	37	18	18
Total	(1) 37	(1) 36		2	73	78	234
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.							
Express handling	(1) 11			1	11		11
XVII. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT			(1) 42	1	42		21
GRAND TOTAL	(7) 1,603	(2) 3,836	(3) 525	12	5,364	168	202,170

Table IV.— Causes of Disputes, Combined with Results — Concluded.

(Figures in parentheses indicate number of disputes).

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF DISPUTES WITH NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES DIRECTLY CONCERNED.			TOTAL NUMBER OF —			
	WON BY —		Compromised or indefinite.	Disputes.	EMPLOYEES CONCERNED.		Days work lost by those directly concerned.
	Employers.	Workmen.			Directly.	Indirectly.	
VIII. PAYMENT OF WAGES.							
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
State road construction	(1) 58			1	58		29
IX. SYMPATHETIC.							
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.							
Men's clothing	(1) 58			1	58	11	916
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Cigars	(2) 784			2	784	5	4,704
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)	(2) 600			2	600		18,075
Sheet metal working	(1) 12			1	12		60
Other building work			(2) 48	2	48		240
Total	(3) 612		(2) 48	5	660		18,375
GRAND TOTAL	(6) 1,454		(2) 48	8	1,502	16	23,995
X. MISCELLANEOUS.							
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.							
Buttons and brushes	(1) 30			1	30	144	570
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.							
Cigars			(1) 400	1	400	125	3,200
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.							
Building (general)	(1) 20	(1) 23		2	43	22	751
Street and subway construction, etc		(1) 90		1	90		180
Total	(1) 20	(2) 113		3	133	22	931
GRAND TOTAL	(2) 50	(2) 113	(1) 400	5	563	291	4,701
GRAND TOTAL—All Causes	(1)[1] 22,21[illegible]	(61) 29 089	(49) 32 818	215	84,119	10,029	2,101,188

TABLE V.— RESULTS

INDUSTRIES.	WON BY—					
	EMPLOYERS.				WORK	
	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected	Disputes.	Establishments.
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.						
Stone	1	1	125	500		
Brick	2	8	967	3,529	1	20
Glass	4	4	140	4,824		
Total	7	13	1,232	8,853	1	20
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.						
Jewelry	1	30	460	11,040		
Tinware	1	1	147	4,263		
Iron and steel works	3	4	150	1,950		
Metal beds and bedsprings	3	3	416	4,010		
Machine shops	4	15	595	29,325		
Boiler shops	1	13	750	26,250		
Automobiles						
Railway repair shops	1	2	756	113,400		
Shipbuilding	1	2	156	1,560		
Pumps						
Instruments and appliances	3	12	285	2,033	1	2
Other iron and steel products	2	2	37	295	1	16
Total	20	84	3,752	194,126	2	18
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.						
Planing mill products	3	4	86	3,786		
Furniture and upholstery					1	1
Brooms and cork	2	10	750	18,139		
Total	5	14	836	21,925	1	1
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.						
Leather goods	2	108	4,700	176,380	1	1
Hair goods					1	1
Buttons and brushes	1	1	30	570	1	1
Total	3	109	4,730	176,950	3	3
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.	1	1	100	200		
VI. PAPER AND PULP	1	1	360	30,420		
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.						
Paper boxes	3	3	72	654		
Printing					1	1
Bookbinding					2	2
Total	3	3	72	654	3	3
VIII. TEXTILES.						
Silk	2	2	185	1,965	1	1
Carpets and rugs	2	2	117	4,055		
Cotton goods	2	2	27	732		
Hosiery and knit goods	2	2	123	684		
Other textiles	1	1	126	1,386	2	2
Twine						
Total	9	9	578	8,822	3	3

OF DISPUTES.

		COMPROMISED OR INDEFINITE.				GRAND TOTAL.			
BERS.									
Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.
.....						1	1	125	500
500	2,000	2	11	803	8,238	5	39	2,270	13,767
.....		1	5	400	10,370	5	9	540	15,194
500	2,000	3	16	1,203	18,608	11	49	2,935	29,461
.....						1	30	460	11,040
.....						1	1	147	4,263
.....						3	4	150	1,950
.....						3	3	416	4,010
.....		1	2,400	10,000	650,000	5	2,415	10,595	679,325
.....		1	6	155	5,573	2	19	905	31,823
.....		1	1	333	5,994	1	1	333	5,994
.....						1	2	756	113,400
.....						1	2	156	1,560
.....		1	1	100	1,000	1	1	100	1,000
28	84					4	14	313	2,117
30	90	1	1	102	561	4	19	169	946
58	174	5	2,409	10,690	663,128	27	2,511	14,500	856,428
.....		1	20	450	33,300	4	24	536	37,086
140	280	3	14	753	16,685	4	15	893	16,965
.....						2	10	750	18,139
140	280	4	34	1,203	49,985	10	49	2,179	72,190
33	1,080					3	109	4,733	177,460
66	330					1	1	66	330
110	165					2	2	140	735
209	1,575					6	112	4,939	178,525
.....		1	1	240	660	2	2	340	860
.....						1	1	360	30,420
.....		4	67	3,165	49,040	7	70	3,237	49,694
30	180					1	1	30	180
102	1,886					2	2	102	1,886
132	2,066	4	67	3,165	49,040	10	73	3,369	51,760
150	450					3	3	335	2,415
.....						2	2	117	4,055
.....						2	2	27	732
.....						2	2	123	684
85	392					3	3	211	1,778
.....		1	1	29	333	1	1	29	333
235	842	1	1	29	333	13	13	842	9,997

Table V.—Results of

INDUSTRIES.	WON BY—					
	EMPLOYERS.				WORK	
	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.	Disputes.	Establishments.
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.						
Men's clothing	2	3	208	2,416	5	104
Men's neckwear					1	115
Women's and children's clothing	1	1	350	7,700	4	231
Embroideries					1	1
Laundering	1	1	28	56	1	300
Total	4	5	586	10,172	12	751
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.						
Canned food	1	1	85	85		
Bakery and confectionery products	1	1	16	32	2	239
Butchering					2	400
Beverages					1	9
Cigars	3	7	978	21,450	1	1
Total	5	9	1,079	21,567	6	649
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.						
Building (general)	15	242	1,384	29,286	12	63
Carpentry	3	42	138	5,149	3	12
Painting	1	1	20	140	2	80
Plumbing						
Sheet metal working	2	5	69	573		
Street and subway construction, etc	4	9	158	462	3	3
State road construction	5	5	193	289	1	1
Barge canal construction					2	2
Railway track construction	1	1	100	100		
Excavating	1	1	37	18		
Other building work	1	52	2,400	256,200	2	4
Total	33	358	4,499	292,217	25	165
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.						
Teaming, etc	3	5	122	1,014	2	26
Street railways	2	2	506	5,276		
Marine transportation	1	1	20	10		
Railway maintenance	2	2	557	6,552		
Express handling	2	4	2,711	18,511	2	8
Ice handling	2	2	35	50		
Messenger service	1	1	400	3,100		
Total	13	17	4,351	34,513	4	34
XIV. TRADE	1	1	37	814		
XVI. PROFESSIONS					1	11
XVII. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT						
GRAND TOTAL	105	624	22,212	801,233	61	1,658

Disputes — Concluded.

ERS.		COMPROMISED OR INDEFINITE.				GRAND TOTAL.			
Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.	Disputes.	Establishments.	Employees directly affected.	Days lost by those directly affected.
4,298	47,526	1	511	10,000	143,500	8	618	14,506	193,442
1,900	30,400					1	115	1,900	30,400
7,902	86,618	2	3	348	16,862	7	235	8,600	111,180
70	910					1	1	70	910
350	1,450					2	301	378	1,506
14,520	166,904	3	514	10,348	160,362	19	1,270	25,454	337,438
.....						1	1	85	85
1,635	9,035	1	7	400	3,200	4	247	2,051	12,267
650	2,510					2	400	650	2,510
30	360	1	5	217	651	2	14	247	1,011
30	330	1	2	400	3,200	5	10	1,408	24,980
2,345	12,235	3	14	1,017	7,051	14	672	4,441	40,853
1,330	16,946	4	70	1,795	14,662	31	375	4,509	60,894
260	1,775	1	12	50	200	7	66	448	7,124
2,445	6,315	2	25	195	1,620	5	106	2,660	8,075
.....		6	50	271	11,766	6	50	271	11,766
.....						2	5	69	573
165	270	1	1	10	40	8	13	333	772
175	175	1	1	15	15	7	7	383	479
138	202	1	1	20	20	3	3	158	222
.....		1	1	175	350	2	2	275	450
.....		1	7	600	21,600	2	8	637	21,618
67	202	2	2	48	240	5	58	2,515	256,642
4,580	25,885	20	170	3,179	50,513	78	693	12,258	368,615
2,510	7,510	1	10	1,310	37,990	6	41	3,942	46,514
.....		1	1	65	65	3	3	571	5,341
.....		1	1	307	1,228	2	2	327	1,238
.....						2	2	557	6,552
3,800	40,200					4	12	6,511	58,711
.....						2	2	35	50
.....						1	1	400	3,100
6,310	47,710	3	12	1,682	39,283	20	63	12,343	121,506
.....		1	4	20	1,000	2	5	57	1,814
60	300					1	11	60	300
.....		1	1	42	21	1	1	42	21
29,089	259,971	49	3,243	32,818	1,039 984	215	5,525	84,119	2.101.188

TABLE VI.— MODE OF SET
(Figures in parentheses ind

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORK			
	Direct negotiations of the parties or their representatives.		Return to work on employers' terms.	
I. STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS.				
Stone			(1)	225
Brick	(2)	975	(1)	540
Glass	(1)	400	(2)	99
Total	(3)	1,375	(4)	864
II. METALS, MACHINES AND CONVEYANCES.				
Jewelry			(1)	460
Tinware				
Iron and steel works			(2)	60
Metal beds and bedsprings	(1)	120	(1)	250
Machine shops	(1)	70	(1)	233
Boiler shops				
Automobiles				
Railway repair shops				
Ship building				
Pumps	(1)	262		
Instruments and appliances	(1)	28		
Other iron and steel products	(2)	132	(1)	25
Total	(6)	612	(6)	1,028
III. WOOD MANUFACTURES.				
Planing mill products	(2)	470	(2)	72
Furniture and upholstery	(3)	865		
Brooms and cork			(1)	600
Total	(5)	1,335	(3)	672
IV. LEATHER AND RUBBER GOODS.				
Leather goods	(1)	33	(1)	2,500
Hair goods	(1)	112		
Buttons and brushes	(1)	130	(1)	174
Total	(3)	275	(2)	2,674
V. CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, ETC.			(1)	100
VI. PAPER AND PULP			(1)	360
VII. PRINTING AND PAPER GOODS.				
Paper boxes	(3)	2,760		
Printing	(1)	30		
Bookbinding	(2)	115		
Total	(6)	2,905		
VIII. TEXTILES.				
Silk	(1)	150	(2)	240
Carpets and rugs			(1)	38
Cotton goods			(2)	177
Hosiery and knit goods	(1)	23	(1)	160
Other textiles	(2)	85	(1)	410
Twine	(1)	104		
Total	(5)	362	(7)	1,025

TLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

c ate number of disputes.)

BER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED BY —

Displacement of strikers by new employees.		Conciliation by State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, trade board or mediation of third party.		ARBITRATION OF —		Other methods.	Total.	
				Trade board.	Individuals.			
							(1)	225
		(2)	798				(5)	2,313
(2)	41						(6)	540
(2)	41	(2)	798				(11)	3,078
							(1)	460
		(1)	298				(1)	298
(1)	90						(3)	150
(1)	46						(3)	416
(1)	54	(2)	15,362				(5)	15,719
		(2)	1,004				(2)	1,004
		(1)	423				(1)	423
(1)	756						(1)	756
(1)	156						(1)	156
							(1)	262
(3)	285						(4)	313
(1)	12						(4)	169
(9)	1,399	(6)	17,087				(27)	20,126
							(4)	542
		(1)	82				(4)	947
(1)	166						(2)	766
(1)	166	(1)	82				(10)	2,255
(1)	4,000						(3)	6,533
							(1)	112
							(2)	304
(1)	4,000						(6)	6,949
		(1)	240				(2)	340
							(1)	360
(3)	72	(1)	405				(7)	3,237
							(1)	30
							(2)	115
(3)	72	(1)	405				(10)	3,382
							(3)	390
(1)	79						(2)	117
							(2)	177
							(2)	183
							(3)	495
							(1)	104
(1)	79						(13)	1,466

Table VI.— Mode of Settlement
(Figures in parentheses indi

INDUSTRIES.	NUMBER OF WORKERS			
	Direct negotiations of the parties or their representatives.		Return to work on employers' terms.	
IX. CLOTHING, MILLINERY, LAUNDRY, ETC.				
Men's clothing	(5)	14,183	(1)	69
Men's neckwear	(1)	1,900		
Women's and children's clothing	(4)	4,100		
Embroideries	(1)	70		
Laundering	(2)	378		
Total	(13)	20,631	(1)	69
X. FOOD, LIQUORS AND TOBACCO.				
Canned food				
Bakery and confectionery products	(2)	1,635	(1)	16
Butchering	(2)	650		
Beverages	(2)	247		
Cigars	(2)	555	(2)	789
Total	(8)	3,087	(3)	805
XII. BUILDING INDUSTRY.				
Building (general)	(17)	3,103	(8)	1,002
Carpentry	(4)	310		
Painting	(4)	2,645		
Plumbing	(5)	177		
Sheet metal working			(2)	69
Street and subway construction, etc	(4)	175	(4)	186
State road construction	(1)	175	(4)	143
Barge canal construction	(2)	126		
Railway track construction	(1)	175	(1)	100
Excavating	(1)	600		
Other building work	(4)	125	(1)	2,400
Total	(43)	7,611	(20)	3,900
XIII. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.				
Teaming, etc	(2)	2,510	(1)	17
Street railways	(1)	65		
Marine transportation				
Railway maintenance			(2)	557
Express handling	(1)	1,000	(1)	2,700
Ice handling			(2)	75
Messenger service			(1)	400
Total	(4)	3,575	(7)	3,749
XIV. TRADE	(1)	20		
XVI. PROFESSIONS	(1)	60		
XVII. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT	(1)	42		
GRAND TOTAL	(99)	41,890	(55)	15,246

* Removal of factory to another city.

of Disputes — Concluded.
cate number of disputes.)

DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY AFFECTED BY DISPUTES WHICH WERE SETTLED BY —

Displacement of strikers by new employees.		Conciliation by State Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, trade board or mediation of third party.		ARBITRATION OF —		Other methods.		Total.	
				Trade board.	Individuals.				
(1)	150	(1)	155					(8)	14,557
.....								(1)	1,900
.....		(2)	4,150			(1)	*350	(7)	8,600
.....								(1)	70
.....								(2)	378
(1)	150	(3)	4,305			(1)	350	(19)	25,505
.....						(1)	†85	(1)	85
.....		(1)	400					(4)	2,051
.....								(2)	650
.....								(2)	247
.....						(1)	*224	(5)	1,568
.....		(1)	400			(2)	309	(14)	4,601
(5)	244	(1)	1,307					(31)	5,656
(3)	138							(7)	448
(1)	20							(5)	2,665
.....		(1)	156					(6)	333
.....								(2)	69
.....								(8)	361
(2)	75							(7)	393
.....		(1)	38					(3)	164
.....								(2)	275
(1)	55							(2)	655
.....								(5)	2,525
(12)	532	(3)	1,501					(78)	13,544
(2)	105	(1)	1,310					(6)	3,942
(2)	506							(3)	571
(1)	20	(1)	307					(2)	327
.....								(2)	557
(1)	11	(1)	2,800					(4)	6,511
.....								(2)	75
.....								(1)	400
(6)	642	(3)	4,417					(20)	12,383
(1)	37							(2)	57
.....								(1)	60
.....								(1)	42
(37)	7,118	(21)	29,235			(3)	659	(215)	94,148

† Removal of work to another factory operated by same firm.

TABLE VII.— INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, BY CITIES AND

LOCALITY.	Number of disputes.	WORKERS AFFECTED.		AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Albany	4	84	70	132	70	202
Amsterdam	1	38		342		342
Amsterdam and Fonda	1	150	16	3,195	118	3,313
Auburn	4	375	20	505	10	515
Barker	1	85		85		85
Binghamton	3	70	41	394	164	558
Brockway and Chelsea	1	371		2,968		2,968
Buffalo	7	1,525	199	62,568	2,387	64,955
Canandaigua	1	10		20		20
Canton	1	175		175		175
Clark Mills	1	126	284	1,386	2,485	3,871
Coeymans	1	427		2,989		2,989
Cohoes	1	12		12		12
Corning	1	22		22		22
D. L. & W. Railroad	1	545		6,540		6,540
Eagle Harbor	1	20	6	20	6	26
Elmira	4	416	75	5,403	718	6,121
Fulton	1	36		108		108
Garnerville	1	15	150	720	2,400	3,120
Glasco	1	432	43	5,270	520	5,790
Glen	1	15	10	45	30	75
Glens Falls	1	18	6	846	282	1,128
Gouverneur	1	50		150		150
Green Island	1	10		60		60
Haverstraw	1	500		2,000		2,000
Hoosick Falls	1	238	874	4,522	16,606	21,128
Hornell	2	110	60	540	300	840
Hudson Falls	2	136	60	316	360	676
Huntington	1	68		544		544
Jamestown	3	134	13	8,002	624	8,626
Little Falls	2	96		3,656		3,656
Lockport	1	24		288		288
Lowville	1	58		29		29
Mamaroneck	1	45		270		270
Matteawan	1	11		11		11
Middletown	3	109		655		655
New York Central R. R. Lines	1	756		113,400		113,400
New York City	104	69,821	6,535	1,719,485	209,724	1,929,209
Newburgh	2	124		301		301
Norwich	1	12		12		12
Nyack	1	150		450		450
Olean	1	70	10	210	30	240
Oneida	1	12	18	24	9	33
Oriskany Falls	1	35		70		70
Ossining	1	90		180		180
Oswego	1	17		102		102
Peekskill	1	18		18		18
Pembroke	1	15		15		15
Pendleton	1	100		50		50
Port Jervis	1	15	12	180	144	324
Potsdam	1	10		40		40
Rifton	1	79		3,713		3,713

TOWNS, OCTOBER 1, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

INCREASE OF WAGES.		REDUCTION OF WAGES.		REDUCTION OF HOURS.		LONGER HOURS.		TRADE UNIONISM.	
Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
1	20							2	52
1	38								
1	150								
3	160			1	215				
1	85								
1	34	1	12					1	24
1	371								
2	205			1	450				
								1	10
1	175								
1	126								
		1	427						
1	22								
1	545								
1	20								
1	26	1	175					1	40
1	36								
1	15								
		1	432						
1	15								
				1	18				
1	50								
		1	500						
1	238								
		1	100						
1	100								
								1	68
2	84							1	50
1	26							1	70
1	24								
1	45								
3	109								
34	25,621	4	711	5	10,796			44	26,453
1	12								
1	150								
1	70								
1	12								
1	35								
1	17								
1	18								
1	15								
		1	100						
1	15								
1	10								
		1	79						

Table VII.— Industrial Disputes, by Cities and Towns,

LOCALITY.	CAUSES OF DISPUTES							
	EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.		WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.		PAYMENT OF WAGES.		SYMPATHETIC.	
	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
Albany							1	12
Amsterdam								
Amsterdam and Fonda								
Auburn								
Barker								
Binghamton								
Brockway and Chelsea								
Buffalo	1	59	1	333			2	478
Canandaigua								
Canton								
Clark Mills								
Coeymans								
Cohoes	1	12						
Corning								
D. L. & W. Railroad								
Eagle Harbor								
Elmira	1	175						
Fulton								
Garnerville								
Glasco								
Glen								
Glens Falls								
Gouverneur								
Green Island			1	10				
Haverstraw								
Hoosick Falls								
Hornell	1	10						
Hudson Falls			1	36				
Huntington								
Jamestown								
Little Falls								
Lockport								
Lowville					1	58		
Mamaroneck								
Matteawan			1	11				
Middletown								
New York Cent. R. R. Lines			1	756				
New York City	8	878	5	4,158			2	784
Newburgh	2	124						
Norwich								
Nyack								
Olean								
Oneida								
Oriskany Falls								
Ossining								
Oswego								
Peekskill								
Pembroke								
Pendleton								
Port Jervis								
Potsdam								
Rifton								

October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911 — Continued.

—*Concluded.*				RESULTS.					
MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		IN FAVOR OF—				COMPROMISED OR INDEFINITE.	
				EMPLOYERS.		WORKERS.			
Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
		4	84	3	72			1	12
		1	38	1	38				
		1	150	1	150				
		4	375	2	50	2	325		
		1	85	1	85				
		3	70	2	36			1	34
		1	371					1	371
		7	1,525	2	509	1	50	4	966
		1	10			1	10		
		1	175			1	175		
		1	126	1	126				
		1	427	1	427				
		1	12	1	12				
		1	22	1	22				
		1	545	1	545				
		1	20					1	20
		4	416	2	215			2	201
		1	36	1	36				
		1	15	1	15				
		1	432					1	432
		1	15	1	15				
		1	18	1	18				
		1	50	1	50				
		1	10	1	10				
		1	500			1	500		
		1	238	1	238				
		2	110	2	110				
		2	136	1	100	1	36		
		1	68	1	68				
		3	134	2	65			1	69
		2	96	1	70	1	26		
		1	24					1	24
		1	58	1	58				
		1	45					1	45
		1	11	1	11				
		3	109			1	45	2	64
		1	756	1	756				
2	420	104	69,821	48	15,910	38	26,529	18	27,382
		2	124			1	59	1	65
		1	12					1	12
		1	151			1	150		
		1	70	1	70				
		1	12	1	12				
		1	35			1	35		
1	90	1	90			1	90		
		1	17			1	17		
		1	18			1	18		
		1	15					1	15
		1	100			1	100		
		1	15					1	15
		1	10					1	10
		1	79	1	79				

Table VII.— Industrial Disputes, by Cities and Towns,

LOCALITY.	Number of disputes.	WORKERS AFFECTED.		AGGREGATE DAYS LOST.		
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Rochester	3	672		13,660		13,660
Rockland Lake	1	125	100	500	400	900
Rome	1	26		156		156
Roseton	1	540		540		540
Schaghticoke	1	29	75	333	750	1,083
Schenectady	4	1,102		32,736		32,736
Seneca Falls	1	100	162	1,000	1,620	2,620
Stillwater	1	38		152		152
Stuyvesant Falls	1	60		60		60
Syracuse	7	1,941	248	45,396	4,479	49,875
Ticonderoga	1	360		30,420		30,420
Troy	4	194	194	10,362	6,134	16,496
Utica	4	912	716	12,496	8,487	20,983
Waterford	1	23		184		184
Watertown	1	23	22	11	11	22
Watervliet	1	40		40		40
Westfield	1	40		20		20
Yonkers	1	14	10	84	36	120
Total	215	84,119	10,029	2,101,188	258,904	2,360,092

October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911 — Continued.

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

INCREASE OF WAGES.		REDUCTION OF WAGES.		REDUCTION OF HOURS.		LONGER HOURS.		TRADE UNIONISM.	
Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
.....								2	652
1	125								
1	26								
1	540								
1	29								
2	850							1	102
.....								1	100
.....									
1	60								
2	1,324	1	63	1	233			2	284
.....				1	360				
2	136	1	28						
1	650			2	204				
.....									
.....									
1	40								
1	40								
.....								1	14
89	32,514	14	2,627	12	12,276			59	27,919

Table VII.— Industrial Disputes, by Cities and Towns,

LOCALITY.	CAUSES OF DISPUTES							
	EMPLOYMENT OF PARTICULAR PERSONS.		WORKING ARRANGEMENTS.		PAYMENT OF WAGES.		SYMPATHETIC.	
	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
Rochester							1	20
Rockland Lake								
Rome								
Roston								
Schaghticoke								
Schenectady							1	150
Seneca Falls								
Stillwater	1	38						
Stuyvesant Falls								
Syracuse			1	37				
Ticonderoga								
Troy								
Utica							1	58
Waterford			1	23				
Watertown								
Watervliet								
Westfield								
Yonkers								
Total	15	1,296	12	5,364	1	58	8	1,502

October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911 — Concluded.

—*Concluded.*		RESULTS.							
MISCELLANEOUS.		TOTAL.		IN FAVOR OF—				COMPROMISED OR INDEFINITE.	
				EMPLOYERS.		WORKERS.			
Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.	Disputes.	Workers directly affected.
.....		3	672	1	12	1	640	1	20
.....		1	125	1	125				
.....		1	26	1	26				
.....		1	540	1	540				
.....		1	29					1	29
.....		4	1,102	2	400			2	702
.....		1	100					1	100
.....		1	38			1	38		
.....		1	60	1	60				
.....		7	1,941	3	464	2	153	2	1,324
.....		1	360	1	360				
1	30	4	194	2	58	1	30	1	106
.....		4	912	2	112			2	800
.....		1	23	1	23				
1	23	1	23			1	23		
.....		1	40	1	40				
.....		1	40			1	40		
.....		1	14	1	14				
5	563	215	84,119	105	22,212	61	29,089	49	32,818

TABLE VIII.— DURATION OF DISPUTES.

DURATION OF DISPUTES.	Number of disputes.	Employees directly concerned.	Total working days lost by those directly concerned.
1 day or less	34	3,361	3,127
2 days	14	3,133	7,466
3 days	14	833	2,499
4 days	12	1,436	5,476
5 days	12	759	3,846
6 days (1 week)	15	3,819	22,314
7 days	8	1,431	9,537
8 days	10	1,747	12,626
9 days	7	964	7,726
10 days	5	6,826	59,760
11 days	3	284	2,764
12 days (2 weeks)	8	5,773	63,660
13 days	4	2,324	29,866
14 days	1	2,800	39,200
15 days	3	176	2,640
16 days	5	2,259	35,613
18 days (3 weeks)	1	333	5,994
19 days	3	888	8,082
20 days	2	730	14,600
21 days	6	14,658	205,133
22 days	5	3,120	18,855
23 days	1	90	2,070
24 days (4 weeks)	1	460	11,040
25 days	1	10	250
29 days	3	1,516	43,964
31 days	1	600	14,944
32 days	1	115	3,680
33 days	1	250	8,250
34 days	1	156	1,560
35 days	2	1,200	42,000
36 days (6 weeks)	1	600	21,600
37 days	2	425	9,780
42 days (7 weeks)	2	183	4,275
44 days	1	35	1,540
45 days	3	464	20,880
47 days	2	97	4,559
48 days (8 weeks)	1	15	720
50 days	1	70	3,500
51 days	1	69	3,447
58 days	1	4,000	122,200
59 days	1	400	10,370
60 days (10 weeks)	1	48	2,880
64 days	1	198	10,180
73 days	1	40	2,912
79 days	1	155	5,520
81 days	1	233	18,873
82 days	1	20	1,073
91 days	2	806	63,800
105 days	1	450	33,326
109 days	1	194	16,700
110 days	1	360	30,446
112 days	1	2,400	256,220
129 days	2	10,050	654,500
150 days (25 weeks)	1	756	113,425
Total	215	84,119	2,101,188

III.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION PROVISIONS IN JOINT TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

NOTE.— The Department of Labor has for several years made a point of collecting trade agreements entered into by employers and employees of this State, in order to have available such important information as they contain respecting wages, hours and other working conditions in New York industries. The agreements are collected through co-operation between the Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are filed by the former Bureau. It is difficult to secure a complete collection of all existing agreements. The collection is necessarily confined, for the most part, to agreements that have been printed. In numerous cases an agreement between a single employer and his employees exists only in the original manuscript and copies are to be obtained only at the cost of considerable trouble and expense. Again, it is difficult to keep track of and to secure the frequent revisions in price lists in many trades where piece work prevails (notably, in the clothing trades), although such price lists are virtually wage agreements. During the past year, however, a special canvass of trade unions to secure agreements was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and it is believed that the file is at present more complete than ever before.

Heretofore it has been the practice to reproduce in full for public information, either all agreements entered into during the year which were secured or a selected list thereof. This year a departure from this practice is made and there are reproduced in following pages the provisions to be found in any agreement on file in force during any portion of 1911 which provide for settlement of disputes. In other words there is here presented a collection of conciliation and arbitration provisions from trade agreements.

The several provisions are listed according to trades, the latter being arranged alphabetically.

AUTOMOBILE LAMP MAKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

Agreement made the 3d day of May, 1911, between Hudson Lamp Company, party of the first part, and the Auto Lamp, Radiator and Fender Makers' Union, Local No. 20, an unincorporated association, party of the second part:

SIXTH.— Any dispute that may arise between the party of the first part and his employees shall be settled, if possible, by a representative of the party of the first part and a representative of the party of the second part, and in the event of their failure to agree within five (5) days after written submission, the dispute shall be referred to an arbitration committee which shall consist of two representatives of each party hereto, and a fifth party to be chosen by the said four, and both parties agree to abide by the decision rendered by said committee, which shall be rendered within ten (10) days after submission. If there is any dispute between the party of the first part and his employees, there shall be no strike or lockout, but the parties hereto shall abide by the decision of the arbitration committee heretofore referred to.

BEER PUMP MAKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.]

This agreement, made and entered into between, party of the first part, and the Beer Pump and Block Tin Plumbers' Local Union No. 241, of the United Association, party of the second part:

ARTICLE X.— Any grievance that may arise shall be settled, if possible, by the representative of the firm and the representative of the organization, and in event of failure on their part to agree, the case shall be referred to an arbitration committee, which shall consist of two representatives of the firm, two representatives of the organization, and a fifth party, to be chosen by the foregoing four, both parties agreeing to abide by the decision arrived at by said committee.

BLACKSMITHS, AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

[In effect from July 1, 1911 to July 1, 1912.]

Agreement between the American Locomotive Company and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, to govern all blacksmiths and helpers, hammersmiths, heaters and helpers, drop forgers, bolt makers, upset machine and bulldozer operators, Bradley hammermen and duplex pressmen:

9. When a controversy arises over a stipulated price and cannot be settled satisfactorily by the foreman and the man, the shop committee or foreman will request a demonstration, the foreman and shop committee will select a man in the employ of the company to make demonstration, which shall not be of less than nine hours' duration. The shop committee may call on the President of District Council if necessary. Prices now in existence that are considered unfair by either party shall be taken up by the shop committee and foreman for adjustment.

BOILERMAKERS, AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.

[In effect Feb. 4, 1911.]

Agreement between the American Locomotive Co. and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America:

RULE 4.— Any person or persons governed by this contract having a grievance will first make a personal effort to adjust the same with the foreman; failing in this, it will be turned over to the Shop Committee, who will in turn first confer with the foreman and finally with the manager, if necessary, to adjust it satisfactorily. The right of final appeal to a district official and the succeeding higher officials being reserved. The purpose of this rule is to prevent the cessation of work on the part of employees pending settlement of any real or imaginary grievance, and the faithful adherence to same by both parties to this agreement will surely accomplish this result.

BREWERY WORKERS, ALBANY.

(a) ALE AND PORTER WORKERS NO. 120.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1914. Signed by 4 firms.]

Agreement between the Ale and Porter Workers' Union No. 129 and the Ale Brewery Proprietors of the City of Albany, N. Y.:

ART. 12. The Arbitration Committee shall consist of three men of the Joint Local Executive Board and three men of the undersigned Brewery Proprietors, or their Managers. They have full power to settle all disputes, and in case they disagree the party can call in a disinterested citizen of the city of Albany, and the decision of a majority of a so-called Arbitration Committee shall be final. And if the action of the Board is in favor of man or men, such man or men shall receive full pay for all time lost. Should an employer demand arbitration, the first meeting of the board must take place within seventy-two hours.

(b) BOTTLERS NO. 375.

[In effect from April 1, 1911 to March 31, 1912. Signed by 13 firms.]

This agreement made this 1st day of April, 1911, between the Bottlers of Albany, N. Y., of the first part and Local Union No. 375 of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America of the second part:

9. All grievances raising difficulties between the employers and members of the Union shall be adjusted through a board of arbitration composed of two members of the Joint Local Executive Board of Albany and two members of the undersigned bottlers. In case the board of arbitration does not agree, its four members shall elect a fifth member, and the finding of the board so enlarged shall be final and binding to both parties to the controversy. Said board of arbitration shall render decisions within fourteen days. No strike or lockout shall take place until after the expiration of the fourteen days herein referred to, and if the arbitration board finds the accused not guilty he shall be reinstated with pay for all lost time.

(c) BREWERS' UNION NO. 15.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1914. Signed by 6 firms.]

Agreement between Lager Beer Brewers' Union No. 15 and the Lager Brewers of Albany, N. Y.:

ARTICLE 9. The arbitration committee shall consist of three men of the Joint Local Executive Board and three men of the undersigned Brewery Pro-

prietors, or their managers. They have full power to settle all disputes and in case they disagree, the party can call in a disinterested citizen, and the decision of a majority of a so-called Arbitration Committee shall be final. And if the action of the Board is in favor of man or men, such man or men shall receive full pay for all time lost. Should an employer demand arbitration, the first meeting of the Board must take place within seventy-two hours.

(d) DRIVERS NO. 88.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1914. Signed by 6 firms.]

Agreement between Drivers' Union No. 88 and Albany and Schenectady Lager Beer Brewery Proprietors:

ART. NO. 13. The Arbitration Committee shall consist of three men of the Joint Local Executive Board and three men of the undersigned Brewery Proprietors or their Managers. They have full power to settle all disputes, and in case they disagree the party can call in a disinterested citizen of the City of Albany, and the decision of a majority of a so-called Arbitration Committee shall be final. And if the action of the Board is in favor of man or men, such man or men shall receive full pay for all time lost. Should an employer demand arbitration, the first meeting of the Board must take place within seventy-two hours.

(e) ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN NO. 274.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1914. Signed by 17 firms.]

Articles of Agreement made by and between the Brewery Engineers and Firemen of Local Union No. 274 of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, and the breweries owned and operated in the Cities of Albany, Troy, Cohoes, and Schenectady, witnesseth as follows:

SECTION 8. The Arbitration Committee shall consist of three men of the Joint Local Executive Board and three men of the undersigned brewery proprietors, or their managers. They have full power to settle all disputes and in case they disagree, the party can call in a disinterested citizen, and the decision of a majority of a so-called Arbitration Committee shall be final. And if the action of the Board is in favor of man or men, each man or men shall receive full pay for all time lost. Should an employer demand arbitration, the first meeting of the Board must take place within seventy-two hours.

BREWERY WORKERS, CANANDAIGUA.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911.]

Agreement between the J. & A. McKechnie Brewing Company of the Village of Canandaigua, N. Y., party of the first part, and Canandaigua Branch of Local Union No. 74 of the United Brewery Workmen of America, party of the second part, hereinafter called the Union:

Any violation or infraction of any articles or section of this agreement, or any rule, shall be first submitted for settlement on arbitration to such parties as may be selected by the Brewery and Local Union No. 74, whose decision shall be final and binding when arrived at by such Committee from each of the organizations. There shall be selected two members from each of the organizations and a fifth member shall be chosen by the arbitrators whose majority decision shall be binding on both parties. Opposition shall be decided in three weeks.

BREWERY WORKERS, ELMIRA.

[In effect from March 25, 1910, to March 25, 1911.]

Agreement between the undersigned Brewery Proprietors and Agencies of Elmira, N. Y., and Local Union No. 20, of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States of America:

ARBITRATION.— In order to overcome any unforeseen difficulties that may arise between workmen and employers, and to settle the same in an amicable way, an arbitration committee shall be appointed, to consist of two members selected by the Company, two members of the Brewery Union, and a member of the Central Labor Union, to be selected by the Union; and one disinterested party selected by the Company, who shall decide such cases. Such arbitration to be made within ten days. Should they be unable to agree, they shall select a seventh member, whose decision shall be final.

BREWERY WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) BEER DRIVERS, NOS. 23, 24 AND 59.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1914.]

Agreement of the Beer Drivers' Unions, Locals Nos. 23, 24 and 59, Greater New York:

18. All grievances raising difficulty between employers and employees shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration; such Board to be composed of two members of the employing Brewers' Association, two members of the Local Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen of New York and Vicinity, and a fifth arbitrator who shall be selected by the aforesaid four members. The finding of the Board shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision, no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

(b) BOTTLERS AND DRIVERS' UNIONS NOS. 345 AND 347.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1914.]

Agreement of the Bottlers' and Drivers' Unions Nos. 345 and 347:

15. No members of the Union shall be permitted to withdraw in a body from their labors or refuse to work because of some grievance hereunder until and unless "Arbitration" as hereinafter provided shall have first been had and the determinations upon grievance submitted by the workman is rendered by the "Board of Arbitration," and the employing Brewer shall willfully refuse to abide by the decision of the Board of Arbitration.

16. All grievances shall be adjusted by a "Board of Arbitration." Such "Board" to be composed of two (2) members of the "Bottling Brewers' Association" and two (2) members of the "Joint Local Executive Board of Brewery Workmen of Greater New York." In case the "Board of Arbitration" as so constituted do not agree, its four (4) members shall select a fifth person who shall be an outside and disinterested party, and the findings of the "Board" so enlarged shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy; pending decision no action shall be taken. The "Arbitration Board" shall meet within ten (10) days from notice of appointment and receipt of grievance.

(c) BREWERS' UNIONS NOS. 1, 59 AND 69.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1914.]

Agreement of the Brewers' Unions Nos. 1, 59 and 69, Greater New York:

14. All grievances raising difficulty between employers and employees shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration; such Board to be composed of two

members of the employing Brewers' Association, two members of the Local Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen of New York and Vicinity, and a fifth arbitrator who shall be selected by the aforesaid four members. The finding of the Board shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision, no action shall be taken. Said Board of Arbitration shall meet within ten days after notice to that effect.

BREWERY WORKERS, NIAGARA FALLS.

[In effect from June 1, 1910, to June 1, 1911. Signed by 5 firms.]

Articles of Agreement, between Brewers' Agents at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Beer Wagon Drivers' Local No. 185, I. B. of T. of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and hereinafter called the organization:

IX. Should any difference arise between the employer and an employee which cannot be adjusted a committee shall be appointed, one by the employer and one by the organization, they to select the third man whose decision shall be final and binding.

BREWERY WORKERS, SCHENECTADY.

[In effect from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911. Signed by 22 firms.]

Agreement between Beer Brewers' Union No. 30 and the Employing Brewers and Agents of Schenectady, New York:

ART. 9. The Arbitration Board should consist of three members from the Joint Local Executive Board, and three men from the Brewery Proprietors who have signed this contract. They have the full power to settle all disputes, and in case they disagree, each party should call a disinterested citizen of the city of Schenectady, whose decision shall be final.

BREWERY WORKERS, SYRACUSE AND AUBURN.

[In effect from April 1, 1909, to April 1, 1911. Signed by 12 firms.]

Agreement between the Proprietors of Bottling Houses and Brewery Establishments of Syracuse, N. Y., and Auburn, N. Y., and Brewery Workers' Union No. 11, of Syracuse, N. Y.:

15. ARBITRATION.— In order to overcome any unforeseen difficulties that may arise between workmen and employers, and to settle the same in an amicable way, an Arbitration Committee shall be appointed, to consist of two Brewers and two members of the Brewery Workers' Union No. 11, who shall decide such cases. Such arbitration to be made within ten days. Should they be unable to agree, they shall select a fifth member, who shall be disinterested party, the findings of such to be final.

BREWERY WORKERS, TROY.

[In effect from June 1, 1911, to March 31, 1914. Signed by 10 firms.]

Agreement between the Ale and Porter Workers, Drivers and Peddlers of Lager Beer Wagons, Local No. 34, of the National Brewery Workers' Union, and the Ale and Lager Beer Brewery Proprietors of the City of Troy and Vicinity:

ARTICLE 11.— Should difficulties arise they shall be settled by an arbitration committee composed of three members of the joint local executive board and a committee of three employing brewers. In case said arbitration committee shall fail to agree they shall choose a disinterested citizen of the City of Troy to act with them on such committee, and the decision of a majority of such committee as then constituted shall be binding.

BRICKLAYERS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from Nov. 1, 1909, to Jan. 1, 1912.]

This Agreement made this 28th day of October in the year 1909 by and between the Mason Builders' Association of Buffalo, party of the first part (hereinafter called the employer), and the Bricklayers' Union of Buffalo, No. 45 of N. Y., B. & M. I. U., party of the second part (hereinafter called the employee), witnesseth, as follows:

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a permanent Board of Arbitration appointed, three members from each party to this contract. All designations made under this Article and all decisions of such Arbitration Board shall be filed with Secretary of the Mason Builders' Association and with the Secretary of Bricklayers' Union No. 45. Should any problem arise for adjustment between the parties to this agreement upon the request of either party, a conference must be held for the adjustment of said difference with 24 hours from the receipt of said request. The duties of the Arbitration Board so composed shall be to settle all disputes resulting from the enforcement or violation of this agreement. The decisions of this joint Board shall be binding on both parties to this agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, WHITE PLAINS.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1912.]

Agreement made by and between the Building Contractors of White Plains, party of the first part, and the Central Labor Union of White Plains and Vicinity, parties of the second part witnesseth: That both parties mutually agree to all of the following Articles of Agreement.

All differences between the party of the first part and the party of the second part shall be referred to the Executive Board of the Central Labor Union for adjustment.

CAR WORKERS, BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD.

[In effect July 1, 1911.]

Rules and Regulations for Car Department Employees.

SEC. 15. All grievances of a local nature will be settled with the local official promptly, if possible. Failing in this, an appeal may be taken to higher officials for settlement.

CAR WORKERS, NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Agreement with the employees of the Car Department of the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. at Buffalo, N. Y., effective June 1st, 1910, and to remain in force until June 1st, 1911.

ART. 10. In case of Grievances or disputes arising, the Committee shall appeal in the order named: Viz., Foreman, Master Mechanic, Supt. of Motive Power and General Manager, and free transportation will be furnished such Committee desiring to go before the Management.

CAR WORKERS, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD.

[In effect May 1, 1908.]

SHOP RULES.

For Mechanics, their Helpers and Apprentices.

10. In case of a grievance arising, the Committee may appeal through the local officials up to the Mechanical Superintendent in order named.

CARPENTERS, HUNTINGTON.

In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.]

Agreement made by and between
and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and its subordinate Local Union No. 1292, *of the Town of Huntington, N. Y.*

SEC. 2. In case of any dispute arising during the term of this agreement, each party shall appoint a committee of three to act as an Arbitration Board, the dispute to be settled by a majority vote of the members of each side present, and in the event of a tie vote, by the decision of an umpire, which must be binding on both parties.

CARPENTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from Jan. 2, 1909, to Dec. 31, 1911.]

Agreement made by and between the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New York, Party of the First Part and the Joint District Council of the City of New York, Party of the Second Part.

ARTICLE I.

Object.

In order to prevent any strike or lockout, and to insure a peaceable adjustment and settlement of any and all grievances, disputes and differences that may arise between any employer in the Master Carpenters' Association and the mechanics affiliated with the Joint District Council of Greater New York.

Both parties to this agreement do hereby adopt as a basis of settlement the Joint Arbitration Plan, approved at a Joint Conference of the Building Trades Employers' Association and Representatives of the various Unions on July 3rd and 9th, 1903, and revised and adopted on April 22nd, 1905, a copy of which is attached and made a part of this agreement.

And they further agree that they will abide by any and all decisions of said arbitration as Associations, and use any and all lawful means in their power to compel their members to abide by said decisions.

In the event of the Joint Arbitration Committee failing to come to any agreement within three weeks after the filing of the complaint, it shall be submitted to the higher court, provided for in said Arbitration Plan.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. That both parties to this agreement shall appoint a Committee of six (6) members with full power to act for the Association and the Joint District Council, which shall form the Joint Arbitration Board provided for in the attached Arbitration Plan, to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment, and also the drafting of a new agreement for the ensuing year.

Their names and addresses to be sent at once to the Secretary of the Master Carpenters' Association and the Secretary of the Joint District Council, whose duty it shall be to call them together for the purpose of organizing said Board (8 members of which shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business).

Either side to have the privilege of calling the Board together when there is any question to be brought before it.

Twenty-four hours' notice to be given all members of said Board for any regular or special meeting.

All questions in dispute to be settled by a majority vote of the members of each side present and voting, and in the event of a tie vote by the decision of an umpire. All disputed questions to be submitted to an umpire within three weeks after the failure to agree, the decision of an umpire to be binding on both parties.

SEC. 2. This Trade Board to have the power to fine or penalize any firm or individual who may be brought before it, provided said firm or individual is found guilty as charged.

Any fines so imposed to be paid into the Treasury of this Trade Board for its expenses, subject to check by Treasurer and President, one of whom shall belong to each side of the Board. Any funds in the Treasury at the end of the year shall be divided equally between the parties to this contract.

If any fines are imposed they must be paid before further complaint is heard from the side in default.

ARTICLE III.

In case of complaint from either side being made to the Joint Trade Board, the failure of either side to produce witnesses shall not be considered by the Joint Trade Board as an excuse for postponement of the trial, but all cases must proceed to a hearing and adjustment or be referred to an umpire at the time specified.

In any case where a refusal to handle trim exists it must be decided by the Joint Trade Board within 24 hours or referred to an umpire who shall render his decisions within 48 hours.

ARTICLE VII.

All questions as to the jurisdiction of trade or violation of agreement shall be referred to the Joint Arbitration Board for adjustment and if failing to agree shall by them be referred to the higher court of Arbitration provided for in the attached Arbitration Plan and settled.

ARTICLE XI.

The Joint Arbitration Board shall meet on the 2nd Thursday of each month, or at the call of the Chair on either side, and the 2nd Thursday in November shall be a special meeting for the consideration of the yearly agreement, which must be signed on or before the 15th day of December, to go into effect on January 2nd of the following year.

CARPENTERS, NIAGARA FALLS.

Agreement between The Builders' Association and Local No. 322, U. B. of C. and J. of A. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

[April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1912.]

ART. V. There shall be a permanent Board of Arbitration appointed, three members from each party of this contract, to be designated in writing. The persons so appointed may be changed at any time by a new designation in writing. The six so appointed shall at once choose a seventh person to act as umpire in case of their disagreement, designating him in writing, and they may change the umpire or appoint a new one for a special case at any time by a like writing. In case of a disagreement between the six arbitrators, the decision of the umpire, agreeing with any three of them shall be final. All

designations made under this article, and all decisions of such Arbitration Board, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Builders' Association and the Secretary of Local No. 322.

The duties of the Arbitration Board so composed shall be to settle all disputes resulting from the enforcement or violation of this agreement.

ART. VII. No member of the Local shall quit work on account of a supposed violation of this agreement until the matter in dispute has been submitted to a meeting of the Board of Arbitration, provided the same is called in writing within 24 hours.

CARPENTERS, NORWICH.

[In effect May, 1911.]

By-Laws and Trade Rules of Local Union, No. 310, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

SECTION XIX.

There shall be a Grievance Committee of five appointed by the President to whom shall be referred all disputes or grievances, or between this and other Unions. In case of a grievance arising by reason of non-union tradesmen being employed on a job with members of any Union affiliated with the Federation of Labor, or at work with contractors who have Union men in their employ, said Union men shall at once report the fact to the Grievance Committee, who shall immediately investigate the case. The committee shall at once wait upon the person employing such non-union tradesmen and endeavor to settle the matter in accordance with the local trade rules. Failing in this, they shall have full power, if a majority of them deem it necessary, to order all members to stop work, pending the settlement of such trouble.

CARPENTERS, POUGHKEEPSIE.

An Agreement between the Master Builders' Association of the City of Poughkeepsie and Local Union No. 203, U. B. of C. and J. of A., from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911.

ART. 12. Any differences which may arise between the Master Builders and Local Union No. 203, shall be referred to a committee of two from each organization. Should such committee fail to agree, they shall each appoint one to be mutually agreeable to both parties, they to appoint another as referee. The decision of such committee to be binding.

CARPENTERS, SIDNEY.

This agreement entered into this 12th day of September, 1910, between the party of the first part, G. A. Clark of Sidney, N. Y., manufacturer of doors, dresser fronts, panelbacks, and the party of the second part, International Union United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America, general office, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind., and its subordinate union known as Local Union 1456 of Sidney, N. Y.:

ART. 3. All differences arising between the parties shall be decided by a board of arbitration, constituted in the following manner: Two persons to be selected by the party of the first part and two by the party of the second part, within twenty-four hours, and in case of a disagreement of the four persons so chosen, they shall select the fifth member of such board, and the decision of the majority of such board shall be binding upon both parties herein mentioned.

Men shall not leave work before submission of differences to arbitration or while arbitration is pending. Expense of this committee shall be borne by both parties to this agreement.

CARPENTERS, SYRACUSE.

[In effect from April 1, 1910, to May 1, 1912.]

This agreement made this day of in the year 1910, *by and between The Master Builders' Association of Syracuse, N. Y., party of the first part (hereinafter called the employer) and The Syracuse District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, parties of the second part (hereinafter called the employee):*

ART. 5. There shall be a permanent Board of Arbitration appointed, three members from each party to this agreement. All designations made under this article, and all decisions of such Arbitration Boards, shall be filed with the Secretary of Builders' Association and with the Syracuse District Council of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Should any problem arise for adjustment between the parties to this agreement, upon the request of either party, a conference must be held for the adjustment of said differences within 24 hours from the receipt of said request. The duties of the Arbitration Board so composed shall be to settle all disputes resulting from the endorsement or violation of this agreement. The decisions of this joint Arbitration Board shall be binding on both parties of the agreement.

CARPENTERS, TROY.

[In effect from April 1, 1909, to April 1, 1912.]

Agreement between Contracting Carpenters and Carpenters' District Council of Troy, N. Y., and vicinity:

SEC. 7. Should any differences arise as to the intent and performance of this agreement, one arbitrator shall be appointed by each party to adjust said differences, and the arbitrators so appointed shall first select a disinterested third person to act as umpire; and in case said arbitrators cannot agree upon an umpire within ten days, the same shall be selected by placing the names of six disinterested persons in a box, three to be named by each arbitrator, and the first name drawn from said box by a disinterested third person shall be the umpire hereby provided for; and in case of disagreement the decision of the umpire shall be binding, and the respective parties agree to enforce among their members, under penalty of dismissal, the decision rendered. During the pendency of said arbitration, no lock-out, strike or discontinuance of work shall be allowed.

CARPENTERS, UTICA.

Rules and regulations by and between the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of Utica, party of the first part, and Local Union No. 125, *of the City of Utica, party of the second part, to take effect May* 1, 1911. *Either party wishing a change in this agreement must give three months' notice prior to the first day of May,* 1912.

SEC. 11. All differences arising in the foregoing agreement shall be adjusted by an Arbitrating Board composed of three members from each party.

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from Feb., 1911, to March, 1912.]

This agreement for custom shops made and entered into by and between, carriage, wagon and automobile manufacturer of Buffalo, N. Y., party of the first part and Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Local Union No. 45, of the International Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers Union, party of the second part:

SEC. 9. Should any difference arise between the employees and employer which cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, the same shall be referred to the Executive Board of Local Union No. 45 in conjunction with a representative of the firm, for mediation or arbitration.

COAL HANDLERS, TROY.

[In effect from May 1, 1910 to May 1, 1913.]

Agreement between the Coal Merchants of Troy, N. Y., and Vicinity, and the Coal Handlers' Union of Troy and Vicinity, comprising Troy, Cohoes, Watervliet, Green Island and Waterford:

SEC. 12. Should any differences arise, which cannot be adjusted, between the employer and the employee during the continuation of this agreement, then the controversy shall be submitted to a local Board of Arbitration consisting of three persons: one to be appointed by the Coal Handlers' Union, one by the Coal Dealers, and the two so designated to select the third who shall be Chairman of the Board. The decision of a majority of said Board shall be final and binding on both parties. Should the first two selected fail to agree upon the third member within five days, then the President of the Chamber of Commerce of Troy, N. Y., shall designate the third member. Decision in such cases to be rendered within ten days.

CRANEMEN, DUNKIRK.

Agreement between American Locomotive Co., Brooks Works at Dunkirk, N. Y., and Local Union No. 659, I. B. E. W. Effective May 16, 1911, and continue in force until May 16, 1912:

6. Any employee governed by this agreement and having a grievance shall make a personal effort to adjust the same with the foreman of the department if it is a department grievance, or with the foreman of the repair department if it is other than a department grievance. Failing to satisfactorily adjust it in this way, the craneman can refer same to the superintendent.

If his decision is not satisfactory, the committee representing the cranemen may take the question up with the manager for settlement.

Pending settlement of the question, it is to be understood there shall be no cessation of work.

CRANEMEN, SCHENECTADY.

[In effect from Feb. 1, 1910, to Feb. 1, 1911.]

Agreement between American Locomotive Company, Schenectady Works, and Crane Operators. Effective February 1, 1910:

7. Any person or persons governed by this agreement and having a grievance shall first make a personal effort to adjust the same with their foreman. Failing to satisfactorily adjust it with him it shall be turned over to a Shop Committee to be taken up with the manager for settlement.

DECORATIVE GLASS WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from date of signing to Aug. 31, 1912.]

Articles of agreement entered into this day of, 191.., between, party of the first part, and the Decorative Glass Workers' Protective Association of New York and Vicinity, Local No. 36, A. G. W. I. A., party of the second part:

ART. 7. The parties of the first and second parts, shall at all times have a standing committee, to which all questions of dispute shall be referred, and in case of no agreement being reached, an impartial party shall be chosen to act as referee, and his decision shall be considered final.

ART. 8. Any subject not mentioned in these articles of agreement affecting the welfare of the trade, shall be referred to the aforesaid committee, and final action shall be taken forthwith.

DIE CUTTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from 1909 to Jan. 1, 1912.]

Agreement entered into this day of, 1909, by and between, die and cutter manufacturer, of hereinafter known as the employer, and Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Union, hereinafter known as Union, witnesseth:

ART. IV. There shall be a Shop Steward in each factory, appointed by the Union, who shall be the intermediator between the employer and the employee in matters pertaining to the Union.

ART. IX. All conditions of labor which cannot be mutually agreed upon by the parties of this agreement shall be submitted for settlement to a Board of Arbitration, which Board shall be composed of one employer and one to represent the Union, and the two thus chosen, to select the third. The decision of the Board to be final and binding upon the said employers and employees.

DREDGEMEN, BUFFALO.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1913.]

This agreement, made and entered into at Buffalo, N. Y., on the 12th day of April, 1911, by and between the Great Lakes Construction Company of Buffalo, N. Y., as party of the first part, and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, affiliated wtih the International Longshoremen's Association, as party of the second part:

Third. All complaints, grievances, or questions in dispute arising under this agreement that cannot be adjusted by the parties hereto, shall be submitted to arbitration, as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances or controversies.

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work, and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the men and a representative of the employer. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man, upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree. If the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the

matter shall be submitted to the representative of the general organization of which he is a member, and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Great Lakes Construction Company, and if they cannot agree, then they shall choose a third disinterested man, and the said three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration, and the decision thereof shall be final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby.

It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

DREDGEMEN, GREAT LAKES.

(a) DREDGE ENGINEERS AND CRANEMEN.

[In effect from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.]

This agreement, made and entered into at Detroit, Mich., on the 18th day of February, 1910, by and between The Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, as party of the first part, and The International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, as party of the second part:

Second. There shall be no discrimination by the party of the first part against any member of the party of the second part, nor shall the party of the second part discriminate against any member of the party of the first part; where either party thinks there is a discrimination it shall be settled by arbitration.

Third. All complaints, grievances, or questions in dispute arising under this agreement that cannot be adjusted by the parties hereto shall be submitted to arbitration, as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances and controversies.

Fourth. If a member of the party of the second part has been discharged and believes that such discharge was unjust, he may ask for arbitration through his Grand Lodge. Said Arbitration Board to meet within ten (10) days after having the matter in dispute submitted to them

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work, and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the men and the representatives of the employer. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man, upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree; if the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the matter shall be submitted to the representative of the general organization of which he is a member and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes; and, if they cannot agree, then they shall choose a third disinterested man, and the said three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration, and the decision of the majority thereof shall be final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

(b) DREDGE FIREMEN, OILERS, ETC.

[In effect from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.]

This agreement, made and entered into at Detroit, Mich., on the 18th day of February, 1910, by and between The Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, as party of the first part, and The International Dredge Workers' Protective Association (which includes Dredge Firemen, Oilers, Deck Hands, Scowmen and Watchmen) all affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, as party of the second part:

Second. There shall be no discrimination by the party of the first part, against any member of the party of the second part, nor shall the party of the second part discriminate against any member of the party of the first part; where either party thinks there is a discrimination it shall be settled by arbitration.

Third. All complaints, grievances, or questions in dispute arising under this agreement, that cannot be adjusted by the parties thereto, shall be submitted to arbitration, as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances and controversies.

Fourth. If a member of the party of the second part has been discharged, and believes that such discharge was unjust, he may ask for arbitration through his Grand Lodge, said Arbitration Board to meet within ten (10) days after having the matter in dispute submitted to them.

Fifth. In the event of a man being discharged or quitting work, the Company may employ a member temporarily to fill such vacancy for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, if, however, he is continued in the Company's employ longer than thirty (30) days he cannot be laid off or discharged, without just cause.

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work, and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the employer and the representative of the men. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man, upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree. If the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the matter shall be submitted to the representative of the general organization and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, and if they cannot agree they shall choose a third disinterested party, and the said three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration, and the decision of the majority thereof shall be final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

DREDGEMEN, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect in 1911.]

Agreement by and between The Keystone State Construction Co., parties of the first part, and the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel & Dredge Men, Chas. Reese, Local No. 17, parties of the second part:

ART. 6. It is understood by all parties to this agreement that a Steward shall represent the Brotherhood on this work, or railroad, and any grievance of the men shall be referred to this Steward for adjustment. This Steward

will take this matter up with the proper officials of the party of the first part, and adjust any grievance that may arise between the parties of this agreement. In case the Steward and the representatives of the party of the first part cannot adjust the grievance, it is agreed that the matter shall be adjusted in the following manner: Work shall proceed until relieved by Brotherhood men, or the difference is properly adjusted by arbitration in the following manner: In the event of any controversy arising between the men and the employers, or in the event of the men having a grievance they shall continue to work, and any and all such controversies shall be settled, if possible, by the representatives of the employers. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man, upon whom the representative of the men and the representatives of the employers may agree. If the representatives of the men and the representatives of the employer cannot agree on a third man, then the matter shall be submitted to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, or his representative, and the party of the first part, and if they cannot agree they may choose a disinterested man. Said three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration, and the decision of the majority thereof shall be both final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS MAKERS, SCHENECTADY.

[In effect from March 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911.]

Memorandum of agreement between the General Electric Company, Schenectady Works, and its employees who are members of unions affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as follows: Nos. 247, 254, 442, 267, 85, 645, 644, and 110.

First. Whenever any grievance arises between a member or members of any local union affiliated with the I. B. E. W. and the Company which grievance cannot be settled by the individual or individuals and their immediate superiors, an effort shall be made to settle same by the representatives of the local union and the foreman in charge of men affected. If a satisfactory settlement is not thereby reached the representatives of the affected local union shall place the matter before the Chairman of the Conference Board of the I. B. E. W. (which Conference Board shall consist of active employees of the Company only) and he shall endeavor to effect a settlement with the foreman or section superintendent where the affected members are employed; failing to do so he shall refer the matter to the District Council or the Conference Board of the District Council, which District Council or Conference Board shall have the privilege of bringing the matter to the management of the Works.

Second. In the event of the Conference Board of the District Council and the Management of the Works failing to satisfactorily adjust any grievance, said grievance shall be placed in the hands of the International President of the I. B. E. W. or his accredited representative who shall endeavor to adjust the matter with the Management.

Third. It is understood and agreed that in case of trouble or disagreement the Company, on its part, will not force a lockout, neither will the employes, parties to this agreement, for any purpose cease work pending adjustment of such trouble or disagreement.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, AUBURN.

[In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.]

This agreement made and entered into this 1st day of May, 1911, by and between the Electrical Contractors of Auburn, N. Y., party of the first part, and Local Union No. 394, of the I. B. E. W. of America, party of the second part:

Fifteenth. Any violations of this agreement, if on the part of any contractor, they shall be immediately notified and if on the part of the wiremen the secretaries of the Local and D. C., shall be notified and actions must be taken on such differences within three working days after notification and upon a failure to satisfactorily adjust such differences they must immediately be referred to an Arbitration Committee and be acted upon one day thereafter.

This committee shall consist of five members, two representing the L. U. or D. C., and two representing the employer and these four, if unable to agree to select a fifth, who is not directly interested. The decision of this committee upon the question in dispute shall be final and binding upon the parties of the arbitration.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, OSWEGO.

[In effect from May 1, 1911 to April 1, 1912.]

I. *This Agreement made this.....by and between The Electrical Contractors of the city of Oswego, county of Oswego and State of New York, party of the first part, and Local Union, No. 328, International Brotherhood of Electrical Works, of the same place, party of the second part, for the purpose of preventing strikes and lockouts and facilitating a peaceful adjustment of all grievances and disputes which may from time to time arise between the employer and mechanics in the electrical trade. Witnesseth:*

ARBITRATION.

5. It is mutually agreed that any and all disputes between any member of Electrical Contractors on the one side and any member or members of the Local Union No. 328, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on the other side, during the life of this agreement, shall be settled by a joint standing arbitration committee. This committee for each of the two parties shall consist of five members and they shall have full power to settle all disputes and to enforce all lawful working rules governing both parties. When a dispute or grievance arises between John W. Schaffer and any member or members of Local Union No. 328, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the question at issue shall first be submitted to the chairman of the two parties, or their representatives, and upon their failure to agree and settle the matter within twelve hours, it shall be submitted to the full joint arbitration committee; if the joint arbitration committee fails to agree within twelve (12) hours, an umpire shall be selected to sit with them and after hearing all the evidence, cast the decisive vote. All decisions made by either the joint arbitration committee or umpire shall be binding and final.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1913.]

Be It Known, That the undersigned, styling themselves the Electrical Contractors of Rochester, N. Y., hereinafter referred to as the party of the first part, and Local Union No. 86, I. B. E. W. of the same place, hereinafter referred to as the party of the second part, for the purpose of maintaining harmonious relations between employer and employee in the Electrical Construction Business, and to maintain peaceful conditions in the trade, have covenanted and agreed, and do hereby covenant and agree to and with each other as follows:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

9. It further mutually covenanted and agreed that during the continuance of this agreement there shall not be any strikes whatsoever or lockouts declared or permitted by either party hereto, except in sympathy with Local Trades, and in conformity with section 4, article 4, of the Constitution of the I. B. E. W. of the present date, but that all controversies shall be submitted to arbitration.

ARBITRATION.

10. (*a*) In case of an alleged breach of this agreement, or of any of the covenants therein contained, the party making such claim shall serve a notice thereof in writing upon the other party. Such notice shall be delivered to the party who shall be designated hereunder, by the parties hereto, to receive the service of papers; notice sent by registered mail shall be sufficient service.

(*b*) If such alleged breach be not adjusted within three days, then the same shall be designated a disagreement.

(*c*) All disagreements arising between the parties hereto, or between the parties of the first part and their employees, or between a member of the party of the first part and his employees, shall be referred by either party for settlement, to a board of three arbitrators, one selected by each of the parties to the controversy, and the third by the two so selected. Decisions of the Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding on all parties to the controversy.

(*d*) A majority vote of the Board of Arbitration shall be final.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1913.]

This Agreement made the.....between.....party of the first part, and Local No. 14 of The International Union of Elevator Constructors, an association of more than seven persons, working under a charter from the International Union of Elevator Constructors, acting through its President, J. J. Bradley, or Committee, and his or their successors in office, parties of the second part:

The party of the second part further agrees that in case of trouble in misunderstanding between the parties of this Agreement, the difference shall be arbitrated; work shall proceed pending the arbitration under the conditions of this Agreement. The difference shall be referred to a conference

committee, composed of five members, two of which shall be appointed by the party of the first part, two by the party of the second part, and a fifth to be selected by these four. The committee shall be called together within twenty-four hours after a difference occurs and arbitration asked for, and their decision shall be final.

ENGINEERS, STATIONARY, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) DEEP WATER TUNNEL.

[In effect June 17, 1911.]

Agreement made this 17th of June, 1911, between the firm of Pittsburg Contracting Co. on contract No. 65 of the City Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct county of New York, State of New York, party of the first part and the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 184, party of the second part:

Sixth. All matters of dispute between the parties of the first and second parts, shall be left to a Board of Arbitration, which shall consist of the following: The Board shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be selected by the party of the first part and two by the party of the second part. Before any evidence has been heard the four members herein mentioned shall mutually select a fifth, who shall be known as a referee. If the four direct representatives of the parties to this agreement find it impossible to agree on a verdict, then the case shall be left in the hands of the referee. The decision of the Arbitration Board, however arrived at, shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement. Pending a decision of the Arbitration Committee, no strike or lockout shall take place.

(b) EXCAVATING.

[In effect from July 12, 1911, to June 1, 1916.]

Agreement made this 12th day of July, in the year 1911, between the Contractors' Protective Association of the city of New York, party of the first part, and the International Union of Steam Engineers, Local No. 184, party of the second part:

Sixth. All matters in dispute between the parties of the first and second parts of this agreement shall be left to a Board of Arbitration, which shall be constituted as follows:

The Board of Arbitration shall consist of five members, two of whom shall be selected by the party of the first part, and two by the party of the second part.

Before any evidence has been heard, the four members of the Board already mentioned, shall select a fifth member, who shall be known as a referee.

If the four direct representatives of the parties to this agreement find it impossible to agree upon a verdict, then the case shall be placed in the hands of the referee. The decision of the Arbitration Board, however arrived at, shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement.

Pending a decision of the Board of Arbitration no strikes or lockouts shall take place.

FIREMEN, STATIONARY, NEW YORK CITY.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this 1st day of June, 1908, between the Pabst Brewing Company of New York, party of first part, and the "Eccentric Association of Firemen, Local Union No. 56, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, party of the second part, to go into effect on the 1st day of June, 1908, for the period of three years.

SEC. 6. All grievances shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration; such Board to be composed by two members of the above firm, and two members of the Executive Board of the aforementioned Firemen's Association, and in case said Board does not agree, its four members shall select a fifth person who shall be a disinterested party.

GENERAL AGREEMENT OF SAME UNION.

[In effect from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1912. Signed by 74 firms.]

Agreement in respect to the firemen employed in the breweries of the undersigned:

11. All grievances shall be adjusted by a Board of Arbitration; such Board to be composed of two members of the Employing Brewers' Association and two members of the Executive Board of the aforementioned Firemen's Association. In case the board of arbitration, as so constituted, does not agree, its four members shall selected a fifth person, who shall be an outside and disinterested party, and the finding of the Board, as so enlarged, shall be final and binding upon both parties to the controversy. Pending decision, no action shall be taken. The arbitration Board must meet within ten days after notification of their appointment and receipt of grievances and must render a decision within ten days after the final hearing of such grievances.

FOUNDRY LABORERS, NEW YORK CITY.

Agreement entered into between the Foundry Employers, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Local Union, No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, to govern from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911:

Seventh. All disputes arising between the parties to this agreement shall be settled by arbitration.

GARMENT WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) LOCAL UNION No. 34.

[In effect in 1911.]

When any difficulty arises in the shop, the shop chairman will not permit employees to stop work unless he has failed to adjust the matter and, before any employees refuse to work, the president of the local union will wait on the firm and try further to adjust the cause of the trouble.

(b) LOCAL UNION No. 178.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912.]

This agreement is entered into by and between the firm of....., party of the first part, and The United Garment Workers of America Local Union, No. 178, party of the second:

4. All difficulties arising between the party of the first party and the party of the second part shall be adjusted between the party of the first part and the shop chairman. If they fail to settle said difficulties, same shall be submitted to the Local Union, No. 178 for adjustment.

GARMENT WORKERS, PORT JERVIS.

[In effect from April 14, 1911, to April 14, 1912.]

This Agreement, entered into, by and between the firm of Sweet, Orr & Co., Port Jervis, N. Y., party of the first part and the United Garment Workers of America, party of the second part:

9. Should any differences arise between the firm and the employees, and which cannot be settled between them, the said diffrences shall be submitted to the General Officers of the U. G. W. of A. for adjustment. Should this not prove satisfactory, the subject in dispute shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected for final decision.

GARMENT WORKERS, UTICA.

[In effect in 1911.]

This Agreement, entered into by and between the firm of..... party of the first part, and the United Garment Workers of America, party of the second part:

9. Should any differences arise between the firm and the employees, and which cannot be settled between them, the said differences shall be submitted to the General Officers of the U. G. W. of A. for adjustment. Should this not prove satisfactory, the subject in dispute shall be submitted to an umpire to be mutually selected for final decision.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS, NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Wage scale and working rules adopted by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and the National Glass Vial and Bottle Manufacturers' Association, blast of 1911–1912.

CONFERENCES.

SEC. 55. A Preliminary Conference for the purpose of considering wage scale for the next season shall be held the first Tuesday in May, and the final conference as soon after the Manufacturers and Blowers have held their annual conventions as necessary arrangements can be made.

SEC. 56. At the Final Conference, held subsequent to the adjournment of the conventions, no questions shall be considered relative to the adoption of new rules or a change in the old ones, a change in the list, or the addition of new bottles to the list, unless notice shall have been given to and by both parties at the preliminary conference.

SEC. 57. Manufacturers and Branches shall notify each other of all bottles or changes intended to be submitted to the May Conference, and the reason for so submitting them, which notice must be in writing. Said written notice shall also be given the president of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and the president of the National Vial and Bottle Association.

INTERPRETATION OF RULES.

SEC. 58. All information wanted in regard to the intention or meaning of the rules, regulations and prices shall be referred to the President of the Blowers' Organization, whose decision in all such cases shall be binding unless said decision is reversed by the Joint Wage Preliminary Conference in case of a protest.

Manufacturers who desire to protest against a decision of the President shall serve notice in writing on the branch in their locality of their intentions to protest, and shall also notify the president of both the Manufacturers' and Blowers' Organizations of the protest; which notice shall contain all information necessary for a proper review of the case protested. Said notice shall be served not later than thirty days prior to the first day of the Preliminary Conference.

Protests on decisions made between April 1st and July 31st shall be reviewed at the Final Conference with notice as above stated, to be served not later than August 1st.

No case in protest shall be reviewed by either conference unless the foregoing has been fully complied with.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS, LOCKPORT.

Price list of machine-made jars and bottles, adopted by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union for the Blast of 1910 *and* 1911:

SEC. 23. In case of a disagreement in any factory of this department it shall, if possible, be settled in the factory in which it occurs. In case of a failure to agree, the matter shall be referred to the workers' committee and a committee to be appointed by the factory in which the disagreement arises for settlement. Pending the discussion and the decision of such differences there shall be no lockout, strike or cessation of work by either employer or employed. The decision of these committees is to be binding on both parties.

GLASS WORKERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from Sept. 2, 1910, to Sept. 1, 1911.]

AGREEMENT.

Made and entered into this day of 1910, *between parties of the first part, and the undersigned representatives of Local No.* 47, *A. G. W. I. A. of A., parties of the second part.*

ART. 10. There shall be appointed from among the regular employees of each shop or factory, by the union, a steward who shall hear complaints and grievances of all kinds and if he finds them well founded he shall refer the same to his Union or their authorized representatives.

GRANITE CUTTERS, ALBANY.

It is hereby mutually agreed between employers of granite cutters in Albany, N. Y., and vicinity, and Albany branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America that the following rules and regulations shall govern the employment of granite cutters, tool sharpeners, polishers, sawyers, rubbers and turners, from April 1, 1910, *until further notice.*

24. It is mutually agreed, for the protection of both parties to this agreement, that should any grievance or contention arise during the exist-

ence of this agreement, that such grievance or contention shall be referred to a committee composed of two men selected by our Association, and two men selected by the company, who shall immediately meet and consider the matter, making some decision within ten days. Should this committee fail to agree by two-thirds vote, they shall select a third party to act with them. The board thus constituted shall consider the matter, and, pending such decision, it is mutually agreed that there is to be no strikes, lock-outs or suspension of work.

GRANITE CUTTERS, BATAVIA.

[In effect from March 1, 1911, to March 1, 1913.]

It is hereby mutually agreed between Employers of granite cutters in Batavia, N. Y., and Batavia district of The Granite Cutters' International Association of America that the following conditions shall govern granite cutting in Batavia and vicinity:

SEC. 15. Any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement as to its performance in good faith shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, said Board to consist of six members, three from the company and three from the G. C. I. A. and shall act as the Adjustment Committee.

GRANITE CUTTERS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from May 1, 1911 to May 1, 1915.]

SEC. 14. For the adjustment of disputes a committee of four, two from each side; said committee failing to agree to choose a fifth member whose decision on disputes in question shall be final and binding until a new agreement is made.

GRANITE CUTTERS, KINGSTON.

It is hereby mutually agreed between employers of granite cutters in Kingston, N. Y., and vicinity, and the Kingston district of The Granite Cutter's International Association of America that the following rules and regulations shall govern the employment of granite cutters, tool sharpeners, and polishers from May 1, 1911 *to May* 1, 1913 *or longer as per section* 14.

13. It is mutually agreed that should any grievance or contention arise respecting the terms of this agreement such grievance or contention shall be referred to a committee composed of four men, two to be selected by each contending party. This committee shall meet and decide on the matter within five days. Should this committee fail to agree they shall select a fifth party and in either event the decision of such committee shall be binding and final, and pending the action of such committee there shall be no strike, lockout or suspension of work.

GRANITE CUTTERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from May 1, 1911 to May 1, 1913.]

It is hereby mutually agreed between employers of granite cutters in Rochester, N. Y., and Rochester district of The Granite Cutters' International Association of America that the following conditions shall govern granite cutting in Rochester and vicinity:

SEC. 15. Any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement as to its performance in good faith shall be referred to a

Board of Arbitration, said board to consist of six members, three from the company and three from the G. C. I. A. and shall act as the Adjustment Committee.

GRANITE CUTTERS, SYRACUSE.

[In effect from March 1, 1908, to March 1, 1911.]

It is hereby mutually agreed between employers of granite cutters in Syracuse, N. Y., and Syracuse Branch of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America, that the following conditions shall govern granite cutting in Syracuse and vicinity:

SEC. 15. Any grievance or contention that may arise during the existence of this agreement as to its performance in good faith shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, said Board to consist of six (6) members, three (3) from the company and three (3) from the G. C. I. A., and shall act as a grievance committee.

HORSESHOERS, BUFFALO.

This agreement, made and entered into in the city of Buffalo, county of Erie and State of New York, this 17th day of July, 1911, *by and between the Master Horseshoers' Association, Local No.* 10, *of Buffalo, and the Journeymen Horseshoers, Local No.* 23, *of Buffalo, to go into effect July* 31, 1911, *and expire at the end of two years from date, witnesseth that for and in consideration of valuable trade interests agree as follows:*

ARTICLE IV.

CONFERENCE.

SEC. 1. A conference committee shall be selected by both parties to this agreement to carry out, but not to alter, add to or amend this agreement without the consent of both organizations, each side to be represented by five members. It shall be the duty of this committee to meet once a month or as often as necessary. They shall have full power to act and shall regulate all shops to conform with this agreement.

SEC. 2. Any misunderstanding that may arise in the future between the parties to this agreement shall be submitted to the conference committee, and their decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. Should a deadlock result in any vote taken by the conference committee, the question shall be submitted to an Arbitration Board to be selected as follows: Both parties shall select two members each, and the four thus chosen shall select a fifth member who shall act as umpire, and the decision of this board shall be final and binding.

SEC. 3. Each member of the conference committee shall be allowed $1 for each meeting that he attends, to be paid for by the respective organizations. Any member failing to attend a meeting of the board shall pay a fine of $5 unless prevented by illness or absence from the city.

SEC. 4. All expenses incurred by the conference committee in carrying on the work of the committee shall be paid for equally by both parties to this agreement.

SEC. 5. The chairman of the committee may call a special meeting of the committee at any time that urgent business demands.

IRON, STEEL AND TIN WORKERS, LOCKPORT.

We, ... of the first part, and..... Lodge, No., State of National Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, of the second part, do hereby agree that the following scale of prices, based upon the actual scales and shipments of iron or steel, as arranged for in conferences, shall govern the wages of the several departments as herein stated, commencing July 1, 1911, and ending June 30, 1912.

No. 2. In case of a grievance arising at any mill, there shall be no cessation of work by men until same has been investigated through the proper channels, and has been finally passed upon by the District Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Association.

KNEE PANTS MAKERS, NEW YORK CITY..

[In effect from Jan. 21, 1911, to Jan. 15, 1912.]

Memo. of Agreement entered into between L. Robinson & Co., of No. 640 Broadway, N. Y., operating a factory for the manufacturing of Knee Pants, situated at No. 220 Thirty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and David Weisenfeld, business agent of Knee Pants Makers Union, of New York:

PART. 4. That in case a dispute arises between the firm of L. Robinson & Co., and any one or more of its employees, the work shall not cease, but the matter in question shall be submitted to arbitration. The arbitrators shall consist of one who shall represent the firm, and one who represents the union, and in case these two cannot agree, a third shall be selected, and this third party shall be appointed by the two heretofore named.

LABORERS, MIDDLETOWN.

[In effect from April 3, 1911, to April 1, 1912.]

Form of Agreement adopted by Independent Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Local Union No. 8 of Middletown, N. Y.:

SEC. 7. That all labor troubles arising in the future between Employers and Union No. 8 shall be settled by the Joint Board of Arbitration of Masons and Contractors, and all work to proceed without stopping, pending adjustment. If however, hod carriers cannot be found, the employer shall be given the right to employ men to carry on his work, providing the employer or his representative do not in any way discriminate against them joining the union.

LABORERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from April 1, 1911 to March 1, 1912.]

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this 1st day of April, 1911, between the Mason Contractors Association and the German, Polish and Italian Locals of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Organization, of Rochester, New York, and vicinity.

ART. IX. Should any difference arise between members of the Mason Contractors Association and employees, the same shall be referred to the

Joint Arbitration Committee before any strike or lock-out shall occur, and work shall not cease pending decision of the Joint Arbitration Committee. It is further agreed, when possible, that the Joint Arbitration Committee shall convene to act on the matter in dispute, within twenty-four hours.

LADIES' TAILORS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from Sept. 15, 1911, to Sept. 15, 1912.]

Memorandum of Agreement, made by and between composing the firm of having it business at....., in the borough of, City of New York, party of the first part, hereinafter called the firm, and the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union, Local 38 *of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, to wit:*

15. In case of a dispute there shall be no stoppage of work until the matter in dispute shall have been settled by a joint committee to consist of representatives of the firm and of the union. The Joint Committee is to determine the matter in dispute within three days after the matter has been submitted to it.

LAUNDRY WORKERS, TROY.

[In effect from March 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911.]

This Agreement, entered into this the 1*st day of March,* 1910, *by and between Upper Troy Laundry hereinafter known as the employer, and the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, headquarters, Troy, N. Y., hereinafter known as the Union.*

SIXTH. All questions of wages or conditions of labor which cannot be mutually agreed upon shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration composed of one person to represent the employer and one person to represent the union, said representatives shall, if necessary select a third member of the Board of Arbitration, and the decision of a majority of the members of said Board of Arbitration shall be binding on both parties to this agreement, provided, that application for appointment of said Board of Arbitration must be made by the aggrieved party within seven days after the controversy has arisen, and each party to this agreement shall, within seven days, select its representatives as such Board, giving notice of such selection to the other party within twenty-four (24) hours.

SEVENTH. The Board of Arbitration herein provided for shall meet (at some place mutually agreed upon) within forty-eight (48) hours after notification by each party to such agreement has been given the other party of the selection of its representative on said Board; and the selection of the third member of said Board of Arbitration must be made within three (3) days after the first meeting of such Board of Arbitration as herein provided for, and the taking of testimony by such Board of Arbitration shall be proceeded with after the seletcion of said third member as expeditiously as possible, such Board of Arbitration shall render its decision on the points in controversy within three (3) days after the conclusion of the taking of such testimony.

MACHINISTS, DUNKIRK.

[In effect June 1, 1910.]

Agreement between The Brooks Works of the American Locomotive Company and Lake City Lodge No. 324, International Association of Machinists:

Rules and Regulations Governing the Machinists and Specialists.

4. An employee having a grievance will make a personal effort to adjust it with the foreman; failing in this he shall refer it to the superintendent, and failing to adjust it with him, such grievance will be turned over to a committee from the department in which the grievance occurs, this committee will first confer with the foreman and finally with the manager if necessary.

Pending settlement of the question there shall be no cessation of work. Grievances will be promptly investigated and decisions rendered as quickly as possible.

MACHINISTS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect in 1911.]

(*a*) *Arrangements Covering the Die Department of J. H. Williams & Co.:*

11. Any Die Sinker or apprentice having a grievance shall place his case in the hands of the Shop Committee. Then, if advised to do so by the Committee, he shall endeavor to reach a satisfactory adjustment with his foreman and the General Superintendent.

If a satisfactory adjustment is not reached the Shop Committee shall, with due consideration of the rights of all concerned, decide whether the matter be brought before the firm for consideration.

The firm of J. H. Williams & Co., will receive such committee at any time and earnestly endeavor to satisfactorily adjust all questions which the Committee may feel justified in bringing before it.

(*b*) *Arrangements Covering the Forging Department of J. H. Williams & Co.:*

11. Any Forger or apprentice having a grievance shall place his case in the hands of the Shop Committee. Then, if advised to do so by the Committee, he shall endeavor to reach a satisfactory adjustment with his foreman and the General Superintendent.

If a satisfactory adjustment is not reached the Shop Committee shall, with due consideration of the rights of all concerned, decide whether the matter be brought before the firm for consideration.

The firm of J. H. Williams & Co. will receive such Committee at any time and earnestly endeavor to satisfactorily adjust all questions which the Committee may feel justified in bringing before it.

MACHINISTS, SCHENECTADY.

[In effect from May 16, 1910, to May 16, 1911.]

Rules and Regulations Governing the Machinists and Specialists in the Schnectady Works of the American Locomotive Co.:

8. There will be no discrimination for or against Union men. Both Union and Non-Union men will be accorded the same consideration.

An employee having a grievance will make a personal effort to adjust it with the foreman; failing in this he shall refer it to the Superintendent,

and failing to adjust it with him, such grievance will be turned over to a committee from the department in which the grievance occurs; committee will first confer with the foreman and finally with the Manager if necessary. Pending settlement of the question there shall be no cessation of work. Grievances will be promptly investigated and decisions rendered as quickly as possible.

MACHINISTS, SYRACUSE.

[In effect June 5, 1911. Agreement with Machinists, No. 381, signed by one firm.]

THIRD. Should any difficulty arise between the employees and the employer that cannot be settled between them, it shall be referred to a committee representing the employer and the employees for mediation and arbitration; pending the decision of this committee there shall be no cessation of work by either party to this agreement.

MALTSTERS, GENEVA.

[In effect from March 1, 1911, to January 1, 1913.]

Agreement between Local No. 134 of Geneva, N. Y., and vicinity and the Undersigned Brewery and Brewery Agencies Proprietors:

ARBITRATION.

23. In order to overcome any unforeseen difficulties which may arise between employers and workmen, and to settle same in an amicable way, an Arbitration Committee shall be appointed to consist of two of said employers and two members of Local No. 134 who shall decide such cases, such arbitration to be made within ten days. Should they be unable to agree, they shall select a fifth party who shall be a disinterested party, the findings of such party to be final.

METAL POLISHERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from October 12, 1910, to and including 1911.]

This Agreement, made and entered into between party of the first part, and the undersigned, representing the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union of North America, party of the second part:

ART. VII. Any grievance that may arise shall be settled, if possible, by a committee of the employees and the representatives of the party of the first part, and in the event of the above committee failing to agree, than the matter shall be referred to a committee composed of the officers of the Organization and the representatives of the party of the first part, and in the event of this committee failing to agree, then the grievance shall be referred to the Central Federated Union to be arbitrated according to its Constitution by disinterested members of that body and representatives of the party of the first part; and it is further understood and agreed that no strike or lockout whatever shall take place until all such honorable efforts at arbitration have failed.

MOLDERS' NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

[In effect December, 1910.]

Conference Agreements in force and ruling between The International Molders' Union of N. A. and The Stove Founders' N. D. A.:

Whereas, There has heretofore existed a sentiment that the members of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association and the members of the Inter-

national Molders' Union of North America were necessarily enemies, and in consequence a mutual dislike and distrust of each other and of their respective organizations has arisen, provoking and stimulating strife and ill-will, resulting in severe pecuniary loss to both parties; now, this conference is held for the purpose of cultivating a more intimate knowledge of each other and of their methods, aims and objects, believing that thereby friendly regard and respect may be engendered, and such agreements reached as will dispel all inimical sentiments, prevent further strife and promote the material and moral interests of all parties concerned.

Resolved, That this meeting adopt the principle of arbitration in the settlement of any dispute between the members of the I. M. U. of N. A. and the members of the S. F. N. D. A. (*Clause* 1.)

That a Conference Committee be formed, consisting of twelve members, six of whom shall be iron molders appointed by the International Molders' Union of North America and six members appointed by the S. F. N. D. A., all to hold office from January 1 to December 31 of each year. (*Clause* 2.)

Whenever there is a dispute between a member of the S. F. N. D. A., and the molders in his employ (when a majority of the latter are members of the I. M. U.), and it cannot be settled amicably between them, it shall be referred to the presidents of the two associations before named, who shall themselves or by delegates give it due consideration. If they cannot decide it satisfactorily to themselves, they may, by mutual agreement, summon the Conference Committee, to whom the dispute shall be referred, and whose decision by a majority vote shall be final and binding upon each party for the term of twelve months. (*Clause* 3.)

Pending adjudication by the presidents and Conference Committee, neither party to the dispute shall discontinue operations, but shall proceed with business in the ordinary manner. In case of a vacancy in the Committee of Conference, it shall be filled by the association originally nominating. No vote shall be taken except by a full committee or by an even number of each party. (*Clause* 3.)

Whenever a difficulty arises between a member of the S. F. N. D. A. (whose foundry does not come under the provisions of Clause 3, 1891 Conference) and the molders employed by him, and said difficulty cannot be amicably settled between the member and his employees, it shall be submitted for adjudication to the presidents of the two organizations or their representatives without prejudice to the employees presenting said grievance. (*Clause* 12.)

MOLDERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1913. Signed by 48 firms.]

Agreement signed this 30th day of April, 1910, *operative May* 1, 1910, *between the Foundrymen of Greater New York, Jersey City and Hoboken, and The International Molder's Union of North America:*

SEVENTH. That should any dispute arise between an Employer and the Molders or Core-Makers in his employment, which he and the Business Agents of The International Molders' Union cannot adjust, that such subject in dispute shall be submitted to a Committee of Arbitration which shall consist of three representatives from each side. The decision of the majority of Committee shall be final. Pending the decision of the Arbitration Committee, there shall be no cessation of work.

MOLDERS, YONKERS.

[In effect from August 12, 1910, to July 31, 1911.]

Memorandum of agreement entered into this day, 1910. *Operative August* 12, 1910, *between of Yonkers, N. Y., as party of the first part and International Molders Union No.* 173 *of Yonkers, N. Y., as party of the second part.*

FOURTH. That should any dispute arise between the party of the first part, and the Molders and Core-Makers, in his employment, which he and the Business Agents cannot adjust, that such subject in dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, and pending such arbitration, there shall be no cessation of work.

MUSICIANS, CORTLAND.

[In effect from July 14, 1910, to July 14, 1913.]

This Agreement, made and entered in this fourteenth day of July, 1910, *between the Dillon Bros. Amusement Co., party of the first part and Local No.* 528, *A. F. of M., party of the second part:*

The parties of the first part further agree that the laws, rules and regulations of the A. F. of M. are a part of this contract, and that they will meet a committee or representative of Local No. 528 A. F. of M., to adjust any dispute which arise between the parties of the first and second part or any of its members whom they employ before taking final action in the matter.

PAINTERS, NIAGARA FALLS.

Articles of Agreement, entered into by and between Local Union No. 65, *of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, of the city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and its jurisdiction, and Local Boss Painters and Contractors of said city and jurisdiction. Said articles of agreement to take effect on April* 1, 1911, *and expire April* 1, 1913:

ART. XI. That in cases of any grievance or violation of these rules, the same shall be submitted to a joint committee to consist of the Contractor or Contractors, or their representative, the Business Agent, and the Executive Board of Local Union No. 65, Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers. This does not apply to cases where non-union men come to work or are working.

PAINTERS, OSWEGO.

Articles of Agreement made and entered into between Local Union No. 38, *of B. of P. D. & P. of A. of the city of Oswego, N. Y., and its jurisdiction and Local Boss Painters and Contractors of said city and jurisdiction. Said Articles of Agreement to take effect on May* 1, 1910, *and expire May* 1, 1911:

10. That in case of any grievance or violation of these rules, the same shall be submitted to a joint committee to consist of the contractor or contractors and a committee from the Local Union No. 38. This does not apply to cases where non-union men come to work or are working on job.

PAINTERS, QUEENS AND NASSAU COUNTIES.

[In effect from April 1, 1910, to April 1, 1912.]

This agreement made this day of A. D. 191.., *by and between doing business as contracting painter at No. street, avenue, in the city of counties of Queens and Nassau, and State of New York, as a party of the first part, and the Painters' District Council of Queens and Nassau counties, being the executive body for Queens county of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, as party of the second part, to wit:*

It shall be further agreed that any difficulty arising shall be settled by the Business Agent of the Painters' District Council and the signer of this agreement, and in case of a disagreement the difficulty shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration composed as follows: Two men appointed by the District Council of Painters and two men by the party of the first part, the fifth to be chosen by the four. The decision of a majority of this Board to be binding on both parties.

PAINTERS, UTICA.

[In effect from July 1, 1911, to April 1, 1913.]

Articles of Agreement by and between the Painting Contractors of Utica, N. Y., and Local Union No. 69 of Painters and Decorators:

16. All differences arising in the foregoing Agreement shall be adjusted by an arbitrating Board composed of three (3) members from each party who shall meet at least the first week of January in each year.

PAPER BOX MAKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from March 14, 1911, to February 1, 1912.]

Memorandum of Agreement, entered into this day of, 1911, *by and between Paper Box Makers Union, affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Local No.* 13115, *Party of the first part, hereinafter designated as the Union and firm of Party of the second part, hereinafter designated as the employer:*

EIGHTH. It is agreed between the parties hereto that should any differences arise between the parties hereto as to terms and conditions of this contract or should differences arise with regard to the prices to be paid to the members, and the Employer and the Union shall be unable to adjust same amicably, that such question of differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration, to be composed as follows; one of the Union, one of the Employer and an impartial person, selected by these two.

PAPER MAKERS, TROY.

[In effect from April 30, 1909, to April 30, 1912.]

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 30th day of April, 1909, *by and between the John A. Manning Paper Company of Troy, New York, a corporation duly incorporated under the Laws of the State of New York, by and through John A. Manning, president of said corporation, party of the first part, and Troy Local No.* 17, *of Troy, New York, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, by and through John Durrah, a Committee of said Local No.* 17, *duly authorized and empowered to enter into this agreement, party of the second part:*

SECOND. All grievances shall be decided by the Superintendent of the Company and the Grievance Committee of the party of the second part, and in case they cannot agree, the President of the party of the first part, and the International President of the party of the second part, together with a third party to be agreed upon by said presidents shall have full power to settle all grievances, and their decision shall be final and binding on both parties hereto.

PAPER MAKERS, WATERTOWN.

[In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.]

Agreement made this 1st day of May, 1911, between the St. Regis Paper Company of Watertown, N. Y., and The International Brotherhood of Paper Makers:

In case of grievance arising, it will be taken up by the Committee of the Local Organization with the Superintendent of the mill. In the event of their failure to agree upon settlement, the said grievance shall be referred to the President or General Manager of the St. Regis Paper Company, and the International President of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, and in the event of their failure to agree, the Presidents of both parties shall, within a period of five days, choose a third party to whom such grievance will be referred, and, finally, both parties agree to abide by any decision so reached.

In case of any misunderstanding, men shall resume work immediately upon appointment of arbitrator by the St. Regis Paper Company. In case this agreement is not lived up to by employees, as a body, it may be terminated immediately by the St. Regis Paper Company without notice.

No strike shall occur while grievances are being considered or arbitrated. Nor shall any strike occur, for any cause whatever, until the foregoing program has been carried out in good faith.

PAVERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect in 1911.]

Articles of Agreement made this day of between the Municipal Street Pavers Association of the City of New York and members and herein known as party of the first, and..... a corporation hereinafter known as party of the second part:

It is further agreed that in case any dispute or controversy arises between the parties to this agreement, or between any of the members of the party of the first part hereto and any of the employees of the party of the second part, or said party itself, then said matters shall be settled, if possible, by a conference between the representatives of the respective parties hereto; and in case of the failure of said parties to satisfactorily adjust the matter in dispute, then the District Manager of the party of the second part and the President of the party of the first part shall elect a disinterested third party to decide the controversy, and the decision of the persons so selected shall be accepted as final and binding on both parties.

No strike or lockout shall be ordered or permitted by either party, so far as within control during the pendency of any efforts to settle the dispute.

PAVING CUTTERS, ALEXANDRIA BAY.

[In effect from March 18, 1910, to April 1, 1911.]

It is hereby mutally agreed by and between the Paving Cutters International Union, Branch No. 86 of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., and vicinity, party of the first part and J. Leopold & Co., of New York City, parties of the second part:

ART. XIV. It is mutually agreed, by the parties, hereto, that should a disagreement of any kind arise, it shall be settled by and between the employers and employees on the works, where the dispute arises. Pending such settlement it is agreed, that there shall be no strike, lockout, or suspension of work, the same failing to agree, the dispute to be left to a committee of three; one to be selected by the Manufacturer, one by the employees, and the third to be selected by the two so appointed, and he must be a disinterested party, the decision of the majority to be final.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from December 31, 1910, to December 31, 1913.]

This Agreement made and entered into, by the Buffalo Photo Engravers' Union No. 4, I. P. E. U., of Buffalo and the.....

FIFTH. Any dispute which may arise between the parties hereto shall be submitted to an Arbitration Committee of two from each party, and if this committee shall fail to agree within one week, then said four members shall choose a fifth, who shall be a disinterested person, and shall be chosen within one week from date of disagreement of the original committee. This committee shall render its decision within three weeks from date of notice by either party; such decision to be final and binding upon both parties hereto. During said arbitration no strike or lockout shall be engaged in by either party.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1913.]

New York Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, and Members of the Publishers' Association of New York City, having International Arbitration Agreements. Award of Arbitration Board:

SEC. 16. A joint standing committee, consisting of two (2) representatives each of the members of the New York Publishers' Association, parties hereto, and the New York Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, shall be appointed or elected, to which shall be referred all differences that may arise concerning the interpretation of any of the provisions of this contract, except the sections referring to wages and hours of work. The decision of a majority of this committee shall be binding, subject to the right of either party to demand arbitration in accordance with the contract between the I. P. C. and the A. N. P. A.

PLANER MEN (STONE), NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from March 1, 1909, to March 1, 1912.]

Agreement made and entered into this ninth day of February, 1909, between the Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association and the Planer Men's Association of New York and Vicinity:

Ninth: It is also agreed and understood that the members of the Planer Men's Association shall never engage in any strike, but will refer all griev-

ances to the Joint Executive Committee of the associations, parties hereto, for arbitration. If agreement cannot be reached, the whole matter shall be referred to the Board of Arbitration of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

PLASTERERS, BUFFALO.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to January 1, 1912.]

This Agreement made this 31st day of March, in the year 1910, by and between the Mason Builders' Association, and Employing Plasterers' Association of Buffalo, party of the first part (hereinafter called the employer), and the Plasterers' Union of Buffalo, No. 9, of N. Y., Party of the second part (hereinafter called the employee).

ART. 5. There shall be a permanent Board of Arbitration appointed, equal representation from each party to this agreement. All designations made under this Article, and all decisions of such Arbitration Board shall be filed with the Secretary of the Employing Plasterers' Association, Mason Builders' Association, and with the Secretary of Plasterers' Union No. 9.

Should any problem arise for adjustment between the parties to this agreement, upon request of either party a conference within twenty-four (24) hours from the receipt of said request shall be called. The duties of the Arbitration Board so composed shall be to settle all disputes resulting from the enforcement or violation of this agreement. The decisions of this joint Board shall be binding on both parties to this agreement.

PLUMBERS, NEW YORK CITY (BRONX BOROUGH).

[In effect from March 9, 1911, to December 31, 1913.]

Articles of Agreement mutually made and entered into this day, between the Member of the Masters Plumbers' Association of the City of New York, Bronx Borough, and Local Unions No. 379, 498 and 480 of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York City, Bronx Borough.

ARTICLE XX.

CONFERENCE BOARD.

The parties of this agreement shall appoint a committee of five (5) members each, forming a Joint Conference Board, with full power to act for the Association and Unions to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment. Their names and addresses to be sent to the Secretaries of both Associations. At meetings of said Board, both sides shall have an equal number of votes on all questions, whether all are present, or not; seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum and compel their members to abide by said decisions, and their decisions final and binding. All grievances and disputes shall first be presented at a regular meeting of both Associations and then referred to Joint Conference Board, and in case of charges against a member on either side, he shall be given one week from date of notice, in writing to prepare his defence.

PLUMBERS, NEW YORK CITY (MANHATTAN BOROUGH).

[In effect from February 21, 1911, to December 31, 1913.]

Articles of Agreement mutually made and entered into this day, between the Members of the Master Plumbers' Association of the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, and Local Unions Nos. 480 and 498 of the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters of New York City, Manhattan Borough.

ARTICLE No. 20.

CONFERENCE BOARD.

The parties of this agreement shall appoint a committee of five (5) members each, forming a Joint Conference Board, with full power to act for the Associations and Unions to whom shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment. Their names and addresses to be sent to the secretaries of both Associations. At meetings of said Board both sides shall have an equal number of votes on all questions, whether all members are present, or not; seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum and compel their members to abide by said decisions, and their decisions final and binding. All grievances and disputes shall first be presented at a regular meeting of both Associations and then referred to Joint Conference Board, and in case of charges against a member on either side, he shall be given one week from date of notice, in writing, to prepare his defense.

PLUMBERS, NEW YORK CITY (QUEENS BOROUGH).

[In effect from July 22 1911, to July 1, 1913.]

Agreement of the Master Plumbers of Queens with Local No. 418, of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada.

ARTICLE 2. There shall be a permanent committee of six members of each Association, including the Presidents of each to be known as the Joint Conference Board of the Master and Journeyman Plumbers' Associations, to meet at least once every two weeks with equal representation on vote.

ARTICLE 3. All grievances arising between the Master and Journeymen Plumbers and Fas Fitters shall be referred to the Joint Conference Board for settlement, and their decision shall be binding upon and final as to the members of both organizations.

PLUMBERS, NEWBURGH.

AGREEMENT.

Entered into by and between the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters Association and the Local Union of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters No. 269 of the city of Newburgh, N. Y., on the first day of May, 1911, to be operative until the first day of May, 1912. If this agreement is to be changed by either party, the party desiring the change is to state in writing what clauses are to be changed, and the changes, three months before the expiration of this agreement, and either party must acknowledge the receipt of same within two weeks of same.

CONFERENCE BOARD.

ARTICLES 12. The parties to this agreement shall appoint a committee of five (5) members each, forming a Joint Conference Board with full power

to act for the two Associations to whom all questions in dispute shall be referred for adjustment. Their names and addresses to be sent to the Secretaries of both Associations.

ARBITRATION.

ARTICLE 13. Should any grievances arise, members of Local No. 269 are not to strike or leave any unfinished work, but submit said grievance to respective arbitration committee from both Associations, and if the said committee cannot come to any final settlement, the matter is to be referred to two disinterested parties, one each to be selected by each committee. In case these two disinterested parties cannot arrive at a final settlement, they are to select one additional disinterested party, and the decision of these three is to be final.

POTTERS' NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

[In effect from October 1, 1911 to October 1, 1913.]

Memorandum of agreement entered into this twelfth day of August, 1911, by and between the United States Potters' Association (hereinafter referred to as the U. S. P. A.) by its labor committee, and the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters (hereinafter referred to as the N. B. of O. P.) by its conference committee.

FIFTEENTH. A committee of three representing the U. S. P. A. and three representing the N. B. of O. P. shall be appointed with instructions to consider the complete revision of the size list and to report at the next conference. It is recommended that said committee shall, if possible, submit copy of a complete new list at that time, and that such list shall be based upon block mould measurements.

PRINTERS (BOOKBINDERS), NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect July 11, 1911, to July 11, 1912.]

Memorandum of agreement, entered into by and between the General Bookbinders and Sample Card Makers' Union, party of the first part hereinafter called the Union and Joseph Russinow, of 40 Fulton street, New York City, party of the second part, hereinafter designated as the Employer.

TENTH. Should any difference arise between the parties hereto as to the conditions or covenants herein contained, it is understood between the parties hereto that such difference shall be submitted to a Board of Arbitration.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), NATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union.

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

SECTION 1. On and after May 1, 1907, and until May 1, 1912, any publisher who is a member of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, employing union labor in any department or departments of his office under a contract or contracts, written or verbal, with the local union or unions affiliated with the International Typographical Union, and in force

on March 1, 1907, and all other labor contracts which have been approved by the president of the International Typographical Union, shall have the following guarantees:

a. He shall be protected under such contract or contracts by the International Typographical Union against walkouts, strikes, boycotts or any other form of concerted interference with the peaceful operations of the department or departments of labor so contracted for by any union or unions with which he has contractual relations; provided, such publisher shall enter into an agreement with the International Typographical Union to arbitrate all differences affecting wages, hours and working conditions that may arise under such verbal or written contract or contracts between the said publisher and the local union, affecting union employes in said department or departments, if said difference can not be settled by conciliation.

b. All disputes arising over scale provisions relating to wages, hours and working conditions in renewing or extending contracts shall likewise be subject to arbitration under the provisions of this agreement, if such disputes can not be adjusted through conciliation.

SEC. 2. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours and working conditions and the laws of the International Typographical Union shall not be subject to the provisions of this arbitration agreement; provided, that International or local laws enacted subsequent to the execution of an individual arbitration or local contract shall not affect either contract during its life.

SEC. 3. The question whether a department shall be union or nonunion shall not be classed as a "difference" to be arbitrated.

SEC. 4. If conciliation between the publisher and a local union fails, then provision shall be made for local arbitration. When a Local Board of Arbitration is formed, and a decision rendered which is unsatisfactory to either side, then review by the National Board of Arbitration shall be granted either party through appeal, provided written notice to the other party to that effect is given within five (5) days thereafter, and the appeal is filed with the national board within thirty (30) days after local decision has been rendered.

SEC. 5. When a review is granted, as provided in section 4, the National Board of Arbitration shall not take evidence, but both parties to the controversy may appear personally or may submit the records and briefs of the local hearing and may make oral or written arguments in support of their several contentions. They may submit an agreed statement of facts, or a transcript of testimony, properly certified to before a notary public, by the stenographer taking the original evidence or depositions.

SEC. 6. Pending final decision, work shall be continued in the office of the publisher, party to the case, and the award of the National Board of Arbitration shall in all cases include a determination of the issues involved, covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change or changes in the wage scale of employes may, at the discretion of the board, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

SEC. 7. Union departments shall be understood to mean such as are made up of union employes, in which union rules prevail, and in which the union has been formally recognized by the employer.

SEC. 8. This agreement will not be operative in cases of disputes arising within sixty days after the date of the arbitration contract, as signed by the president of the International Typographical Union; excepting in the cases of holders of the former arbitration contract prior to March 1, 1907, and who executes this contract to be effective May 1, 1907.

SEC. 9. The National Board of Arbitration shall consist of the three members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the three members of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, or their proxies. This board shall meet on the first Tuesday of each month at such time and place as may be determined by it. Due notice of time and place of meeting of the national board shall be given all interested parties. The finding of the majority of the national board shall be final, and shall be accepted as such by the parties to the dispute under consideration.

SEC. 10. In the event of either party to the dispute refusing to accept and comply with the decision of the National Board of Arbitration, all aid and support to the firm or employer, or local union, refusing acceptance and compliance shall be withdrawn by both parties to this agreement. The acts of such recalcitrant employer or union shall be publicly disavowed and the aggrieved party to this agreement shall be furnished by the other with an official document to that end.

SEC. 11. The said National Board of Arbitration must act, when its services are desired by either party to an appeal as above, and shall proceed with all possible dispatch in rendering such services.

SEC. 12. All expenses attendant upon the settlement of any appeal or hearing before the national board shall be adjusted in each case in accordance with the directions of the National Board of Arbitration.

SEC. 13. The conditions obtaining before the initiation of the dispute shall remain in effect pending the finding of the local board, or of the National Board of Arbitration.

SEC. 14. The following rules shall govern the National or Local Board of Arbitration adjusting differences between parties to this agreement:

1. It may demand duplicate typewritten statements of grievances.

2. It may examine all parties involved in any differences referred to it for adjudication.

3. It may employ such stenographers, etc., as may be necessary to facilitate business.

4. It may require affidavit on all disputed points.

5. It shall have free access to all books and records bearing on points at issue.

6. Equal opportunity shall be allowed for presentation of evidence and argument.

7. The deliberations shall be conducted in executive session, and the findings, whether unanimous or not, shall be signed by all members of the board in each instance.

8. In event of either party to the dispute refusing to appear or present its case after due notice, it may be adjudicated in default, and findings rendered against such party.

9. All evidence communicated to the board in confidence shall be preserved inviolate, and no record of such evidence shall be kept, except for use on appeal, in which case such inviolability shall be preserved.

SEC. 15. The form of contract to be entered into by the publisher and the International Typographical Union shall be as follows:

CONTRACT.

It is agreed between, publisher or proprietor of the, and, of, duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the first part, and the International Typographical Union, by its president, duly authorized to act in its behalf, and also in behalf of Union No. of, as follows:

That any and all disputes that may arise

1. Under any contract, verbal or written, in force March 1, 1907;

2. Under any other contract, verbal or written, approved by the president of the International Typographical Union.

All disputes arising over scale provisions affecting wages, hours and working conditions in renewing or extending contracts between the aforesaid publisher or proprietor and the aforesaid Union No., or any member thereof, operating in the department of the aforesaid newspaper, may first be settled by conciliation between the publisher and the authorities of the local union if possible. If not, the matter may be referred to local arbitration, each party to the controversy to select two arbitrators, the decision of a majority of such board of arbitration to be final and binding upon both parties, except on appeal as provided herein.

Pending local or national arbitration and decision thereunder work shall be continued as usual in the office of the publisher, party to this agreement, and the award of the arbitrators shall, in all cases, include a determination of the issues involved covering the period between the raising of the issues and the final settlement, and any change or changes in the wage scale of employees, or other ruling, may, at the discretion of the arbitrators, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

When a local Board of Arbitration is formed and a decision rendered which is unsatisfactory to either side, then an appeal may be taken to the National Board of Arbitration by the dissatisfied party. If for any cause local arbitration is not completed, then the case may be taken to the National Board of Arbitration. Pending final decision work shall be continued as usual in the office of the publisher, party to the case, and the decision of the National Board of Arbitration shall, in all cases, include a determination of the issues involved covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change or changes in the wage scale of employes may, at the discretion of the board, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

In consideration of this agreement by the said publisher or proprietor to arbitrate all differences as provided for herein with the aforesaid Union No., the International Typographical Union agrees to underwrite the said contract and guarantees fulfillment on the part of the aforesaid Union No.

It is expressly understood and agreed that sections numbered 1 to 16, inclusive, of the agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, hereunto attached, together with the code of procedure, shall be integral parts of this contract and shall have the same force and effect as though set forth in the contract itself.

This contract shall be in full force and effect on the day of....., 19...., to the first day of May, 1912, subject to amendment by the National Arbitration Board.

In witness whereof, the undersigned publisher or proprietor of the said newspaper, by, and the president of the International Typographical Union have hereunto affixed their respective signatures in quadruplicate this day of, 19.....

.....

.....

Publisher(s) or Proprietor(s).

.....

Witness as to Publisher.

.....

President International Typographical Union.

.....

Witness as to President.

SEC. 16. This covenant between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association shall remain in effect from the first day of May, 1907, to the first day of May, 1912, but amendments may be proposed at any meeting of the National Board of Arbitration by either party thereto, and on acceptance by the other party to the agreement shall become a part thereof.

CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Governing the execution of the Arbitration Agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union.

GENERAL.

1. A form of certificate shall be prepared for the use of the union and the publisher desiring an individual arbitration contract, and this certificate shall contain a statement that the office of the publisher is union in the department or departments to be covered by the contract; that there is at the time of execution of the certificate no issue pending between the publisher and the local union, nor a new scale or change of scale of prices under consideration by either party, and that the full execution of the arbitration contract is satisfactory to both parties. This certificate shall be signed by the president and secretary of the local union, with seal attached, and by the interested publisher, and forwarded by the latter, with his executed arbitration contract, to the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and by him to the president of the International Typographical Union. If there is an issue pending it shall be defined in the certificate, and shall be considered exempt from arbitration, but as to

all other matters the national arbitration agreement shall apply in the usual manner. No new issue shall be raised by either party until at least sixty (60) days shall have elapsed from the date of signing the above certificate. This section shall only apply to publishers who do not secure arbitration contracts prior to March 1, 1907, and publishers holding contracts on March 1, 1907, who fail to secure this contract to be effective May 1, 1907.

2. An issue is raised at the time a written request for a change of conditions is made by either party.

LOCAL ARBITRATION.

3. Within thirty (30) days after a union has made a detailed demand for a change of scale, or within sixty (60) days after a publisher has made such a detailed demand, the two parties in interest must have a conference. A shorter period than above specified may be agreed to. At said conference the party on whom the original detailed demand was made shall also have the right to present a detailed proposition on its own behalf. This conference (or continuation thereof) shall be one of conciliation, and every effort shall be made to agree.

4. Upon failure to agree, each party shall prepare its statement, embracing the conditions that it seeks to establish. Each statement must be complete in itself, and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union, accompanied by a letter of transmittal, to be signed jointly by the parties in interest, certifying that they are acquainted with the contents of both statements. The commissioner and president shall thereupon determine the questions or subjects which can be properly submitted to arbitration, and shall promptly notify the interested parties of their decision. In case the two officials can not agree, their differences shall be submitted to the National Board of Arbitration.

SEC. 5. After the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, a Local Board of Arbitration must be formed, composed of residents of the locality in which the controversy arises, two members thereof to be named by each side, one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in any newspaper or any labor union. The board as thus constituted shall select from among its members a secretary. The four members of the board shall then choose an additional member, who shall be a disinterested party and who shall act as Chairman of the Board. The Chairman shall preside, put motions, etc., and shall be entitled to vote on all propositions, which properly come before the board in open session. He shall declare a motion carried only when at least three of the arbitrators shall have voted affirmatively thereon. At the conclusion of the hearing the Chairman shall retire, and the other members of the board shall go into executive session and immediately take up a consideration of the issues involved. If a tie vote occurs on any proposition, or if there are any differences, questions or propositions, which do not receive the votes of three of the four original members of the board, the Chairman shall be called in and shall cast the deciding votes on all unsettled questions or propositions. If the Chairman of the Local Board shall not have been selected within thirty (30) days after the questions to be arbitrated have

been determined, he shall be named by the Chairman of the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the President of the International Typographical Union or their proxies upon the request of either of the interested parties. The two officials named or their proxies may visit the locality if they deem it necessary. Any expense incurred shall be defrayed equally by the parties to the controversy.

6. After the Local Board of Arbitration has been organized it shall proceed forthwith to conduct the hearing under the following rules:

SEC. 7. The party making the original demand shall have the right to present its case and evidence without interruption, excepting that when oral evidence is introduced, cross-examination of witnesses shall be allowed. The opposing parties shall have the same right in turn. The first party shall then have the right to present evidence strictly in rebuttal, and the opposing party shall be allowed to present counter evidence strictly in surrebuttal. Where objection is made by either party to the admission of any evidence offered by the other party, the board by vote shall decide as to the admissibility of the evidence in question.

8. In case of the inability of either side to present evidence at the moment, the order may be varied to the extent of allowing such evidence to be presented at such session as may be agreed upon by the parties to the contest, or as may be ordered by the Local Board of Arbitration. No evidence shall be received or considered that was not presented at a regular open session of the board.

9. Oral arguments may be limited to one speech on each side, after all evidence has been presented. Written pleadings, instead of oral arguments, shall be allowed whenever agreed upon by the parties to the contest, or whenever ordered by the Local Board of Arbitration.

10. There shall be an agreement by at least a majority of the members of the board as to the exact times and places of hearing, of which both parties shall be notified in season. The sessions shall be continuous, except for necessary intermissions, until the hearing is concluded.

11. It shall be allowable for the members of the board, in any case, to visit any office to see the operation of labor therein, or for any other laudable purpose, to aid in arriving at a just decision.

SEC. 12. When said hearing is concluded the board shall, without unnecessary delay, and as set forth in section 5 of this code, go into executive session, from which all persons except the four original members of the board shall be excluded, for the determination of its award. In its deliberations the transcript of the stenographic report shall be accepted as the best evidence of what occurred at the hearings, unless it can be shown that gross errors exist in said transcript. Should the four members be unable to decide upon the award, the Chairman shall be called in, as provided in section 5 of this code. The award of the board must be formulated and signed by all of the members thereof at a regular executive session, after there has been full opportunity for consideration and discussion, the date and time of such session having previously been determined at a full meeting of the Local Board. If any member of the Local Board dissents from the award, and wishes to file a dissenting opinion, he shall give immediate notice to that effect, and shall, within forty-eight (48) hours after the award has

been decided upon, and before it has been promulgated, formulate his reasons for dissenting, and such opinion must be signed by him before final adjournment at a regular executive session arranged for as above provided. Such dissenting opinion, when thus signed, must be attached to the award.

13. The Local Board shall not be compelled to set forth its reasons for making the award, and may only do so in the written award. In framing its award the findings shall be expressed in detail, to the end that no misunderstanding shall afterward occur. In the absence of a local agreement to the contrary, all awards of the Local Board shall be for at least one year.

14. All expenses of the Local Arbitration Board shall be divided equally between the union and publishers. The Board shall employ a competent stenographer to report the proceedings, and the transcript of such report shall be accepted as the best evidence of what occurred at such hearing, unless it can be shown that gross errors exist in said transcript.

15. When differences arise as to the application of the arbitration agreement, the code of procedure, or any clause or clauses in contracts, or the interpretation to be placed upon any part, or parts of any agreements, there shall be an agreed statement of facts signed by both parties forwarded to the commissioner of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union, together with the arguments and briefs of both parties, accompanied by a joint letter stating that each party is familiar with the contents of all documents. In case these two officials can not reach a decision upon the issues involved, their differences shall be submitted to the National Board of Arbitration.

THE NATIONAL BOARD.

16. So far as they are applicable, the foregoing rules of procedure for the Local Arbitration Board shall govern the National Board of Arbitration.

17. Should it be alleged, on appeal, that either party to a local arbitration under the national agreement has omitted to perform any duty prescribed therein, or attempted to evade any of these rules, or has secured any unfair or fraudulent advantage, it shall be the duty of the National Board of Arbitration to determine the case in conformity with the rules provided by this code and the national agreement. Should the National Board determine after a full hearing that evasion, neglect, collusion or fraud has characterized the local proceedings, it shall be wholly within its power to reject all that has been previously done and order a rehearing before the National Board or a new Local Board; or it may find against the offending party, or annul the individual arbitration contract.

18. In the absence of a local agreement to the contrary, all awards of the National Board shall be for at least one year.

19. These rules and this code may be amended at any meeting of the National Board in accordance with the method prescribed in section 16 of the national agreement.

20. These stipulations and the code of procedure as hereinbefore set forth are hereby ratified and confirmed this seventh day of March, 1907, by the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the executive council of the International Typographical Union, in conference assembled, and it is agreed that the national arbitration agreement shall be interpreted and applied in accordance herewith.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), ALBANY.

(a) JOB OFFICES.

[In effect from May 2, 1910, to June 30, 1913.]

This Agreement, made and entered into this 28th day of April, 1910, by and between Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Albany, N. Y., known as Typographical Union No. 4, by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part.

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall be appointed; the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a Board of Arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Charles Van Benthuysen & Sons, party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 4, being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

(b) NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

[In effect from May 1, 1907, to May 1, 1912.]

It is agreed between The Press Company of Albany, N. Y., Publisher or Proprietor of the Press-Knickerbocker-Express and Sunday Press, and John A. McCarthy, treasurer, of Albany, N. Y., duly authorized to act it its behalf, party of the first part, and the International Typographical Union, by its president, duly authorized to act in its behalf and also in behalf of Albany Typographical Union No. 4, and Albany and Troy Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 28 of Albany and Troy, as follows:

All disputes arising over scale provisions affecting wages, hours and working conditions in renewing or extending contracts between the aforesaid publisher or proprietor and the aforesaid Typographical Union No. 4 and Albany and Troy Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 28 or any member thereof, operating in the composing and stereotyping department of the aforesaid newspaper may first be settled by conciliation between the publisher, and the authorities of the local union, if possible. If not, the matter may be referred to local arbitration, each party to the controversy to select two arbitrators, the decision of a majority of such board of arbitration to be final and binding upon both parties, except on appeal as provided herein.

Pending local or national arbitration and decision thereunder work shall be continued as usual in the office of the publisher, party to this agreement, and the award of the arbitrators shall, in all cases, include a determination of the issues involved covering the period between the raising of the issues and the final settlement, and any change or changes in the wages scale of employees, or other ruling, may, at the discretion of the arbitrators, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

When a local board of arbitration is formed, and a decision rendered which is unsatisfactory to either side, then an appeal may be taken to the National Board of Arbitration by the dissatisfied party. If for any cause, local arbitration is not completed, then the case may be taken to the National Board of Arbitration. Pending final decision, work shall be continued as usual in the office of the publisher, party to the case, and the decision of the National Board of Arbitration shall in all cases include a determination of the issues involved covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change or changes in the wage scale of employees may, at the discretion of the Board, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), BINGHAMTON.

[In effect from March 4, 1910, to March 4, 1912.]

This agreement, made and entered into this day of 191... by and between the through its authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate Union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Binghamton, N. Y., known as Typographical Union No. 232, *by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:*

A standing committee of one representative of the party of the first part, and a like committee of one representing the party of the second part, shall be selected. The committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union, and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal to act of either of such representatives, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, or alleged violations thereof, or the construction of any of the articles of this agreement or of any of the rules of the Typographical Union, which cannot be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it

must refer the matter to the president of the International Typographical Union, or his representative, and a representative of..... These two in case they fail to agree shall select a third member, who, with them, shall constitute a board of arbitration and the decision of the board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 232, being a trades union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under the contract shall arise or whenever any dispute as to the construction of this contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly authorized authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy may be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations may be maintained and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), ELMIRA.

[In effect from June 18, 1909, to June 18, 1912.]

Scale of prices of Elmira Typographical Union Number 19, *Elmira, N. Y.:*

If any dispute shall arise as to any section of this scale, it shall be settled by arbitration, the union to select one member of the arbitration board, the office where the dispute arises the second, and these two to agree upon the third member, their decision to be final and binding to both parties concerned.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), ITHACA.

[In effect from September 19, 1910, to September 18, 1914.]

This Agreement, made and entered into this 19*th day of September,* 1910, *by and between the Forest City Printing Company, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Ithaca known as Typographical Union No.* 379 *by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part.*

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall be appointed; the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any causes of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select

one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Forest City Printing Company, party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 379 being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions take place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relation be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), JAMESTOWN.

[In effect from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1915.]

This Agreement, made and entered into this day of between, through its authorized representative, the party of the first part, and Jamestown Typographical Union No. 205, *by its committee, duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:*

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall be appointed, the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by , and in case of a vacancy, absence, or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place, to whom shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices, the construction to be placed upon any clause of this agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which cannot be settled otherwise, and that such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement and should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third

The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed, that both the language and spirit of this contract between the party of the first part and the organization known as Jamestown Typographical Union No. 205, by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under the contract shall arise or when any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a common interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), NEW YORK CITY.

(a) Typographical Union, No. 6.

[In effect from October 1, 1910, to October 1, 1915.]

Agreement between Printers' League of America, New York Branch No. 1, and New York Typographical Union No. 6:

SEC. 4. All disputes arising over provisions relating to wages, hours or working conditions in contracts now existing or in renewing or extending contracts, shall likewise be subject to arbitration under the provisions of this agreement, if such disputes cannot be adjusted through conciliation.

SEC. 6. All differences of opinion on any question arising under this agreement shall be submitted to the executive committee of the New York Typographical Union No. 6 and of the Printers' League for conciliation, and if conciliation fails, then and at all times said differences shall be submitted to the Joint Conference Committee.

When the Joint Conference Committee renders a decision which is unsatisfactory to either side, or when it is unable to reach a decision within ten (10) full business days after the final submission of the case to said committee, then review by an arbitrator, to be appointed by mutual agreement, may be asked for by the dissatisfied party through appeal, provided written notice of appeal to the other party be given within five (5) full business days after decision has been rendered, and a written statement setting forth the grounds of the appeal is filed with the Joint Conference Committee within ten (10) full business days after the decision has been rendered.

SEC. 7. The Joint Conference Committee shall be a standing Committee and shall consist of three members and three alternates appointed by the Printers' League of America and a like number of members, and alternates appointed by the New York Typographical Union No. 6. This committee shall meet separately on the call of the chairman of each part for consultation, and jointly by the call of the jointly elected chairman at such time and place as may be determined by him. Due notice in writing of such meeting shall be given all interested parties. A majority vote of the Committee shall be necessary to a decision.

SEC. 8-*a*. The said Joint Conference Committee must act when its services are desired by either party to an appeal as above, and shall proceed with all possible dispatch in rendering such services.

b. The alternates may meet in consultation with the Committee of the organization to which they belong, but shall not serve on the Joint Conference Committee except as substitutes.

SEC. 9. All expenses attendant upon the settlement of any appeal or hearing before the committee or arbitrator shall be borne by the party losing the appeal or in case of a compromise being reached, each party to the controversy shall bear half of the cost.

SEC. 10. The conditions obtaining before the initiation of the dispute shall remain in effect pending the finding of the Joint Conference Committee or arbitrator.

SEC. 11. The following rules shall govern the Joint Conference Committee in adjusting differences between parties to this agreement.

1. It may demand duplicate typewritten statements of grievances.

2. It may examine all parties involved in any differences referred to it for adjudication.

3. It may employ such stenographers or clerks as may prove necessary to facilitate its business.

4. It may require affidavit on any or all disputed points.

5. It shall allow equal opportunity for presentation of evidence or argument.

6. Its deliberations shall be conducted in executive session and the findings whether unanimous or not shall be signed by all members of the board in each instance, or shall be certified to by the chairman and secretary of the Joint Committee to the two parties to this agreement.

A member of the Joint Conference Committee may hand in a dissenting opinion to become a part of the records of the proceedings.

7. In the event that either party to the dispute refuses to appear or present his case after due notice, it may be adjudicated and findings rendered in accordance with such evidence as may be in the possession of the Committee.

8. All evidence communicated to the Committee in confidence shall be preserved inviolate and no record of such evidence shall be kept except for use on appeal, in which case such inviolability shall be preserved.

SEC. 12. In case the matter in dispute is finally referred to an arbitrator, said arbitrator shall not take evidence, but both parties to the controversy shall appear, personally or by proxy, the proxy to be a duly recognized member of either body in good standing and not of the legal profession; or may submit records and briefs, and may make oral or written arguments in support of their several contentions. They may submit an agreed statement of facts, or a transcript of testimony properly certified to before a notary public by the stenographer taking the original evidence or depositions.

SEC. 13. Pending final decision by the arbitrator, work, without interference and under existing conditions, shall continue in the office of the employing printer, party to the case, and the award by said arbitrator shall in all cases include a determination of the issues involved, covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change or changes in the wage scale of employees may, at the discretion of the arbitrator, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

SEC. 14. In the event that either party to the dispute refuses to accept and comply with the decision of the arbitrator, all aid and support to the firm or employer, or member or members of the Union refusing such acceptance and compliance shall be withdrawn by both parties to this agreement. The act or acts of such employer or member of the Union shall be publicly disavowed and the aggrieved party to this agreement shall be furnished by the other party thereto with an official document to such fact.

(b) Typographical Union No. 131.

[In effect from May 18, 1911, to May 18, 1912.]

Agreement between the Bohemian Typographical Union No. 131, T. U. and the different printing establishments:

XVII. In case any misunderstanding between the employers and employees shall arise and this agreement shall not have a clear explanation to such misunderstanding, the Constitution and By-Laws of the International

Typographical Union of America shall be put before both sides, by which both sides shall govern themselves.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), NORWICH.

[In effect from September 12, 1911, to September 12, 1913.]

This agreement, made and entered into this 12th day of September, 1911, *by and between the Keith L. Brooks Company, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Norwich known as Typographical Union No.* 453, *by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:*

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall be appointed; the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Keith L. Brooks Company, party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 453 being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), ONEONTA.

[In effect from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.]

This agreement, made and entered into this 1st day of January, 1911, *by and between the Ceperley and Orcutt Company, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Oneonta known as Typographical Union No.* 135, *by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:*

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall

be appointed; the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Ceperley and Orcutt Company, party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 135 being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), ROME.

[In effect from October 1, 1909, to September 30, 1911.]

This agreement, made and entered into this first day of October, 1909, *by and between the Rome Sentinel Company, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and the subordinate union of the International Typographical Union of the city of Rome known as Typographical Union No.* 44 *by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:*

A standing committee of two representatives of the party of the first part, and a like committee of two representing the party of the second part, shall be appointed; the committee representing the party of the second part shall be selected by the union; and in case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of either of such representatives to act, another shall be appointed in his place. To this committee shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise, and such joint committee shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for decision by the executive officers of either party to this agreement. Should the joint committee be unable to agree, then it shall refer the matter to a board of arbitration, the representatives of each party to this agreement to select one arbiter, and the two to agree upon a third. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Rome Sentinel Company, party of the first part, and the organization known as Typographical Union No. 44 being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to appeal to the duly constituted authority under the contract, viz., the joint standing committee, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption.

PRINTERS (COMPOSITORS), SYRACUSE.

[In effect from October 4, 1909, to October 4, 1914.]

This agreement made and entered into this day of by and between the Company, through the authorized representatives, the party of the first part, and Syracuse Typographical Union No. 55, by the committee duly authorized to act in its behalf, party of the second part:

It is agreed that both the language and the spirit of this contract between Company, party of the first part, and the organization known as Syracuse Typographical Union No. 55, being a trades-union chartered by and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, an organization having its headquarters at Indianapolis, Indiana, by its committee duly authorized to act in its behalf party of the second part, make it imperatively obligatory on both parties, whenever any difference of opinion as to the rights of the parties under this contract shall arise, or whenever any dispute as to the construction of the contract or any of its provisions takes place, at once to refer the matter in dispute to a committee of two representatives of each party to this agreement. In the event of failure of the committee to agree, then the questions in dispute must be referred to a board of arbitration to be composed of one representative of each party to this agreement and the two to agree upon a third, to the end that fruitless controversy shall be avoided and good feeling and harmonious relations be maintained, and the regular and orderly prosecution of the business in which the parties have a community of interest be insured beyond the possibility of interruption. The decision of this Board shall be binding upon both parties.

This contract shall be null and void in case of trouble with an allied craft, providing such trouble can not first be settled by arbitration, the arbitration board to consist of one representative of each party to this agreement, and the two to agree upon a third. To this board shall be referred all questions which may arise as to the scale of prices hereto attached, the construction to be placed upon any clauses of the agreement, or alleged violations thereof, which can not be settled otherwise. The decision of this board shall be final and binding upon both parties.

PRINTERS (PRESSMEN), ALBANY.

[In effect from November 18, 1910, to September 30, 1913.]

This agreement made and entered into this 18th day of November, 1910, by and between the Employing Printers of Albany and Troy and the Albany Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 23, for the purpose of establishing between the Employing Printers of Albany and Troy and their pressmen, uniform shop practice and a fair scale of wages, settlement of all questions arising between them, and the abolition of strikes, sympathetic or otherwise, lockouts or boycotts.

That any question arising between the Employing Printers of Albany and Troy and their pressmen in regard to wages or shop practices shall be referred to the local Conference Committee, made up equally of representatives from the said Employers and Albany Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 23.

Should this committee be unable to agree, they shall appoint a third party whose decision shall be final. A ruling upon a question of shop practice shall be made within 30 days after the presentation of such question to the Conference Committee of either side, and such ruling, when once established by said committee, shall not be reconsidered within one year.

Albany Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, No. 23, shall not engage in any strike, sympathetic or otherwise, or boycott, unless the employer fails to live up to this contract, it being understood that the employer fulfills all the terms of this contract by paying the scale of wages and living up to the shop practices as settled by the committees.

No employer shall engage in a lockout unless the union or members thereof fail to live up to this contract. The Conference or Arbitration Committee to be the final judge of what constitutes a failure to live up to this contract. Pending investigation or arbitration, the men shall remain at work. The Conference Committee shall fix the time when any decision shall take effect.

In the event of a strike, if it is proven to the Conference Committee that any office is not complying with the shop rules and practice and scale of wages in accordance with the terms of this contract, no assistance shall be given to such office by any of the parties in this agreement.

PRINTERS (PRESSMEN), NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1913.]

Agreement between Printers' League of America, New York Branch No. 1 and Franklin Union No. 23, I. P. P. & A. U.

SEC. 2. All members of the Printers' League of America, New York Branch, shall be protected under this contract by Franklin Union No. 23 against walkouts, strikes, boycotts, or any other form of concerted interference with the peaceful operation of all departments coming under the jurisdiction of said union; and it is further provided that said League agrees with said Union to arbitrate any and all differences affecting wages, hours, working conditions and shop practices that may arise under this contract between said League and said Union, if those differences cannot be first settled by conciliation.

SEC. 4. All disputes arising over provisions relating to wages, hours or working conditions in contracts now existing or in renewing or extending

contracts, shall likewise be subject to arbitration under the provisions of this agreement, if such disputes cannot be adjusted through conciliation.

SEC. 6. All differences of opinion on any question arising under this agreement shall be submitted to the Executive Committee of the Franklin Union No. 23 and of the Printers' League for conciliation, and if conciliation fails then and at all times said differences shall be submitted to the Joint Conference Committee.

When the Joint Conference Committee renders a decision which is unsatisfactory to either side, or when it is unable to reach a decision within ten (10) full business days after the final submission of the case to said Committee, then review by an arbitrator, to be appointed by mutual agreement, may be asked for by the dissatisfied party through appeal, provided written notice of appeal to the other party be given within five (5) full business days after decision has been rendered, and a written statement setting forth the grounds of the appeal is filed with the Joint Conference Committee within ten (10) full business days after the decision has been rendered.

SEC. 7. The Joint Conference Committee shall be a standing committee and shall consist of three members and three alternates appointed by the Printers' League of America and a like number of members and alternates appointed by the Franklin Union No. 23. This Committee shall meet separately on the call of the chairman of each part for consultation, and jointly by the call of the jointly elected chairman at such time and place as may be determined by him. Due notice in writing of such meeting shall be given all interested parties. A majority vote of the Committee shall be necessary to a decision.

SEC. 8-a. The said Joint Conference Committee must act when its services are desired by either party to an appeal as above, and shall proceed with all possible dispatch in rendering such services.

(b) The Alternates may meet in consultation with the Committee of the organization to which they belong, but shall not serve on the Joint Conference Committee except as substitutes.

SEC. 9. All expenses attendant upon the settlement of any appeal or hearing before the Committee or arbitrator shall be borne by the party losing the appeal or in case of a compromise being reached, each party to the controversy shall bear half of the cost.

SEC. 10. The conditions obtaining before the initiation of the dispute shall remain in effect pending the finding of the Joint Conference Committee or arbitrator.

SEC. 11. The following rules shall govern the Joint Conference Committee in adjusting differences between parties to this agreement:

1. It may demand duplicate typewritten statements of grievances.

2. It may examine all parties involved in any differences referred to it for adjudication.

3. It may employ such stenographers or clerks as may prove necessary to facilitate its business.

4. It may require affidavit on any or all disputed points.

5. It shall allow equal opportunity for presentation of evidence or argument.

6. Its deliberations shall be conducted in executive session and the findings whether unanimous or not shall be signed by all members of the board in

each instance, or shall be certified to by the chairman and secretary of the Joint Committee to the two parties to this agreement.

A member of the Joint Conference Committee may hand in a dissenting opinion to become a part of the records of the proceedings.

7. In the event that either party to this dispute refuses to appear or present his case after due notice, it may be adjudicated and finding rendered in accordance with such evidence as may be in the possession of the Committee.

8. All evidence communicated to the Committee in confidence shall be preserved inviolate and no record of such evidence shall be kept except for use on appeal, in which case such inviolability shall still be preserved.

SEC. 12. In case the matter in dispute is finally referred to an arbitrator, said arbitrator shall not take evidence, but both parties to the controversy shall appear, personally or by proxy, the proxy to be a duly recognized member of either body in good standing and not of the legal profession; or may submit records and briefs, and may make oral or written arguments in support of their several contentions. They may submit an agreed statement of facts, or a transcript of testimony properly certified to before a notary public by the stenographer taking the original evidence or depositions.

SEC. 13. Pending final decision by the arbitrator, work, without interference and under existing conditions, shall continue in the office of the employing printer, party to the case, and the award by said arbitrator shall in all cases include a determination of the issues involved covering the period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; and any change or changes in the wage scale of employees may, at the discretion of the arbitrator, be made effective from the date the issues were first made.

SEC. 14. In the event that either party to the dispute refuses to accept and comply with the decision of the arbitrator, all aid and support to the firm or employer, or member or members of the Union refusing such acceptance and compliance shall be withdrawn by both parties to this agreement. The act or acts of such employer or member of the Union shall be publicly disavowed and the aggrieved party to this agreement shall be furnished by the other party thereto with an official document to such fact.

ROCKDRILLERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1913.]

This agreement made and entered into at Detroit, Michigan, on the 29th day of March, 1911, *by and between The Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, as party of the first part, and The Submarine Rock Drill Workers, affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association, as party of the second part:*

Third. All complaints, grievances or questions in dispute arising under this agreement that cannot be adjusted by the parties hereto, shall be submitted to arbitration as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances and controversies.

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the employer and the representative of the men. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated

by choosing a third disinterested man upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree; if the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the matter shall be submitted to the representative of the General Organization of which he is a member, and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, and if they cannot agree, then they shall choose a third disinterested party, and the said three shall constitute a board of arbitration, and the decision of the majority thereof shall be final and binding, and all the parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from July 19, 1910, to December 31, 1911.]

Agreement entered into between the Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers of Greater New York and Adjacent Cities, and the Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of New York and Vicinity:

ART. VIII. Notwithstanding anything apparently to the contrary in this agreement, it shall be distinctly understood that any decisions under the Joint Arbitration Plan of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Unions, parties to the Arbitration Plan, shall govern in the matter of jurisdiction of trade.

It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that the Arbitration Plan adopted between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the representatives of the Labor Unions is hereby made a part of this agreement and binding on all parties hereto.

SCULPTORS AND CARVERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1912.]

Agreement made and entered into this between the Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association and the Architectural Sculptors and Carvers' Association:

Seventh. The Architectural Sculptors and Carvers' Association further agrees to engage in no sympathetic or other strike and to submit all controversies that may arise to arbitration.

It is also further agreed and understood that each of the Associations, parties hereto, appoint a standing committee of five with full power to settle by arbitration all grievances that may arise in the trade.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, QUEENS, NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES.

[In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.]

Articles of Agreement between Local No. 143 of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance and their Employers of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk Counties, N. Y.:

ART. 13. That all differences between bosses and men be referred to employer and a committee appointed from our Local to settle the same.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from June 1, 1911, to May 1, 1913.]

Articles of agreement made and entered into this first day of June, 1911, *by and between the Master Sheet Metal and Roofers' Association, and the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No.* 46, *all of Rochester, N. Y.:*

(c) All disagreements arising between the parties hereto, or between the parties of the first part and their employees, or between a member of the party of the first part and his employees, shall be referred by either party for settlement, to a board of arbitrators, one selected by each of the parties to the controversy, and the third by the two so selected, the third party, so selected, to be a disinterested party. Decisions of the Board of Arbitration shall be final and binding on all parties to the controversy.

(d) A majority vote of the Board of Arbitration shall be final.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, ROME.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911.]

This agreement is made between Local Union No. 214, *of A. S. M. W. I. A., hereinafter called the Union, which agrees to enforce this agreement between all of its members or future members and any employer who may become a party to this agreement by signing same, such a party or parties being hereafter known in this agreement as the Employer:*

ART. 8. That all differences between bosses and men be referred to Employer and committee from Union to settle same.

SHEET METAL WORKERS, SYRACUSE.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1912.]

Memorandum of verbal agreement between The Sheet Metal Contractors and Sheet Metal Workers' Union Local No. 58, *adopted April* 27, 1910.

6. A standing committee of five from each association shall be appointed or elected as an Arbitration Committee to which any question of differences shall be referred.

STAGE EMPLOYEES, AUBURN.

[In effect from August 1, 1911, to August 1, 1912. Signed by two firms.]

Seventh. All disagreements arising between the Managers and L. U. No. 119 shall be referred to the General Executive Board of the I. A. T. S. E. for adjustment.

STAGE EMPLOYEES, UTICA.

[In effect from September 1, 1911, to July 31, 1912.]

This agreement made the 12*th day of September,* 1911, *by and between Wilmer and Vincent, lessees and managers of the Majestic theatre, Utica, N. Y., of the first part, and Utica Local No.* 128 *of the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employees of the U. S. and Canada of the second part:*

In the case of a misunderstanding a dispute by and between the parties to this agreement it is hereby mutually agreed that such misunderstanding or

dispute shall be submitted to arbitration, such arbitration to be performed by an impartial board of five men, two of whom shall be selected by the party of the first part and two by the party of the second part and the fifth arbitrator to be chosen by the other four, and it is further mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto that no strike or lockout shall be declared by either of the parties hereto prior to the decision of a board of arbitration as hereto mentioned.

STONE CUTTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) [In effect from February 17, 1911, to January 1, 1914.]

Agreement made between the Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association and the Stone Cutters' Society of New York and Vicinity on the Twenty-eighth Day of December, 1910:

It is also agreed and understood between the parties hereto that any dispute or grievances that may hereafter arise between them or between an employer and an employee shall be settled by arbitration and in case the arbitrators properly appointed shall fail to agree they shall select an umpire whose decision shall be final.

The said Board of Arbitration shall consist of the Executive Committee of the Greater New York Cut Stone Contractors' Association and an Executive Committee of five representing the Stone Cutters' Society of New York and Vicinity.

(b) [In effect from January 31, 1911, to February 1, 1912.]

7. The Arbitration Plan adopted at a conference held July 3, 1903, between the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the representatives of the labor unions, with explanatory clauses as adopted by the above joint conference of July 9, 1903, shall form a part of this agreement.

STONE CUTTERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911.]

Memorandum of agreement entered into April 29, 1910, *between the Cut Stone Contractors of the city of Rochester, N. Y., and the Stone Cutters' Association of the same place:*

ART. 4. The said Stone Cutters' Association hereby agrees that during the term hereinafter stated, they will not order a strike against any party hereto signed except for proven violation of this agreement, and it is further agreed that before any strike shall go into effect the said association shall by proper committee confer with the employers signing this agreement to consider the merits of the controversy.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, ALBANY.

Agreement between United Traction Company and Employees effective July 1, 1911, *expires July* 1, 1914.

It is further mutually agreed that if, at or within thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement, any controversy shall arise between the Traction Company and their employes as to the rate of wages to be paid to such employes after the expiration of this agreement, the same shall be referred for determination to arbitrators, one to be selected by the Traction

Company and one by the employes, and if they cannot agree, a third man is to be selected by such arbitrators for the determination of the question thus submitted.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, COHOES.

Agreement between Cohoes Railway Company and Employes, effective July 1, 1911, expires July 1, 1914.

It is further mutually agreed that if, at or within thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of this agreement, any controversy shall arise between the Cohoes Railway Company and their employes as to the rate of wages to be paid to such employes after the expiration of this agreement, the same shall be referred for determination to arbitrators, one to be selected by the Cohoes Railway Company, and one by the employes and if they cannot agree, a third man is to be selected by such arbitrators for the determination of the question thus submitted.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, GENEVA & AUBURN RAILWAY.

[In effect from July 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912.]

Agreement by and between the Geneva & Auburn Railway Company, its Successors, Heirs or Assigns, party of the first and hereinafter called the company, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes hereinafter called the Association, witnesseth:

SEC. 1. The company will treat with the properly accredited local officers, or committees of the Association who shall be employees of the Company or the Association's duly authorized national representatives on any grievance that may arise.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, NEW YORK STATE RAILWAYS.

[In effect from December 21, 1911, to May 1, 1914, in Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Syracuse Utica, Rome, Oneida, Herkimer, Little Falls and other places.]

Memorandum of Agreement entered into this 21st day of December, 1911, between New York State Railways, party of the first part, and hereinafter for convenience called the "Railways," and The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, party of the second part, and hereinafter for convenience called the "Association."

SEC. 6. Should any question arise in the establishment of the local agreement over which the local officers of the Company and the local officers and committees of the Division cannot agree, their differences shall be submitted to a board of arbitration which shall consist of the President of New York State Railways and the President of the International Association or their duly appointed representatives; and if they cannot reach an agreement, they shall choose a third person to act with them, and the findings of a majority of the Board of Arbitration shall be binding upon both parties.

The expenses of the Board of Arbitration shall be jointly met by the two parties hereto.

TEAMSTERS, ALBANY.

[In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.]

Agreement between the International Brotherhood of Teamesters and the Master Team Owners of Albany, N. Y.

SEC. 7. That any differences arising between employees and employer shall be submitted to a committee consisting of an equal number of drivers and employers and on failure to agree shall select an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding. No lockout or strike shall take place pending decisions.

TEAMSTERS, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) LOCAL NO. 273.

This Agreement, between the Manhattan Storage and Warehouse Company of New York, party of the first part, and Local No. 273, I. B. of T., and A. F. of L., party of second part, shall govern all wages, hours, and conditions herein set forth from the 18th day of September, 1911, *until the 18th day of September,* 1912.

Article VIII. That all differences shall be arbitrated between a committee of employers and representatives of this organization and no strike or lock-out to take place pending decision; failure to agree, an arbiter shall be selected whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

(b) LOCAL NO. 489.

[In effect from December 31, 1908, to December 31, 1913.]

SEC. 5. Should any difference arise between the employer and employee outside of violation of this agreement, which cannot be adjusted by the representative of this local union, the same to be submitted to arbitration; the arbitration board to consist of an equal number of Employers and an equal number of Teamsters, failure to agree, they shall mutually select an umpire, whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding to both parties, no lock-out or strike to take place pending report.

(c) LOCAL NO. 506.

[In effect from November 15, 1909, to November 15, 1911.]

This Agreement made this 13th day of November, 1909, *between the Contractors' Protective Association and Local No.* 506 *of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, witnesseth:*

SEC. 9. Should any difference arise between the employer and the employee which cannot be adjusted by the employer and the representative of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the difference shall be adjusted by a board consisting of an equal number of teamsters and members of the Contractors' Protective Association, and in case of a failure to agree they shall mutually select an umpire whose decision shall be final and binding on both parties.

No lock-out or strike shall be declared pending decisions, and no sympathetic strike shall be ordered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

(d) LOCAL NO. 553.

[In effect from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.]

This Agreement made and entered into between the firms of Coal Dealers' Association, party of the first part and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 553 of New York City, party of the second part, to govern the wages, hours and conditions herein set forth.

This agreement to go into effect January, 1911, until, 1912.

SEC. 7. Should any difference arise between the employer and employee outside of violation of this agreement which cannot be adjusted by the representative of this Local Union, the same to be submitted to arbitration, the arbitration board to consist of an equal number of employers and an equal number of Teamsters, failure to agree they shall mutually select an umpire whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding on both parties, no lock-out or strike to take place pending decision.

(e) LOCAL NO. 584.

[In effect from February 1, 1911, to January 1, 1912.]

Agreement entered into by and between the and the Milk Wagon Drivers Local No. 584, T. B. of T., covering all branches in Greater New York.

SEC. 11. Should any difference arise, outside of violation of this agreement, same to be submitted to arbitration, the arbitration board to consist of an equal number of employers and an equal number of drivers; failing to agree, they shall mutually select an umpire whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding on both parties; no lockout or strike to take place pending decision.

(f) LOCAL NO. 645.

[In effect from November 7, 1910, to November 7, 1911.]

Agreement made this 7th day of November, 1910, by and between Joseph M. Boslets Express, party of the first part, hereinafter termed the Employer; and the Railway Express Drivers Local No. 645, party of the second part, hereinafter termed the Employees.

ARTICLE V.—Should any difference arise between Employers and Employees outside of violation of this Agreement, which cannot be adjusted by the Employers and the representatives of the Local Union, the same is to be submitted to Arbitration Committee to consist of an equal number of Teamsters and Employers; failure to agree, they shall mutually select an umpire, whose decision in the matter shall be final and binding on both parties. No lock out or strike to take place pending decision.

(g) LOCAL NO. 807.

[In effect in 1911.]

This Agreement between the firm of party of the *first part and Truck Drivers Local No. 807, I. B. of T. C. S. and H., party of the second part, shall govern all wages, hours and conditions herein set forth from the* day of.....19 , *until the* day of 19 .

SEC. 7. Should any difference arise between the employer and employee, the same shall be submitted to the representatives of both parties for adjustment, and it is agreed that no strike or lockout shall be declared pending such adjustment.

TEAMSTERS, ROCHESTER.

Agreement for year ending April 1, 1912.

Articles of Agreement, made and entered into this first day of April, 1910, *between the Truck Drivers' Union, Local No.* 304 *of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Truckmen and Carting Companies of the City of Rochester, N. Y.*

SEC. 13. Any grievance arising between the employee and the employer shall be submitted to a board of Arbitration consisting of three arbitrators as follows: One to be chosen by the Union, one by the employer, and the third to be chosen by the two thus selected.

TILE LAYERS, NEW YORK CITY.

This Agreement made the 27th day of July, 1908, *between the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, its successors or assigns, of the City of New York, party of the first part, and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, Local No.* 52, *its successors or assigns, party of the second part, shall remain in force until January* 1, 1912.

ARTICLE I.

Both parties to this agreement adopt the plan of Arbitration approved by the Building Trades Employers' Association, and the Representatives of the Unions.

ARTICLE XV.

It is further mutually agreed that a permanent Trade Board shall be established, consisting of seven members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association and seven members of Local No. 52, with power, who shall meet at least once a month, or on request, to whom shall be referred all disputes, and in case of disagreement on the matter in question, the case shall be referred to an umpire and his decision shall be final and binding on both parties. Matters of mutual interest shall also be referred to this Board.

TILELAYERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from May 1, 1910, to May 1, 1911.]

This Agreement made the 1st day of May, 1910, *by and between the Rochester Mantel and Tile Dealers and Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers' Union, Local No.* 59, *Rochester, N. Y., for the purpose of fixing schedule of wages and facilitating the peaceful adjustment of all grievances and disputes which may arise from time to time between the employer and mechanics in the tile trade.*

ARTICLE 6. All disputes and misunderstandings which may arise between the employer and employees are to be referred to an arbitration committee composed of two members of the Union and two employers.

TUG FIREMEN AND LINEMEN, GREAT LAKES.

[In effect from April 1, 1911 to March 31, 1913.]

Agreement between the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes and Tug Firemen and Linemen's Protective Association of the Great Lakes.

Third. All complaints, grievances or questions in dispute arising under this agreement that cannot be adjusted by the parties hereto, shall be submitted to arbitration as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances and controversies.

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the employer and the representative of the men. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree; if the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the matter shall be submitted to the representative of the General Organization, of which he is a member, and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, and if they cannot agree, then they shall choose a third disinterested party, and the said three shall constitute a board of arbitration and the decision of the majority thereof shall be final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

TUGMEN, GREAT LAKES.

[In effect from April 1, 1911, to March 31, 1913.]

Third. All complaints, grievances or questions in dispute arising under this agreement that cannot be adjusted by the parties hereto shall be submitted to arbitration as is hereafter provided for the arbitration of disputes, grievances and controversies.

Sixth. In the event of a controversy arising between the parties hereto, or in the event of the men having a grievance, they shall continue to work and all such controversies and grievances will be settled, if possible, by the representative of the employer and the representative of the men. If such controversy or grievance cannot be settled by them, then it shall be arbitrated by choosing a third disinterested man upon whom the representative of the men and the representative of the employer may agree; if the representative of the men and the representative of the employer cannot agree, then the matter shall be submitted to the representative of the General Organization of which he is a member, and the General Manager, or his representative, of the Dredge Owners' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, and if they cannot agree, then they shall choose a third disinterested party, and the said three shall constitute a Board of Arbitration and the decision of the majority thereof shall be final and binding, and all parties hereto shall abide thereby. It is expressly understood and agreed that said Arbitration Board shall meet within ten (10) days after the occurrence of the difference requiring arbitration has been submitted to them.

UPHOLSTERERS, NEW YORK CITY.

[In effect from September 6, 1910, to September 6, 1911.]

Agreement and Working Rules of United Upholsterers Union, Local No. 44.

ADJUSTMENT.

All disputes arising shall be settled, if possible, between a Conference Board of this Union and the Employers.

The authorized Representative of the Union shall be permitted at all times when occasion may require his presence to visit buildings in course of construction or alteration, and the work shops of the firms who are parties to this Agreement.

WOOD CARVERS, ROCHESTER.

[In effect from May 1, 1911, to May 1, 1912.]

Agreement entered into this 1st day of May, 1911, between....., *and the Rochester Branch of the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.*

Eighth. In the event of a dispute arising as to any of the terms of this Agreement, the same shall be submitted to Arbitration; the Arbitration to consist of two (2) men chosen by the International Wood Carvers Association of North America; two (2) men chosen by, and these four (4) men to choose a fifth man. Said Arbitration to be binding upon both the parties to this Agreement.

WOOD WORKERS, NEW YORK CITY.

(a) [In effect from January 1, 1910, to January 1, 1913.]

Agreement made by and between the Manufacturing Wood Workers Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and its subordinate Union, the Joint District Council of the City of New York.

SEC. 2. Both parties to this Agreement do hereby adopt as a basis of settlement the Joint Arbitration plan approved at the Joint Conference of the Building Trades Employers' Association and Representatives of the various Unions on July 3rd, and 9th, 1903, revised and adopted on April 22, 1905, a copy of which is attached and made a part of this Agreement; and both parties agree that they will abide by any and all decisions of said Arbitration as Associations, and use any and all lawful means in their power to compel their members to abide by said decisions.

SEC. 3. Both parties to this Agreement shall appoint a Committee of three members with full power to act for the Association, party of the first part and party of the second part. These six men shall form the Joint Trade Board provided for in the Arbitration Plan. To this Joint Board shall be referred all questions in dispute for adjustment, also the drawing of new Agreement as provided for.

SEC. 4. The three representatives of the Employees' side shall be made up by the selection of one member who shall be selected from the Locals of Manhattan and the Bronx, and one shall be selected from the Locals of the other Boroughs, and one shall be selected from the Joint District Council.

The names and the addresses of the parties who comprise this Joint Trade Board shall be sent at once to the Secretary of the Association, parties of

the first part, and also to the Secretary of the Joint District Council, either of which shall call said Board together upon request by two members of the Board.

Four members of this full Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Twenty-four hours' notice to be given all members of said Board for any regular or special meeting.

All questions in dispute coming before this Board to be settled by a majority vote of the members of each side present and voting, and in the event of a tie vote by the decision of an umpire. All disputed questions to be submitted to an umpire within three weeks after the failure of the Board to agree, the decision of an umpire to be binding on both parties.

(b) [In effect from October 17, 1911.]

Articles of Agreement made this October 17, 1911, *between the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of New York, party of the first part, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' of America of Greater New York, party of the second part.*

In case of any disagreement as to the true intent and meaning of any part of this agreement, or in case of any claim of violation of any part of same by either party, the question in dispute shall be referred to a Board of Arbitration, consisting of two from each side, who shall meet within twenty-four (24) hours after receiving written notice. They shall at once, upon organizing, select an umpire, to whom the matter in dispute shall be referred in case the arbitrators fail to agree, and the decision of said umpire shall be final and binding on both parties.

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN,
JUL 29 1913